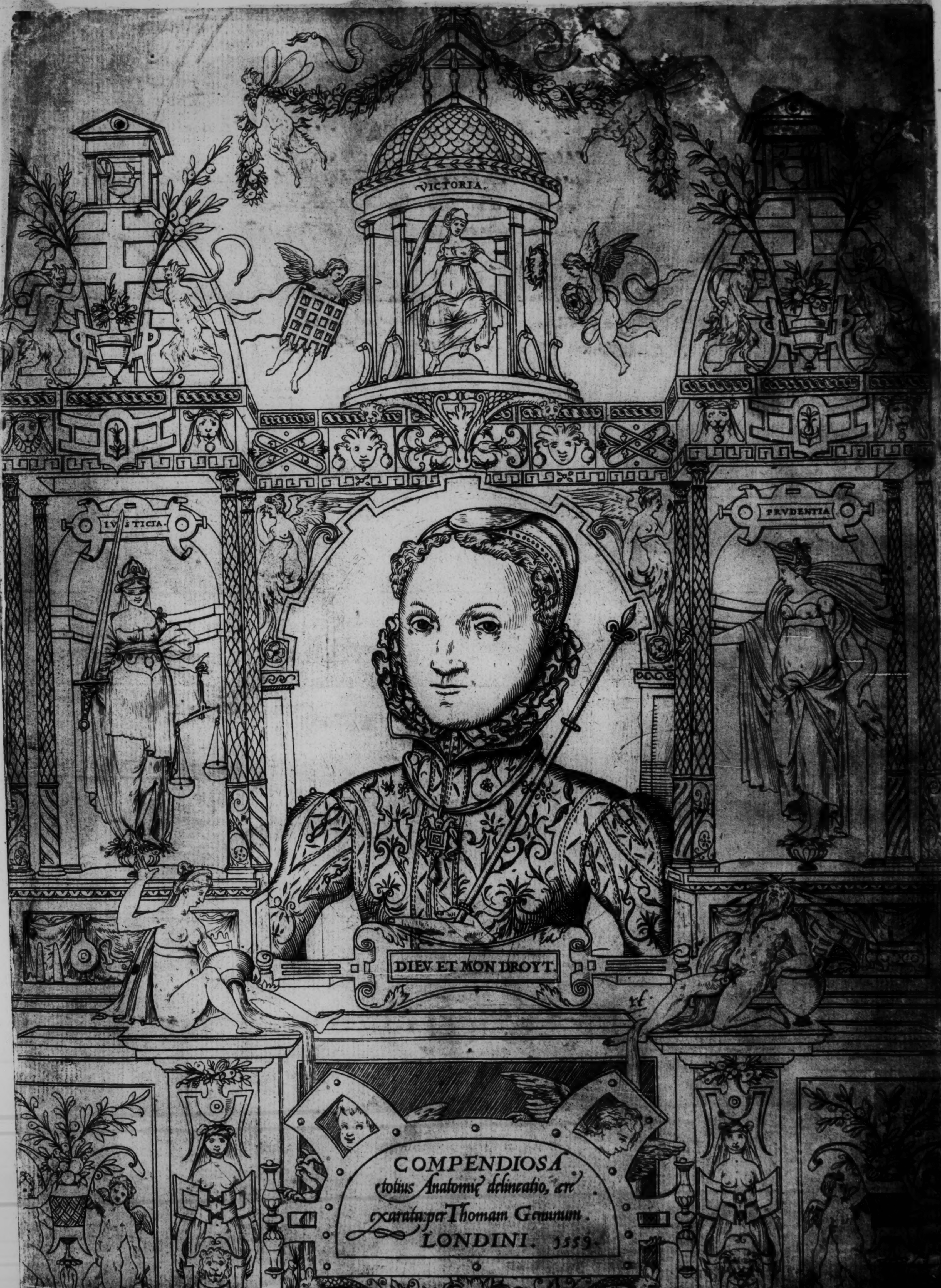
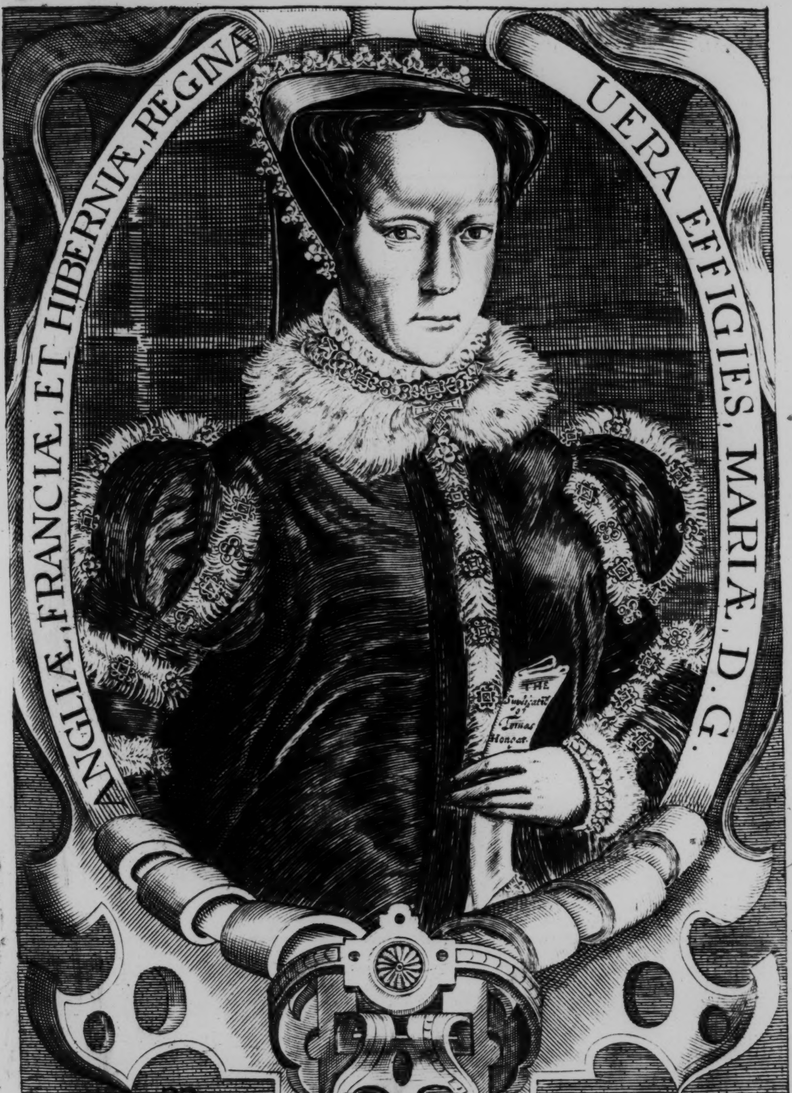

VICTORIA.
IVSTICIA.
PRVDENTIA
DIEV ET MON DROYT.

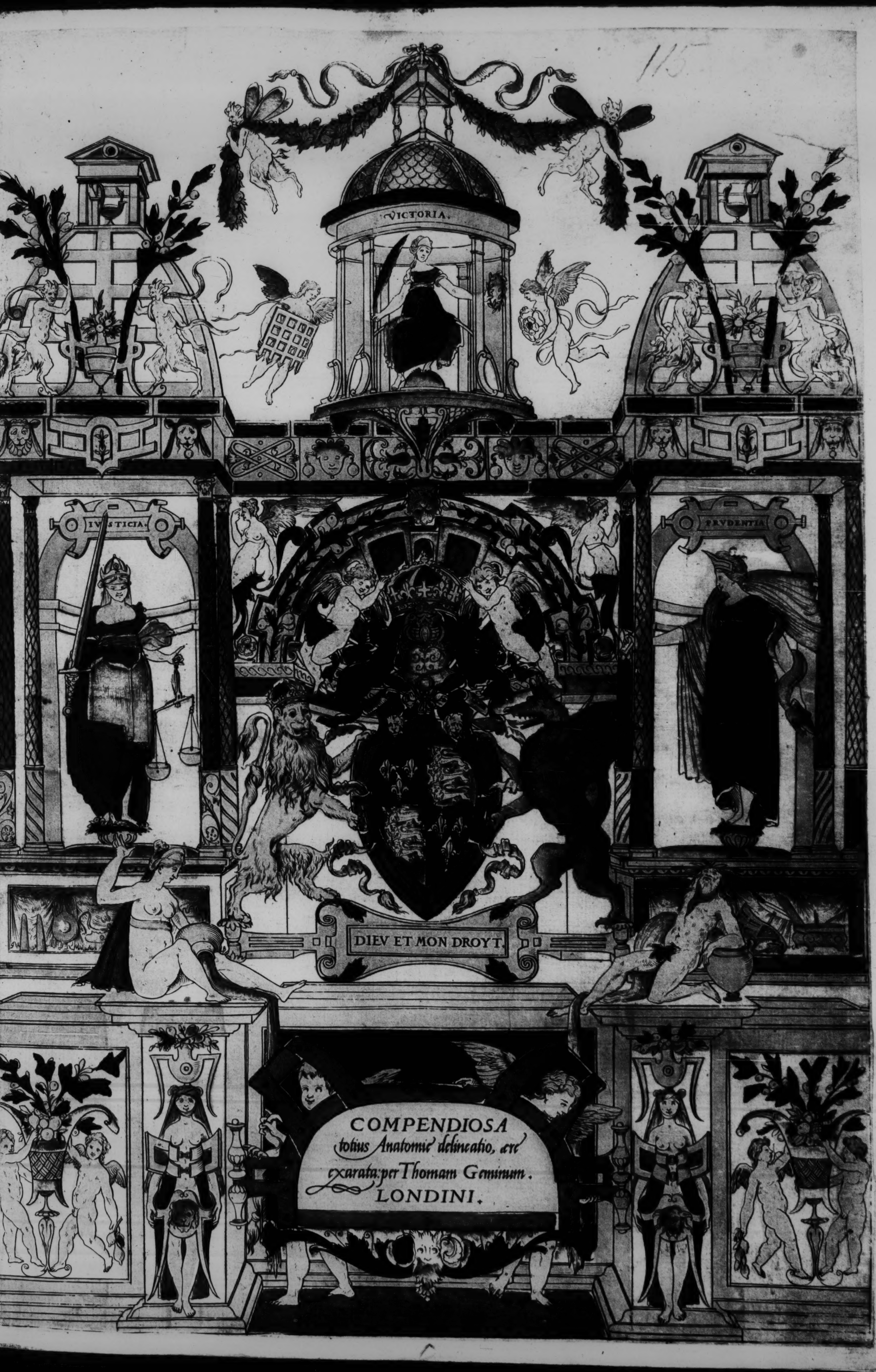
COMPENDIOSA
totius Anatomię delineatio, ære
exarata: per Thomam Geminum.
LONDINI. 1559.


ANGLIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ, REGINA
UERA EFFIGIES, MARIÆ, D.G.
22

The mightie Princesse MARIE by the
Grace of God Queene of England
Fransce and Ireland &c.

HONY SOIT MAL Y PENSE

115


VICTORIA
IVSTICIA
PRVDENTIA
DIEV ET MON DROYT

COMPENDIOSA
totius Anatomię delineatio, ęre exarata: per Thomam Geminum.

LONDINI.

¶ To the moſte hygh and redoubted Prynce Edwarde the .VI. by the grace of God Kynge of Englande, Fraunce, & Irelande, *defendour of the Fayth*, & of the Churche of Englande & alſo of Irelande, in earth the *Supreme heade.*

Your Maieſtyes moſte humble and faythfull louyng ſubiecte and ſeruaunt Thomas Gemini,
wyſheth a longe and the ſame a moſte proſperous raygne ouer vs in all honour
health, and felicitie.

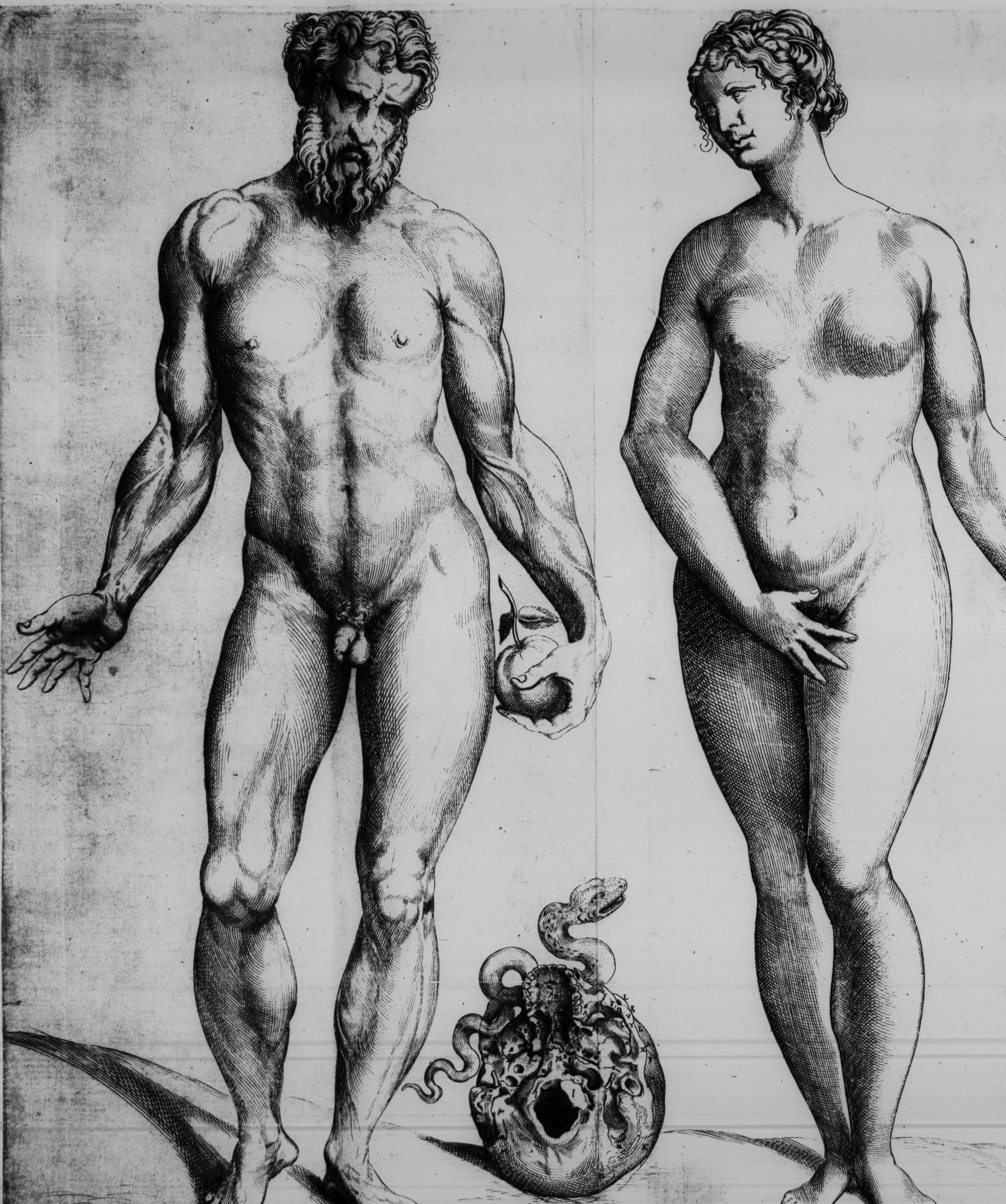
W*HERE as about the yere of our Lorde M.CCCCC.XLV. moſte redoubted ſoueraigne, I trauayled* in ſettyng forth a booke of Thanathomie of Mannes body, wyth mooſte lyuely Fygures & portratures of euery parte and membre therof aſwell inwarde as wythoutforth, I thought my ſelfe to had receyued aboundaũt rewarde and fruite of thoſe my labours, in that the worke was graciouſly accepted of youre moſte noble father of famous memorie Kyng Henry the eyght, to whome I dedicated the ſame. For his hyghneſſe not onely beeyng then delited with the profytableneſſe of the matter ſelfe, but alſo cõmendyng my diligence in ſo perfeictely ſettyng forth all and ſyngular the Bones, Ioyntes, Vaynes, Arteries, Synowes, Muſcles, or Brawnes, Tendons, and Ligamentes of mannes bodye wyth all other thappurtenaũtes, beeyng all drawen out and grauen in braſſe and ſo imprinted by myne owne labour, wyſhed and wylled the ſayd worke to bee publyſhed abrode to the moſte vſe and profyte that myght be taken therof. But ſith that tyme moſte gracious prynce I haue by credible reporte of no ſmall nombre vnderſtanded that the ſayd worke by reaſon of the fygures and pictures ſo liuely repreſentyng to the yie aſwell the vniuerſall facture and knittyng of the bodye, as alſo the wholle conueyaũce of bloud, of nouriſhemente, & of excrementes to & fro throughout euerie parte and corner therof is notably well accepted and hath dooen muche good in Italye, Fraunce, Spayne, Germanie, and other foren parties. And now of late by the informacion of ſondrye frendes and alſo of diuerſe ſurgeons I haue ben borne in hande, that the ſame worke beeyng ſet foorth in the Engliſhe tounge might greatly auaile to yͤ knowlage of the vnlatined Surgeons, & by meane of them, ſhould bee muche more beneficiall, then in latin it is to an infinite nombre of people in thys your Maieſties Royalme of Englande. Wherefore myndyng to rendre vnto this Countrey, in whiche by your graces protection and boũteous liberalitie I liue, as muche fruite as my poore induſtrie and continuall trauaill maye poſſibly bee hable to yelde, I haue earneſtly applyed my ſelfe to make common and familiar to all Engliſhe people, that which in the latin hath ben found profitable amonge ſo many foren nacions. Wherunto foraſmuch as I am not my ſelfe ſo perfeict and experte in the Engliſhe tõge that I dare waraunt or truſt myne owne dooynges, I haue vſed the ſtudious peines of Nicholas Vdall and certain other learned men whoſe exerciſe in tranſlations and pennyng in this tounge hath ben (as I vnderſtande) not without ſome fruite to the common weale. And becauſe the firſt ſettynge forth of thys worke in latin with the fygures of my drawyng and grauyng was vnder the protection and defence of your Maieſties moſte noble father: I could not thynke any ſo mete and conuenient a patrone of this edicion, as youre moſte excellent Maieſtee beeyng to the ſayde Kyng Henry a moſte worthie heire and ſucceſſour aſwel of his moſte princely vertues, as of his other regall dignitees and poſſeſſions. And to whom ſhoulde I youre Maieſtees moſte humble and bounden ſeruaunte yelde the fruites of my ſtudious, trauailles, and exerciſes, but to ſo noble, ſo princely, and ſo godly a ſoueraigne by whoſe moſte gracious bountie I haue my lyuyng and beyng here. Than ferther conſideryng your Maieſtees moſte tendre zele and earneſt will to haue publyſhed abrode all good thynges that maye redounde to the encreace of good knowlage and to the fertheraũce of the liberall diſciplines, I haue conceyued the more boldeneſſe to preſent vnto your grace this traictiſe, to thende that by the autoritee and ſupportacion of your highneſſe it maye in like manier go abrode to the vſe of others, as the ſame worke in latin did afore by your fathers pleaſure. But yet of one thynge I maye ſtande ſomewhat in doubte, whether I ſhould call it the verai ſame worke whiche was afore vnder the ſame title ſet forth in latin, ſeeyng that there is in this preſent booke ſo plentifull and diligent an enlargeyng of the argument, more and other then was afore in the latin, with ſo full a deſcripcion of all the partes of the body for anatomye, and ſo playne a declaracion of the vſe of all the ſayde partes, beſides the tables that are ioyned with euerye figure and porturature to expounde the ſame by markes and lettres. But how ſoeuer it is moſte gracious Soueraigne my moſte humble ſuit and peticion ſhal bee, that your Maieſtie firſt pardone thys my bolde enterpriſe wherunto not without earneſt requeſt & encouragement of ſondrye my frendes & ſurgeons of thys royalme, I haue been moued chiefly of zele to doe good in the common weale: And than that your hyghneſſe ſo accepte theſe poore fruites of my ſtudious labours, as by your Maieſties fauourable allowaunce and protection bothe the worke maye bee the better cõmended to the Engliſhe readers, & I encouraged to muche better dooynges (as I truſte) herafter. In the meane tyme I ſhall not ceaſſe to praye vnto almyghtye God for the proſperous preſeruacion, encreace & continuaunce of your moſte excellent Maieſtye, in all good knowlege, honoure and princely worthyneſſe.

¶ To the ientill readers and Surgeons of Englande, Nicolas Vdall in the Lorde gretyng with encreace of good knowelage.

THAT whiche Galene in the ſyxth booke entitled *de Sanitate tuenda* ſaieth that he would haue men for the diete and preſeruacion of their bodies not to liue like brutt beaſtes, nothing regardynge what is good or ill for them, but rather diligentely to obſerue and marke what agreeth with them, and what not, and what ſerueth for their helth, & what is hurtefull, the ſame thyng woulde I wiſhe that all men ſhould doe in all other poinctes alſo, concernyng the ſtate and habite of their bodye to bee knowen. Whiche if it ſo wer, ſome parſones perchaunce in a luxacion or vnknittyng of their owne lymes or of their childrens armes & legges ſhould leſſe maruayl at the caſe, & be better hable wyth leſſe coſte to helpe the ſame. And not onely for luxacions and wrenches doe I this ſaie, but alſo for the reducyng of the bodye withinfoorth agreued, to a better temperature, which might the more eaſely be doen, if euery perſon, or at leſte wiſe ſuche as wer moſte apte, did knowe all the membres and partes of ẏ bodye, together with the placyng, the natures, the proprietees, the vſe, and the operacions of the ſame. For by knowynge the office of euery parte and membre, in caſe there ſhould happen any impedimente, thei ſhoulde eaſely bee hable to knowe and to iudge where the impedimente laie, how it grewe, & how the ſame wer to bee remoued. And for ſo muche as vnto this purpoſe nothyng is ſo effectual, as the Anatomie of mannes bodye, that is to ſaye, the cuttyng of euerie parte and percel ſeuerally: I cannot but commende the ſtudious induſtrie & labour of ſuche, as either by deſcripcion of the partes of mannes bodye and womans bodye with their penne, or els by the liuely ſettyng foorth of the ſame to the yie by apte figures and portratures haue trauailled to ſhewe vnto all men, where euery membre and lymme and other parte of oure bodyes lyeth, where it taketh his begynnynge, where it endeth, what the nature of it is, and what operacion, what vertue, what effecte or proprietee is annexed vnto it. Neither can I well determine whether of bothe dooeth more effectually helpe towarde the knowelage of the premiſſes, he that by his high learnyng and profound ſcience of naturall thynges dooeth ſette it foorthe in writyng, or els he that by playn figures and pictures dooeth proporcion out euerye thing to the yie of the vnlearned. For ſome haue we knowen, whiche beeyng vnlettred haue been hable to ſette in again any membre that by any violent iniurie hath bene broken or ſette out of ioincte: and veray fewe there bee, whiche by the deſcripcion of the learned haue been hable to eſpye how to doe the ſame in mennes ioinctes or lymmes, except ſuche as after longe practiſe and experience, haue by Inciſion and cuttyng of deade mennes bodyes (whiche we calle Anatomie) gotten a perfeict knowelage of the premiſſes. And not vnto many, nor but in fewe places, hath this knowelage or experiente happened (wheras learned men are common in all places and to a greate nombre) but vnto a veray fewe, chiefly ſurgeons, which haue for their better knowelage been fain to begge dead mennes bodyes & them to cutte, and ſome partes to viewe and the reſt to let alone till an other tyme, becauſe of the putrefaccion ſoone commynge in matier ſo ſubiect to corrupcion, as mannes fleſhe is. If therfore any perſone through the helpe, partely of bookes written by cunnyng men of experience, and partely by practiſe of inciſion which they haue been preſent at, & partely by imitacion of other expert artificers in this miſterie, hath employed his induſtrious ſtudie and peinefull labour, not without great coſtes and charges, to teache euery man that is diſpoſed to ſeche & marke it, how he may knowe euery Bone, Joincte, Ueine, Arterie, Sinewe, Tendon, or Ligament of the bodye, where it lyeth, and how it ſtandeth in the bodye: it is worthie of immortall thankes, not onely of Surgeons for whoſe eaſe and profitable inſtruccion this preſent worke is ſette foorth, but alſo of all others that maye in tyme of nede receiue any benefite or commoditee thereby. Accepte therfore in good parte ientill reader this treatiſe of Anatomie, and thankefully take the vſe therof ientilly interpretyng the labours of Thomas Geminus the workman. And incaſe any ſhal by his cunnyng or experience ſee where it maye be amended or better perfeicted: he that with his greate charge, watche & trauaill hath ſo liuely ſette out this in fygure and portrature, will (I doubte not) ſhewe hym ſelfe moſte willing, bothe to amende the ſame his owne workemanſhip, and alſo to honour and folowe the partie by whom he ſhall bee admoniſhed how this maye bee made more perfeicte. Thus willing and wiſhing euery one man thankefully to take and entrepriete an other mannes good ſtudies & labours, I bidde the O ientill reader moſte hertely well to fare, at Grenewiche the xx. of July.

1.5.5.3.

N. V.



The fyrſte parte of thys treatyſe of Anatomie/wherein is conteyned a compendious or briefe reherſal of al and ſinguler the partes of Mans body, whiche ſhall herafter be ſet furth to the eye, in figures moſt lyuely repreſentyng the ſame, with their proporcions, ſhape and facions, euen all as by the practiſe cuttynge in Anatomie it is founde.

A diuiſion of the bodye into foure princypall partes. Chapitu.j.

THe bodye of man (in deſcribyng wherof we intende by the grace of god to trauaile) is deuided in to foure principall partes, that is to wete, the Head, the Breſte, the Belye, and the other membres called all together in the latyn terme, *Artus*, in englyſhe, Lymmes, which are the Armes, the Handes, the Legges and the Fete. ⁊c. The heade, beyng called of many men the uppermoſte Uentricle, doeth ende where the necke begynneth. And the Heade conteyneth the partes belongynge to the Soule. The Breſt, whych they alſo cal the myd le Bealy or ventricle, and somtymes the upper bealy (as in the eyght and thirtyeth Aphoriſme of the ſeuenth boke) begynneth at the two Canyl bones, ⁊ reacheth to the Mydriffe. And is encloſed on eyther ſyde with rybbes, and doeth conteyne the vitall partes of the bodye. The neythermoſte bealy, in the whiche the naturall partes are conteyned, doeth reache from the midriffe, to the bone aboue the priuye membres. The fourth parte of the deuiſion called *Artus*, is the Legges and the Handes. ⁊c.

Of the nethermoſt bealy. Capi.ij.

AND for ſomuche as the partes conteyned in the neythermoſte bealy can in no wyſe longe contynue or endure whan yͤ lyfe is once diſſeueryd from the body, without ſtynck ⁊ noyſome ſauours, wherof often times aryſeth ſuche corruption and loihſomnes, ſo contagious to the handlers therof, that none maye approche therunto to make demonſtracion of any membre or parte therof, wythout greate diſeaſe, moleſtacion and peryll: Therfore we ſhall fyrſte take in hande therupon to worcke oure feate, and to treate of the partes conteyned in the neythermoſte bealye, wherby their nature, their differences, their ſtate and uſe maye be ſene and knowen. Fyrſte, all the whole region of the bealy on the outer ſyde is called of the Grecians *Epigaſtrion*, and of the Latynes Abdomen, and of the Arabians Mirach, which Arabian name Mirach (fyrſte for lacke of a more conuenient and peculyer worde) and than to flee the tediouſneſſe of circumloquution, and thyrdely, becauſe it is already a terme familiarly knowē to al Surgions that are any thyng ſkilful, we ſhal alſo occupie in this our Englyſh tranſlation, or els yͤ Greke terme *Epigaſtrion*. And thys Mirach (as we are taught by Galen in yͤ ſeuen and .xxx. Aphoriſme of the ſeconde boke) is deuided into thre partes, that is to wete, into *Hypochondria* or *Precordia*, whiche is the hygheſt parte therof, nexte the rybbes of the breſt or the ſharpe griſtle: The ſeconde is the partes about the nauell: The thirde is the parte nexte aboue the priuye membres, called *Imum ventris*, as ye would ſaye in englyſhe, the botome of the bealy. And thus it is apparent that the nauyll is placed in the myddes, as it were the roote or Centre, and iuſte myddes to al the bodye, hauynge the parte aboue hym called, *Hypochondria*, departed into two collaterall partes beynge bothe under the rybbes, lyenge aboue the lyuer, ⁊ the Splene or mylt. Lykewiſe is yͤ part beneath yͤ nauyl deuided into two collaterall partes lyenge on either ſyde to the two haunche bones, and the emptye or voyde parte from the neithermoſte rybbe of the breſt to the haunche bone. And therin lieth the hongry gut, and it, that is called in Latyn *Meſenterium*, in Englyſhe the Mouget or viddyng. And yͤ thynne or ſmall entrelles, otherwyſe called the ſmall guttes, be they whych Galen in Greke calleth *Rheneonas*. And the myd le betwene the thynne entrelles and the bone aboue the priuy membres, is called in Latyn *Sumen* and *imus venter*. And the laſte parte therof, where it endeth is named in Greke *Ephibaion*. in Latyne *Pubes*, or *Aqualiculus* ⁊ it is the place nexte adioynaunt to the heere of the priuye membres.

Of the ſkynne. Capitu.iij.

THe ſkynne, that compaſſeth and enwrappeth al yͤ bodye, is called of the Grekes *Derma*, ⁊ in Latyn *Cutis*. And it is of diuers nature ⁊ propertye, in certen places of the body, and varieth accordynge to the parte or membre of the bodye whereon it lyeth. For the ſkynne of the Palmes of yͤ handes, of the Sooles of the fete, of the Forehead, and almoſte of all the whole face, yea, and of ſome other partes alſo, can in no wyſe be flayne by reaſon of muſcles. And tendons graft and rooted into it., as Galen wryteth in hys ſeconde booke entiteled *de uſu partium*, that is to ſaye, of the uſe of the partes of the body. And thys ſkinne it is, that is called the true ſkynne in dede, the uppermoſte or utmoſte parte whereof, is called in Greke [illegible], and hathe in it of it ſelfe no ſence nor felynge, as witneſſeth Galen in the thyrde boke and the fourteneth of hys worcke entytled, howe to cure diſeaſes and ſyckeneſſes. There is alſo another ſkynne lyenge vnder thys ſkynne, and it is called *Hymen* in the Greke language, and in the commune Latyne terme that the Phiſicians and Surgions vſe, *panniculus carnoſus*, that is to ſaye, the fleaſhy pannicle or couerynge, vnto whiche and through whyche the vaynes that nouriſhe the ſkynne, with the fibres or ſtringes of the ſynowes aryſynge from the ſinowye partes thereunder lyinge, and geuynge ſence or felynge to the ſkynne, doe procede and come: and thereby is the ſkynne as it were tyed and knytte to the partes that are vnder it, as Galen teacheth in the begynning of hys thyrde boke of admyniſtrynge Anatomye, and in the ſyxtenth of the vſe of partes.

Of the fatte whych in Latyn is called Adeps. Capi iiij.

The fatte called of the Grecians *Pimelibi* requireth in no wiſe any ſinowes, and it is ſprede abrode in partes of the bodye, lyke fatte oyle betwyxte the thynne ſkynnye partes, and the partes that hathe ſynowes, to the ende that the ſayde ſinowes beynge of nature drye, maye throughe that natyue and natural liquour perpetuallye be moyſtered. And fatte is engendred or made of the fatter part of the bloud being ſtreygned through ſmal thyn veynes: And when it is once conioyned with the colde and drye partes, it congealeth togyther. Wherefore in colde complexyoned folkes it is aboundaunt: And in ſuche as are hotte of complexion, it is verye ſkaunte, or none at all. As Galen declareth in the .xvi. of the vſe of partes, and in the ende of hys worcke entytled, *de temperamentis*, that is to ſaye, of complexions.

Of Mirach or epigaſtrion. Capitu. v.

That ſame parte alſo whiche the Grekes call *Epigaſtrion*, and the Arabians call Mirach, and ye Latynes *Abdomen* (as is aforeſayde) is a compounde membre of foure thynges, that is to wete, of the ſkynne without furth, of fatnes of the aforeſayde fleaſhy pannicle called of the Grecians *Hymen*, and of muſclous ſubſtaunce. And it is to be vnderſtanded, that all the whole ſubſtaunce conteyned frome *peritoneum* outwarde, is comprehended vnder the name of Mirach, accordynge to the mynde of Galen, who commaundeth in all woundes of the belly or wombe, to ſowe the Siphach with Mirach. whereby it is to be taken as a thynge proued, that all without Siphach is Mirach. And in thys Mirach are to be noted eyghte muſcles, whereof there are two commynge downe longwyſe frome the ſharpe griſtle or ſhylde of the ſtomacke where they fyrſte begynne, vnto the bones aboue the priuy membres, whyche bones are called *Oſſa pectinis*. There be alſo other two muſcles called *Latitudinales*, that is to ſaye, lyinge in bredth commynge from the backe vpwarde towarde the bealye or wombe, and than be ther foure muſcles yt lye croſſewiſe euen ouerthwart: where of two ſpryngen from the rybbes on the ryght ſyde, and procedynge to the lefte ſyde parte, and reach to the bones of the haunches, and to the ſayde bones aboue the pryuye membres. The other two ſprynge from the rybbes on the lefte ſyde, and ſo paſſe ouer the bealye or wombe, as dyd the other, to the ryghte partes. And here is to be noted, that by the vertue and propertye that is in the muſcles, whiche as afore is ſayde come downe longwyſe, is made the power attractiue. And of the muſcles that runne croſwyſe, commeth the power retentiue. And by the muſcles that lye on breadeth is made the vertue to expel and to voyde. And throughe the vertue or power attractiue is drawen downe aſwel by the entrailes as otherwyſe, all the ſuperfluities of the digeſtions, as the vrine or water, the wynde, and the earthye excrementes. And throughe the vertue retentiue, all thynges are vpholden, kepte and conteyned, tyll that nature hath wroughte and done in them her kynde and office of digeſtion. And by the vertue expulſiue, is put furthe and expelled ſuche thynges as nature commaundeth or prouoketh to be done. And Galen affirmeth in hys treatiſe *de iuuamentis*, that all woundes or inciſions made in the myddes of the wombe are more peryllous then thoſe on the ſydes, for becauſe the partes on the ſydes are more apte to be handled and more eaſye to be taken fourth of the entraylles, then the myddle partes be. And it is alſo taughte vs that the woundes percynge the wombe, wyll ſcacely receaue anye newe growynge of fleaſhe, excepte Mirach be ſewed to Siphach.

Of Siphach whych the Grekes call Peritoneon. Ca. vj.

Nowe nexte within thys *Abdomen* or Mirach is conteyned Siphach, whiche is a certayne rymme or pannicle, or couerynge. And it is a membre ſpermatike, that is to ſaye ſedie, and euerye parte thereof is of one ſubſtaunce, nature and effycte. It is alſo ſenſible and quycke of felynge, it is full of ſinowes, and of ſubtyll and fine operacion. And of complexion it is colde and drye, hauynge his begynnyng at the inner pannicle of the mydrifte, where alſo ſpryngeth *didimus*, as it ſhalbe ſayde withinfourth. Siphach was ordayned becauſe it ſhoulde continue and bynde together all the bowelles and entrailles and ſuche lyke partes within it: and to defende the muſcles, that they compreſſe not the naturall partes and membres vnder it. It is alſo ſtronge and toughe, to the ende that it may not lightlye be broken, whereby the thynges therein conteyned ſhoulde fortune to goe fourth, as it happeneth often tymes to theym that are bruſte, and that haue their bowels hangynge out.

Of the partes conteyned within the ſayde ſkynne and rymmes. Capitu. vij.

Next vnder the ſayde Syphach or Peritoneū, is conteyned *Omentum* or *zirbus*, whiche in the tables of ye figures we name ye Caule. And it is a fatte pannicle or couerynge, whiche encloſeth and enwrappeth the ſtomacke or ventricle, with ye entraylles alſo. And it is enbrodred wyth many veynes and arteries, and greate ſubſtaunce of fatnes prepared for to moyſten and to preſerue the partes withinforth. Thys Caule is an officiall membre, and is compounde of many veynes and arteries, whych entre and make a longe lyne of the vtter tunicle or coueryng of the ſtomacke, vnto the whyche tunicle hangeth the Caule, coueryng all the guttes or entralles downe to the ſhare. And two cauſes we fynde why they were thus ordeyned. One is, that they ſhoulde defende the nutrites from offence withoutforth. The other is, that through his owne thyckenes he ſhoulde ſtrengthen and comforte the digeſtion of the ſayd nutrites, ſith they are much more febler then the other membres, for they haue but thinne ſkinnes. &c. And nexte to thys Caule, doe the bowels or guttes appeare: of the whiche Galen in hys fourth booke *de iuuamentis* and the ſeconde chappter declareth, and ſayeth: that the guttes in their fyrſte creation were ordayned to conuey downe the droſſe or refuſe of the meate and drynke that we receyue, and to clenſe the bodye of their ſuperfluites. And you ſhall here vnderſtand that there are ſyxe porcions of one whole gutte (althoughe they haue ſondrye names) and that in euerye man and beaſte, the ſayde Gutte taketh his begynnynge at the neather mouthe of the Mawe or Ventricle, and ſo continueth forth with diuers wyndynges, foldynges and tournynges, to the ende of the foundement, neuertheleſſe he hathe diuerſe ſhapes and fourmes, as he hath dyuers operacions in the bodye: And therfore hath he dyuers names. And here vpon ſayeth the Philoſopher in the fyrſte *de hiſtoria animalium*, that the lower wombe of a man is lyke vnto the wombe of a ſwyne. And lyke as the Mawe or Ventricle hathe two tunicles or cotes of ſkynne to couer it: euen ſo haue all the guttes two tunicles, in whyche they are encloſed. And the fyrſt porcion of the gutte is called *Duodenum*, becauſe he is twelue ynches in length, and he couereth the neather parte of the ſtomacke or ventricle, and receyueth all the droſſe. The ſeconde porcion of the gutte is called *Ieiunum*, or the hungry gutte, becauſe he is euermore emptye, for to hym lyeth continuallye the lytle bladder of coler, or the cheſte or purſe of galle, alway beatynge hym, and drawynge forth of hym all the droſſe; and vtterlye clenſynge hym frome all kynde of excrementes. The thyrde porcion or gutte is called *Ileon* or the thinne entrayle whych is a ſmal & a longe thyn gutte, and conteyneth in length fyftene or ſixtene cubites. And in thys gutte often tymes falleth a paſſion or diſeaſe called *Iliaca paſſio*. The fourth gutte is called *Monoculus* or the blynde gutte, whiche we call in Englyſhe the one ended gutte, becauſe it ſemeth to haue but one holle or mouthe: But yet in dede it hathe two, the one nere vnto the other, for by the one goeth in all thinges, and by the other they goe forth agayne. The fyfth is called *Colon*, and it receyueth all the droſſe, the other beynge cleane purged or purified from all the profitable iuice. And therfore the veynes called *Meſaraice*, come not to hym as they doe to the other. The ſyxte and laſt parte of thys gutte, is called *Inteſtinum rectum* or *Longaon*, in Englyſhe we call it the ſtrayte entrayle or arſe gutte, & thys endeth at the holle to the foundement, & he hath in hys neather ende foure muſcles, to holde, to open, to ſhutte, and to put forthe. As you ſhal more playnelye perceaue here after in the figures. And ye ſhal note that there come to euerye tournynge of the guttes certayne ſinowes frome the ſixe coniugacion or payres þ come from þ brayne. And theſe ſinowes ſerue bothe for the felynge and alſo for the expellynge or voydynge of the excrementes. *Meſenterium* a notable texture or enweauynge of innumerable veynes and arteries, whiche are called *Meſaraice*, & of ſome authours they are named *Lactes*, or the fyrſte veynes, frome whome is drawen the nutrimente out of the ſtomacke, and caried to the gates of the lyuer. And theſe veynes doe ramifie and ſpringe abrode in braunches out of the veyne called, *Porta epatis*. And it is couered and defended with pannicles and ligamentes beynge common to the entrayles with the backe therof alſo beynge full of glandulous fleaſhe or full of kyrnels.

Of the Ventricle or Stomacke. Capi. vij.

THe Ventricle called commonlye in Englyſhe the Stomacke, is a membre compounde & ſpermatyke, ſynowye, quycke and light of felyng. And therein is made perfecte the nutrymente of the fyrſte digeſtion called *Chilus*. Thys is a membre muche neceſſarye to al the body, for yf it fayle in hys operacion or worckyng, than al þ membres of þ body do afterward fal to corruption. And therfore Galen in the fyrſte chapter of hys boke *de iuuamentis* and alſo the Philoſopher in the firſte *de hiſtoria animalium*, declare the Stomacke to be ordeyned chiefelye for two principall cauſes: The one is, that it ſhoulde be to all the membres of the bodye, as the earth is to al thynges engendred on the ſame, ſo that the other membres of all the whole bodye ſhoulde of it require their ſuſtenaunce, and ſufficient nouryſhinge. The other is, that this Ventricle or Stomacke ſhoulde be as a ſacke or cheſte, or as a ſtore houſe for all the meate belongyng to the bodye, yea, and the Cooke alſo or dreſſer of the meate to all the partes of the body. Thys Stomacke is conſtituted or made of two pannicles, of the whyche the innermore is ſynowye, and the vtter is fleſhye. Thys inner pannicle hathe longe muſcles lyinge on length, and ſtretcheth longewyſe frome the Stomacke or Ventricle to the mouthe thereof, and thys mouthe of ſome men is named Mery, and of ſome other it is called the necke of the Mawe. But of the Grekes it is called *Stomachus*, and with thys the Ventricle fetcheth or reacheth into hym the meate from the mouth as it were with handes. He hathe alſo certayne muſcles lyinge ouerthwart or croſſewyſe, in whiche is a propertye or power to holde and to make retention. And alſo the vtter pannicle lyeth in bredth and hath power or vertue to expulſe and putte out whe reaſon ſhal require. It hath alſo much carnoſitie or fleaſhyneſſe, that there by with heate therewithal ioyned it ſhould helpe the vertue digeſtiue of the Stomacke. And the ſame effecte he worcketh alſo by other helpes geuen to hym by hys neyghbours, as thus, for it hathe the lyuer on the ryghte ſyde, chaffinge [illegible] wyth hys wynges or ſydes, to encreaſe naturall heate, in hym: and the Splene on hys lyfte ſyde with hys fattenes and veynes ſendynge to hym the melancolique humour, therewith to ſtyrre and to prouoke his apetyte: and aboue hym is the hearte, quickenynge hym wyth hys arteries. And the brayne alſo ſendeth to hym a braunche of ſynowes to geue hym felynge. And he hathe on the hynder parte deſcendynge frome the partes of the backe certayne ligamentes wherewyth he is boũde or faſtened to the ſpondylles or turnynge ioyntes of the ſame. The ſhape or fygure of the Stomacke is endelonge after the maner of a gourde, croukynge vpwarde, and bothe the holes or mouthes thereof, are on the vpper parte of the bodye of it, to the ende that there by nothyng ſhoulde paſſe forth vnaduiſedlye. The quantitie of the Stomacke holdeth mooſte commonlye two pitchers of wyne. And it maye ſuffre manye paſſions. The neather mouthe of the ſayde Ventricle or Stomacke, is bothe narower and ſtrayghter then the vpper mouth, and that for thre cauſes. The fyrſte is, becauſe the vpper mouthe receyueth meates greate and boyſterous in ſubſtaunce not fyned nor made ſmall.

The ſeconde is, becauſe that by the neather mouthe paſſeth from the Stomake to yͤ lyuer, the meate after the fyrſte digeſtion, when it is brought to *Chylus*, as afore is ſayd. And the thyrde cauſe is, that the ſayd ſeconde or lower mouth ſhoulde not wythoute wyll, let paſſe the droſſe and refuſe of the meate into the guttes, before it be fully clenſed and digeſted. But when you ſhal take thys Ventricle or Stomacke out of the body, the partes adiacent beyng conſydred, ye muſte bynde the necke therof wyth a poynte or ſtrynge, that the ſauoure therof maye not anoye theym that ſtande by, and loke vpon it. And whan ye haue ſeperated it frome the bowels, waſhe it dilygentlye, and then may you meete or meaſure it with water, to be aſſured how much in quantitie it wyll holde. And you ſhal ſee the fourme or ſhape thereof in the. 13 14 15 and 16 fygures of the partes of Nutritiõ, hereafter folowing.

Here foloweth of the Lyuer. Capitu.ix.

THe Lyuer is a principall membre and offyciall, and of hys fyrſte creation ſpermatyke, complete in quantitye of bloude, and of it ſelfe inſenſible. Yet neuertheleſſe, by accedentall cauſes it hathe a felynge in it. And in the Lyuer is made the ſeconde digeſtion, and he is lapped in a ſynowye pannicle. And that he is a pryncypall membre it is recorded in the fourteuth booke of the partes of beaſtes. And lykewyſe in the ſonge or verſes of Auicen. And alſo Galen in the thyrde Chapter and the fourth booke entytled *de iuuamentis*. And yͭ he is offyciall nedeth no profe. He is alſo ſpermatyke, and ſynowye in ſubſtaunce, of the whyche are engendred hys veynes. And becauſe the Lyuer was but lytle in quantitie, Nature hath added to it curded bloude to the accompliſhment & performaunce of a ſuffycient quãtitie. Beſyde this he is bewrapt in a ſynowie pãnicle. And yͭ he is curded, is, becauſe it ſhulde geue colour to the humiditie or moyſtie pappe of *Chilus* whyche commeth to hym frome the Stomacke and ſhoulde tourne it into the colour of bloude. And the Lyuer is ordeyned, that in hym ſhoulde be transfourmed or engendred the bloude nutrimentall. And the Lyuer is moſte conuenientlye placed ouer the Stomacke ſomwhat declynynge vnder the rybbes on the ryghte ſyde. And it is fourmed gybbous or bunchynge out on the backeſyde, and holowe on the inſyde, lyke the inſyde of the hande. And the cauſe why it is ſo ſhapen, is, that it ſhoulde aplye to the Stomacke or Ventricle as the hande doth to an apple, thereunto ayde and comforte digeſtion with his heate and werckynge as the fyre doeth vpon the potte or cauldren hangynge ouer it. And the Lyuer is alſo bounde with hys pellicles or ſmall ſkynnes, to the mydriffe, and alſo with ſtronge ligamẽtes. And it hathe alſo a certayne knyttynge or tyinge together wyth the Ventricle & the Entrayles, with the Hearte, the Raynes, the Teſticles or Stones, and diuerſe other membres. And there are in the Lyuer fyue pellicles or ſkynnes with cleftes like vnto fyue fingers. And in Galen in the laſte Chapter of his treatyſe of naturall powers, the Lyuer is called *Maſſa ſanguinis vinaria* conteynynge in it ſelfe. ii. ſubſtaunces, natural, and nutrimental. And in the ſeconde boke *de Alimentis* is declared, that the nutrimentalles ſprede abrode with the bloude, to nouryſhe and to be transfourmed into the ſubſtaunce of the partes wherunto it apperteyneth, the other iuyce as wel naturall, as excrementall, is ſequeſtred and ſeparated into places thereunto prepared for ſondrye conſiderations, for the place of humours is in the Lyuer aſwell as of the bloude. The yelowe or citryne coloure in the Veſſicle or Cheſte of the Galle, the blacke colour or melancolye hathe the Splene, the Flegme, the Pulme and the Ioynctures. But the wateryſhe and ſuperfluous humours are caſt downe to the Raynes & the Bladder, which alſo go ſome tyme with the bloude, where if they be aboundante and rottyng they brede feuers or agues, of ſuche nature, qualitie and name, as is the preminaunt humour connexed with theym. And ſome are putte out to the ſkynne, to be reſolued by vapourous ſweates or exhallations, ſome tyme by ſcabbes, ſcurfe, puſcles or wheales, apoſtemes and ſuch lyke. And theſe foure naturall humoures, that is to ſaye, Bloude, Flegme, Colour, and Melancolye are engendred and diſtributed after thys maner. Fyrſte, you ſhall vnderſtande that frome the ſpermatycke ſubſtaunce of the Lyuer withinforth, are engendred two great veynes, of whome the fyrſte and the greateſt is called *Vena porta*, and he commeth from the cauitie or holow ſyde of the Lyuer, from whom ſpryngeth al the ſmall veynes called Meſaraice, & theſe Meſaraice be to *Vena porta* as the braunches of a tree are to the bodye or ſtocke of the ſame, for ſome of them be conteyned with the bothom of the Ventricle, ſome with *Duodenum*, ſome with *Ieiunum*, ſome with *Ileon*, and ſome wyth the one eyed gutte called ſome tyme the ſacke. And from all theſe guttes they brynge the ſuccoſitie or iuice pappe of *Chilus* whiche deſcended vnto them from the Stomacke, diſtributynge it in the ſubſtaũce or body of yͤ Lyuer, & theſe veynes, called Meſaraice, are almoſt innumerable, becauſe yf any thing ſhoulde ſcape from the one of them, yet ſhoulde the other catche it, and receaue it. And in theſe veynes is

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begonne the ſeconde digeſtion, and ended in the Lyuer, lyke as yͤ fyrſte was in the Stomacke. And thus is it manifeſte that theſe veynes Meſaraice ſerue to brynge the iuice or humiditie of the meate and drynke that paſſed or ſcaped the Stomacke to the Lyuer. And they ſprede them ſelues abrode through the ſubſtaunce of the Lyuer, and alſo they al ſtretche towarde the Gybbous part yͭ boſſeth out to the outwarde Conuexited or bolle of the Lyuer. And there they mete and goe all into one, and beynge ſo vnited and ioyned together, they make the ſeconde greate veyne, called *Vena chilis* or *Vena concaua*, and it is called of ſome men *Vena ramoſa*. And thys veyne wyth hys rootes draweth out all the bloude engendred in the Lyuer, and wyth hys braunches ramifiynge vpwardes and downewardes, he caryeth or conueyeth the ſame to al the other membres of the bodye, therewith to nouriſh and fulfyll theym, and in them is made the thyrde digeſtion. There go alſo frome the Lyuer other veynes and colatures, bearyng the ſuperfluities of third digeſtion to theyr proper places, as it ſhal hereafter be declared. And in adminiſtring Anatomie yͤ Lyuer is taken out next after the Splene.

Here foloweth of the Veſſicle or Bladder of Coler. Capitu.x.

Now to ſpeake of the Galle or yͤ Veſſycle of yelowe color. We haue learned that it is an offyciall membre, beynge bothe ſpermatycke and ſynowye, and hathe in it ſelfe ſubtyll diſpoſition, and it conſiſteth lyke a purſe or a panniculer bladder. In the holowe ſyde of the Lyuer, aboute the myddle lob or particion of the Lyuer, there ordeyned to receyue the colericke ſuperfluitie engendred in the ſayde Lyuer, the whyche purſe or veſſycle hathe thre holles or neckes, of the whyche by the firſte, he draweth to hym from the Liuer the colerycke humour, that the bloude be not infected or noyed therwyth. And by the ſeconde holle or necke he ſendeth coler to the bothom of the Stomacke, therein to ferder the ſame makyng decoction. And by the thyrde necke, he ſendeth Coler orderlye from one gutte to another to clenſe them of the droſſe or ſuperfluitie of the meate. And that is the cauſe that colerycke perſons be more laxatiue than men of other complexions. And thys Veſſycle may conteyne in quantitye aboute halfe a pynte.

Here foloweth of the Splene. Capit.xj.

The Splene otherwiſe called yͤ Milt, is a ſpermaticke mēbre & officiall as other membres be. And it is the receptacle of the melācolicke humoure or blacke Coler, engēdred in the Liuer. And in Liōs, Dogges, wolfes, and ſuche other ſtronge and hotte beaſtes it obteyneth a blacke or ſwortyſhe colour, but in a Swyne or other beaſtes, whyche are colder and moyſter, it is more whiter, as Galen teacheth in yͤ ſixth of adminiſtryng Anatomie, and in the fourth *de metodo Medendi*. Furthermore, hys place is on the lefte ſyde croſſe wyſe embraſynge and halſynge the Stomacke whole ſubſtaunce is rare & thynne and muche after the faſhion of a ſpounge, at the leſte wyſe as touching hys holoneſſe, and hys poroſitie. And two cauſes I fynde wherfore the Splene was ordeyned and there placed. The fyrſte is, that by the melancolious ſuperfluities, whiche he draweth from the Lyuer, he is there nouryſhed and fedde. The ſeconde cauſe is that the good nuttritiue bloude by ſuche drawyng of the aduſt and noughtye qualyties frome hym ſhoulde therby be clenſed and made pure from his dregges & refuſe & melācolyke groſſe thickneſſe, wherby the cōplexion myght be hurted & altered, if this mēbre were not. Moreouer, the cote wherin yͤ Splene is lapped, is broughte frome *Peritoneum*, not as a bande, but as a cote, encloſynge in euerye place hys ſkynny ſubſtaunce. The Splene alſo receyueth a ſmall ſynowe frome the ſyxth knyttyng of the Brayne, lykewiſe as the Reynes, and the Veſſicle of Coler. And in takynge forth the bowels, ye ſhall ſuffre the Lyuer and the Splene to remayne in the bodye tyll ye haue conſydered the procedynge of the veſſelles from thē to the other membres.

Of the Reynes or Kydneys. Cap.xij.

Wythin yͤ regiō of yͤ nutrites vnder yͤ Matrix behyndforth, be ordeyned & placed the Reynes to mundifie and purge the bloude, from hys wateriſh ſuperfluities. And they haue eche of them two paſſages conueyaunces or wayes, by the one is drawen the waterneſſe or ſuperfluous moyſture from *Vena chilis*, and that by two veynes whyche are called *Emulgentes* or mylkynge veynes beinge of the length of a mannes fynger, and deſcendynge from the lyuer. And by the other is ſende the ſelfe humiditie or moyſture to the bladder, and they are called *Pori vritides* or *vretici*. The ſubſtaunce of the Kydneyes are lacerteous fleaſhe, hauynge a propertie to ſtretch out in length. And their place is behynde on eche ſyde of the ſpondils or tournynge ioyntes of the loynes, beynge two in numbre. And the ryghte Kydneye lyeth ſomewhat hygher then the lefte, and is bounde faſte to the backe with ligamentes. And the Philoſopher ſayeth that the Kydneyes of a man are muche lyke to the Kydneyes of a Cowe, for they are full of harde knottes, hauynge in them manye ſmall cauities or holowe places, as it were certayne celles. And therefore, the ſoores or vlcers in theym are verye harde to cure. And they are alſo moore harde in ſubſtaunce than anye other fleaſhye membre of the bodye. And that for two cauſes, the one is, that they maye not be peryſhed or hurte by the ſharpeneſſe of the vrine. The other is, that the ſayde vrine whiche paſſeth throughe and from theym, maye be altered and clenſed or ſcoured throughe theyr ſoliditie and maſſiueſſe. Alſo there commeth from the Hearte to eche of the Kydneyes, an arterye that bryngeth vnto them bloude, heate, ſpirite and lyfe. And in the ſame maner there commeth a veyne from the Lyuer, that bryngeth vnto theym nutrimentall or nouryſhinge bloude. The greace or fatneſſe of theſe Kydneyes is lyke to the ſubſtaunce of the fatte on the other membres therwithin. Thys greace is an officiall membre, made of thynne bloude congeyled and cruddled throughe colde, lyke as they are ſometyme diſſolued throughe unmoderate heate. And there is the moore or greater quantitie of fatte aboute theſe Kydneyes, partelye to tempre and moderate theyr heate, & partely to prohibit and let the vryne, leſt wyth hys ſharppe bytynge, it myghte frette and make rawe the ſubſtaunce of them. And betwene the Kydneyes and ẏ tournyng ioyntes, crepeth *Vena chilis*, or the holowe veyne, beynge there a veyne of great ſubſtaunce, for he receyueth all the nutrimentall bloude frome the Lyuer. And from hym paſſen forth manye ſmall pypes or braunches on euerye ſyde. And at ẏ tournyng ioyntes betwixt the ſhoulders he deuideth him ſelfe whole into .ii. great armes or bowghes, the one of them going to ẏ one arme, & the other into the other arme, there deuydynge them ſelues into manye veynes & brãches, as it ſhalbe lyuely expreſſed here after in the ſeconde fygure of veynes, whereunto you maye reſorte to beholde his vniuerſall delineation or diſcription howe it is ſet forth.

¶ *Of the lower parte of the bealy or wombe, called the Haunches. Capitu. xiij.*

Thys lower parte of the bealye is cloſed in on bothe the ſydes, wyth the two Haunche bones. And in it are thre thynges princypallye to be noted. The fyrſte is, of the partes conteyned withoutfurth: The ſeconde is of the partes conteyned withinforth. And the thyrde is, of the partes procedynge outwarde from within. The partes conteyned withoutforth, are parte of *Abdomen* and *Peritoneum*, otherwyſe named Mirach, and Syphach, as is afore ſayde, with the caule and the bones. The partes conteyned withinfurth, are the Veſſicle or Bladder of vryne, the veſſels ſpermatycke, the Matryx in women, *Inteſtinum rectum* or the arſegutte, with alſo the ſynowes, veynes and arteries. The partes procedynge outwardes, are *Dindimus*, *Peritoneum*, the Buttockes and the Muſcles deſcendynge to the thighes, whyche ſhall here after be ſpoken of in order. And as for the partes conteyned withoutforth as *Abdomen*, *Peritoneum* and the Caule, it is ſufficientlye ſpoken of before. And therefore, we ſhall nowe ſpeake ſomwhat of the bones, whyche are alſo of the partes conteyned withoutforth.

The diſcription of certayne bones belongynge to thys place. Capitu. xiiij

We ſhall fyrſte ſpeake of the bones of the backe called the Spondylles or turnynge ioyntes, whiche are in numbre thyrtye wherof the fyrſte are called in Latyne *Vertebræ ceruicis*, whyche are the Spondyls in the necke, the ſeconde are in the backe agaynſt ẏ breſt, and therfore they are called *Vertebræ thoracis*. The .iii. part are cõteined in the Loynes, the reſt are in the holy bone, and after ſome authours, there are thre of the Spondyls in the rumpe bone. But howe manye of theſe bones are conteyned in euerye parte you ſhall here after learne in the declaratiõ of the Caracters and figures of the bones. And it is to be noted that euerye one of the tournyng ioyntes are holowe in the myddes wherthroughe paſſeth the marey of the backe, called *Nucha*, from the brayne. And ſome authours ſaye that there is no differẽce in ſubſtaũce, betwene this marey of the backe and the brayne. And thys marey of the backe geueth to the ſynowes bothe the power of mouynge and alſo of felynge. And euerye one of theſe tournynge ioyntes hathe holes on euerye ſyde thorowe ẏ whyche procede bothe arteries and veynes bryngynge from the Hearte and lyuer both lyfe and nouryſhynge, lyke as they do to the brayne. And from the pannicle of the Marey in the backe, through the holes at the ſydes of the ſpondyls ſpryngen furth the ſynowes that geue and cauſe mouyng. And ther they aſſociate them ſelues wyth the ſtronge lygamentes, whyche be of them ſelues withoute ſence or felynge, and geue to the ſayde ligamentes felynge lyke as they receyued it of the Marey deſcendynge in the Spondyls. And for thys cauſe *Nucha* is iudged to be of the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, and the pannicles therof to be alſo of lyke ſubſtaũce with ẏ pannicles of the brayne. Moreouer, eche of theſe turnynge ioyntes or Spondyls are bounde faſte one to another: ſo that one of them maye not well be moued without the other. And the continuation or lynkynge and tynge of theſe bones togyther is called of many the rydge bone, whyche is the foundation and fourme or ſhape of the bodye. And wyth the laſte ioyntes of the backe are framed or ioyned the Haunche bones. And they are the vpholders, and as it were proppes to beare vp all the tournynge ioyntes in the backe.

And theſe bones are ſmall towarde the tayle or rumpe, and brode towarde the Haunches, and theſe bones make *Oſſa pectinis*, whyche are the bones aboue the pryuye membres, they are alſo brode agaynſt the thinne entrailes. And therfore are they called of ſome men *Oſſa Ilia*. And eche of theſe bones towarde the ſhare hathe a great rounde hole, in which is receyued the whyrle bone. And beſydes that place alſo is a great hole or a waye where through proceden from aboue diuers muſcalous, veynes, and arteryes, whych paſſe throughe that waye to the thighes. And thus is it to be noted that of thys bone *Ilion* or *Pecten* and of the whyrle bone bothe together is made the ioynt of the thyghe.

Of the partes conteyned wythinforth, and fyrſte of the Bladder. Cad. xv.

The fyrſte thynge that commeth to ſyghte in the neather partes of the bealye, is the Bladder or Veſſicle of vryne, whych is an offyciall membre, and compounded of two ſinowye pannycles. And it is in complexion colde and drye, whoſe necke is fleaſhye, and hath much to witholde and to lette go. And in men it is longer, and is conteyned with the yarde, paſſing through *Peritoneum*. But in women it is ſhorter, and is conteyned with

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in the ſhape for the necke therof paſſeth throughe the necke of the Matrix within the body, as it appeareth in the nynth figure of the Matrix. The Bladder is placed betwene the bone of the ſhare and the arſgut, called *Longaon* or the ſtreyght gutte. And in women it is betwene the ſayde bone of the ſhare and the Matrix, beinge in it enplanted two longe veynes commynge frõ the Kydneyes, as it appeareth in ÿ ſecond figure of womens ſhape. And the names of theyr two veynes, are called of moſte wryters *Pori vretici* or els *Venæ vretedes*, bryngynge wyth them the vryne or piſſe from the kydneyes into the bladder, which priuely and ſubtylly entreth into the bladder by the thynne rynes, chinnes, or pores and holes of the pannicles there, by a naturall mouyng betwene tunicle and tunicle, & thus the vrine fyndeth an iſſue and ſo falleth priuely into the cauitie or purſe of the bladder. And the more ÿ bladder is fulfylled wyth vryne ÿ ſtreyghter be the two tunicles preſſed together. For the holes of the tunicles are not the one euen agaynſt the other, & therfore, be the bladder neuer ſo full, yet may none rebounde backe agayne. The fourme of ÿ bladder is round and conteyneth in quantitie almoſte the meaſure of a pytcher, howbeit in ſome men more and in ſome men leſſe. There are alſo founde two other veynes called the *Vaſa ſeminaria*, that is to ſaye, the ſeede veſſels, and they come frome *Vnachilis* bryngynge from thence bloude into the teſticles or ſtones, aſwell in man as in woman, in whome by ferther degeſtion it is in man made ſparme, that is to ſaye, the ſeede of nature, and they be put to muche outwardes becauſe the teſticles are withoute. But in women it abydeth within becauſe their teſticles are placed within, as it apeareth here after. And next to the veſſicle is ſene the Matrix, as it appeareth here after in the fygures and tables of womans bodye.

Here foloweth of the Matrix. Capit.xvi.

THe Matrix or chambre in woman is an officiall membre compounde and full of ſynowes and in complexion colde and drye, and it is the houſe or receptacle of mans generation being ordeyned to receaue, take, conſerue and nouryſhe the ſede of man. It is ſituat betwene the Bladder, and the ſtreyght entrailes. The fourme or ſhape therof is as it were a mans yarde turned inwarde. It hathe two armes commynge frome the ſprynge toppe of the teſticles, whiche in approchinge thyther caſte furth ſondrye braunches, as ye maye ſee in the ſeconde and fourth figures of women. It hath in it two concauites or halowe celles and nomore, as farre as we can fynde by cuttinge, not withſtandyng the dyuerſytye of opinions, of certayne wryters. But all other beaſtes haue as manye celles as they haue pappe heades. It hath alſo a longe necke lyke an vrynal: and in the necke it hath two mouthes, that is to wete, the one within, and the other wythoute. The innermore lyeth iuſte and faſte to the bealye therof, or at the ioynynge of the necke to the bealye, whiche in the time of conceptiõ ſhutteth cloſe together. But the outer remayneth ſtyll open as it dyd before, and thys outer mouthe is called *Vulua*, or the womans ſhape. It is plated betwene the thyghes, and hathe in the myddes a laſarteous pannicle, called in the Latyne tongue, *Tentigo*. And in the creation of thys pannicle, is founde two vtilities and purpoſes that it ſerueth for. The firſte is, that by it goeth forth the vryne, whiche otherwyſe myght ſhede or defile the partes adiacent. The ſeconde is, that whan a woman doeth ſprede her thighes, it altereth the ayre that entreth into the Matrix to moderate and temper the heate there, and in lykewyſe doth it in cold ſeaſons, helpe to kepe forth the colde. Ferdermore, the necke that is betwene theſe two mouthes, hathe in her concauitie manye inuolutions and plightes or foldinges, whiche and pleited together in maner of roſe leaues are before they be rype or ſpredde abrode. And they are after conception ſhutte together in maner of a purſe, and from thence furth do no more open tyll the tyme of chylde byrth. And aboute the middle of this necke be certayne veynes in maydens, whyche in tyme of theyr fyrſte ſynge with man are corrupte and by reaſon therof are immediatelye broken. Ferdermore, in the ſydes of the outer mouthe of the Matrix within, are two teſticles, or ſtones with theyr ſeede veſſels alſo, whiche ſeede veſſels in women are muche ſhorter then the ſeede veſſels in man, whiche in the acte or worke of generation, they do caſte the ſparme into the bottome of the Matrix. There are alſo diuers veynes commynge downe frome the Lyuer to the Matrix, which brynge thyther nuriſhment to nouryſhe the chylde whyle it remayneth within the mothers wombe. And thoſe veynes what tyme the Matrix is voyde, bryngeth thyther the ſuperfluous bloude from certayne membres of the body wherof are engendred womens floures, wherby their bodyes are purged and delyuered from greuous diſeaſes. And thys Matrix beynge taken furth, we vſe to ſplytte the ſubſtaunce therof that we may beholde ÿ cauities and inward partes that maye be viewed therof. There are alſo in the ſubſtaunce of the Matrix dyuerſe ſkynnes or inwrappers, as ye ſhall perceyue in the fyfth, ſyxth, ſeuenth and eygth fygure of the ſame, in the booke here folowynge.

¶ *Of Embrio. Capitu.xvij.*

AND nowe for aſmuche as it hathe pleaſed almyghtye God to gyue the knowledge of his high miſteryes and workes to hys creatures here lyuynge in thys worlde. It ſhall not be vnconuenient nor hurtefull, but rather muche helpynge and beneficiall, to touche ſomewhat of the ſecrete operation of Nature, whiche God hathe ordeyned for the generation of man, and deliuerynge of chyldren in thys world, for the continuaunce and propagation of mankynde to hys deuine pleaſure, ſo longe as ſhall lyke hys deuine maieſtye. we ſhall therfore in this preſent treatyſe ſomwhat touch and declare howe man is engendred in the mothers wombe, and howe it is there conſerued and brought to lyfe. For declaration wherof, it is firſt to be declared what *Embrio* is, ſo farre forth as it hathe pleaſed God to geue knowledge therof, by naturall reaſon and by Philoſophie naturall, *Embrio* therfore is that

As we haue learned of noble and excellent Philoſophers wrytynge on thys matter) is a thynge engendred in the mothers wombe, the orygynall wherof is the ſeede of man and of woman together, of whyche two is made the myghte and power of creatynge the infante within the mothers wombe, ſuch is the goodneſſe of God, who of hys vnſercheable wyſdome and infinite omnipotencie, hath graunted thys ſo greate a benefite for yͤ continual propagation, not onelye of man, but alſo of all beaſtes and lyuynge thynges to be preſerued in theyr kindes, wherof we ſhal by gods grace here after ſpeake moore at large. But for this preſent, firſt yͤ fielde of generatiõ called yͤ Matrix, is knowen to be placed in woman betwene the Bladder and *Longaon*. In yͤ whych place is ſowen by the tyllage of man, a conuenable matter of kyndelye heate. For kyndelye heate or natural heate is the cauſe efficient bothe of doynge and worckynge, and alſo of ſpirite that geueth vertue and efficacie to the bodye, and gouerneth and ruleth the ſame in due temper. And the ſeede of generation cometh frome the partes of the bodyes of man and woman together, as by a naturall conſent and effectuall wyll of all the membres together. And thus is the ſayd ſperme and ſeede of Nature ſhedde in the place of conceyuynge, where it is through yͤ vertue of kynde gathered together in the celles of the Matrix, and in the ſame by the weake of the actiue operation of mans ſeede, and by the waye of ſufferynge of the womans ſeede, they are ſo together myxed, that eche of theym worketh in other, and eche of them ſuffreth in other. And thus is engendred *Embrio*. And it is ferder to be noted, that thys ſperme or ſeede of nature that commeth bothe of man and woman, is made of the moſte beſt and pureſt droppes of bloude that are in all the bodye. And by the laboure and chaffynge of the Teſticles or ſtones, thys bloude is turned into another kynde, and is made ſperme or ſeede of nature, as afore ſayde, which is in man hotte of complexion, white of coloure, and thycke of ſubſtaunce, wherefore it maye not be ſpred, nor of it ſelfe runne abrode, but it renueth in takynge mixture of the womans ſeede, whyche hathe qualities contrarye to the ſeede of man, for the womans ſperme is thynner, colder and febler. And (as ſome authours doe wryte) whan thys matter is gathered in the ryghte ſide of the Matrix, then there foloweth the fourmyng and creation of the Male kynde, and contrarywyſe, whan it is gathered together in yͤ left ſide of the Matrix, than commeth thereof perfourmed the Female kynde, and where the vertue is moſt, so that the worke enclyneth moſte. And ferder it is to be noted, that as the renet of the cheeſe hath by it ſelfe the waye or vertue of worckynge hys feate, ſo hathe the mylke by waye of ſufferynge. And as the renet and the mylke maketh the cheeſe, ſo doeth the ſperme of man and woman make and fourme, by generation the *Embrion*, wherof commeth the chylde. And of the ſelfe ſame thynge within ſpryngeth by the vertue of kyndelye heate a certayne ſkynne or caule, whyche it lappeth it ſelfe in, wherewith afterwardes, it is tyed to the mothers wombe, a yͤ couering cometh forth afterward at the byrth of the chylde. And yf it happen that anye of the ſkynne remayne wythin the woman after the byrth of the chylde, then is the woman in peryll of her lyfe. Furthermore, it is ſayde that of thys *Embrio* is engendred the Hearte, the Lyuer, the Brayne, the Synowes, the Vaynes, the Arteries, the Cordes, the Ligamentes, Skinnes, Gryſtils and Bones, receyuing to them by kindelye vertue the menſtruall bloude, of the whyche alſo is engendred bothe fleaſhe and fatneſſe. And (as yͤ auncient wryters do ſpecifie) the fyrſt thynges that are ſhapen are the pryncypalles, as the Heart, the Lyuer and the Brayne. For of yͤ Heart ſpryngeth the arteries, of the Lyuer the veynes, & of the Brayne the ſynowes. And whan theſe haue taken theyr fourme and ſhape, then Nature maketh and ſhapeth bones and gryſtels, to kepe, conſerue and ſuſtayne the ſame. As the bones of the heade for the brayne, the breſte bones and the rybbes, for the heart and yͤ Liuer. And after theſe ſpryngen al other members one after another in ſuche order as is mooſte requiſyte and expedient for the bodye.

And the chylde is bredde forthe in foure degrees, as thus. The fyrſte is when the ſperme or ſede is lyke the ſubſtaunce of mylke. The ſeconde is, when it is turned from that kynde to another, whyche is lyke a lompe of bloude. And Hipocrates calleth this by the name of *Feotus*. The thyrde degre is, when yͤ principal partes are ſhapen, as the Heart, the Lyuer and the brayne. The fourth and laſte is, when all the reſydue of the membres be perfectlye ſhapen. For then the Philoſophers holde, that it receyueth ſoule, lyfe and breath, for then it begynneth to moue it ſelfe alone, whiche without the thynges afore ſayde it coulde not doe. Nowe in theſe foure degrees afore ſayde, it continueth in the fyrſte (as mylke) by the ſpace of ſeuen dayes. In the ſeconde (as *Feotus*) nyne dayes. In the thyrde (lyke a lompe of fleaſhe engendrynge the pryncypals) by the ſpace of twelue dayes. And in the fourth (which is to yͤ ful tyme of perfection of all the whole membres it remayneth by the ſpace of eyghtene dayes, and ſo by the accompte of diuerſe Phiſicions, there are ſyxe and fourty dayes, from the daye of conception to the daye of full perfection and receyuynge the due ſhape complete and the ſoule, but in that we ſubmytte oure ſelues to the wyſdome and prouident ordinaunce of hym that is the maker of all thynges, in whome onely is the premyſes to ordeyne and determyne. And we ſhall here retourne agayne to the reſte of the Inwardes conteyned in the haunches or neather parte of the bealy.

Of the ſtreyghte entrayle other wyſe called the arſgutte. Capitu.xviij.

This ſtreyght entrayle called *Longaon* or the Arſgutte, lyeth betwene the Matryx and the backe, and it is of panniculer ſubſtaunce as all the other bowels are. And it is in length a good ſpanne, the vpper ende thereof ſtretcheth vp nyghe to the reynes, and hys neather parte is called of ſome men the towell. And aboute hym is founde two muſcles, the one of them to open, and yͤ other to ſhut. And there are alſo founde in hym fyue veynes or braunches of veynes, called *Hemoroides* whyche haue a colligation or knyttynge together

wyth

wyth the bladder , and therefore are they partakers together in theyr greuaunces or diſeaſes. And when thys *Longaon* is rayſed vp in adminiſtring Anatomie, then maye you ſee the veynes, arteries and ſynowes, howe they are braunched, & bowed downe to the nether partes. And concernynge ferder knowledge herein, you maye repayre to the fygures here after folowynge, and chiefelye in the eyghte and twenty fygure of the Muſcles.

Here foloweth of the partes procedynge outwarde, and fyrſt of the Yarde. Ca. xix.

THe Yarde or ẏ mēbres generatiue in man are now to be ſpokē of, whych dure or cōtinue vnto the parte called *Peritoneum*, whiche place is from the coddes vnto the foundemente, wherein is ſene a ſeame, & in ẏ fyrſt boke of ſtories ẏ. vii. cap. ẏ Philoſopher ſheweth it to be placed at ẏ ende of ẏ ſhare. The Yarde is an officiall membre, and the tyller of mans generation, compoūde and made of ſkinne, brawnes, tendons, veynes, arteries, ſynowes and greate lygamentes. And it hathe in it two paſſages, canelles or principal yſſues, that it is to wete, one for the ſperme or ſeede, and another for the vrine. And the Philoſophers aſſigne therunto the quantitie or length of ſeuen or eyghte ynches commonlye, with proportionall and meaſurable bygnes accordynge to the capacitie of the Matrix. But the trueth is, that it varieth in euerye manne concernynge bothe thoſe dimenſions. And Auicen affirmeth the Yarde to haue thre paſſages, holes or yſſues, throughe the one to paſſe inſenſyble polition, and the wynde that cauſeth the erection of the Yarde, and the other two holes for vryne and ſeede, as is ſayde afore. Moreouer the bodye of the Yarde hathe a ſkynne aboute it, where the heade or glandyll thereof is clothed with a double ſkynne called *Preputium*, whiche the Iewes vſe to cutte of from theyr chyldren by the inſtitution of their law. And thys ſkynne is mouable, for throughe the confrication thereof, the ſpermetyke moyſter is the better and the ſooner gathered together, and the ſooner alſo caſte forth from the teſticles, by the Yarde into the Matrix, for by it is had the moore delectacion in doynge with the woman. And the formoſte parte of the heade of the Yarde is made of a ſubtyll brawny fleſh, whyche if it be once loſte, it is ſyldome or neuer reſtored agayne, notwythſtandyng ẏ it maye be well cicatrized and ſkynned. Ferdermore, betwene that double ſkynne and the ſayde toppe of the Yarde called the Glandyl, doeth often aryſe a Puſtyl, whiche longe continued infecteth the whole bodye.

Of the purce conteynynge the Teſticles called commonly the Coddes. Capit. xx.

THys membre is alſo compounde and official, and though it be numbred amongeſt the generatiue membres, yet it is a principal membre, for withoute it is no generation, the Purſe was onlye ordeyned for the cuſtodye and comforte of the Teſticles, and the other ſpermatyke veſſels; and it is alſo made of two partes, that is to wete, of ẏ inner & of the vtter. ẏ vtter [illegible] is compounde and made of ſkynne and [illegible] rynnynge bothe on length and alſo croſwyſe, in lyke maner as is ẏ Myrach. The inner part therof is of ẏ ſubſtaūce of Syphach & in it is ẏ ſimilitude of ii pockettes drawen together by the ſelues, nothyng dyfferynge from Syphach in [illegible], and they be made two for thys cauſe, yt yf ẏ one ſhoulde be hurt, yet the other ſhoulde be preſerued. The teſticles or ſtones beinge within them conteyned, are made or conſtitute of glandulous or kyrnellye fleaſhe. And ferdermore, there comen ſynowes from the brayne throughe the *Nucha* vnto the Teſticles, and from the heart, arteries, and from the lyuer, veynes, bryngynge to them bothe felynge, ſtyrrynge, lyfe, ſpirite & nutrimentall bloude, beyng the moſt pureſt bloude of al the membres of the bodye, wherof by decoction and laboure of the Teſticles is made ſperme or ſeede, whiche beyng put forth in dew tyme as is before rehearſed, geueth formal eſſence and power of encreacement to the fruite of generation.

Of the Graynde or Share. Cap. xxi.

HEre is knowen to be the place emunctorye or purgatiue to the Lyuer. And what ſo euer infection doth the Lyuer, yf nature be ſtronge and ſufficient, it expelleth it to thys place, as we ofte ſeie in tyme of ẏ plague, & after great agues, and other infections taken of vncleane women. And the fleaſh and ſkyn in thys place is thyn, wryncklies or contract by reaſon of bowynge the thyghes. And the hyppes haue greate brawnye fleaſhe theron, bycauſe thyther deſcende muſcles, cordes and lygamentes, to moue and bynde together the thyghes with the haunches at the bone called [illegible]. And as for the conſideration of the buttockes we referre to the tables of the Muſcles, where the partes therof are at large declared.

Here foloweth of the ſeconde or myddle ventricle, whyche is the Breſte, called in Latyne Pectus, & in Greke Thorax. Capit. xxij.

THys ſeconde Ventricle begynneth at the former parte of the necke called *Iugulum*, and is conteynynge all the whole region bothe behynde and before vnto *Diafragma* otherwyſe called the Mydryffe. And the Breſte it ſelfe is called the Cheſte of the ſpiritual membres of man. And it is to be noted that there be on the vtter parte therof conteyned foure principall partes, as the ſkynne, muſculous fleaſhe, the Pappes and the Bones. And the partes within are eyghte, that is to wete, the Hearte, the Pulme, (whych conteyneth the Lyghtes and Lounges) Pānicles, Lygamentes, Synowes, Veynes, Arteries, with the mouthe of the Ventricle, whyche is called *Yſophagus*, and it is alſo commonlye named the Sto-

[illegible] Nowe as concernynge the outwarde partes, they ſhall here after be at full ſet out in the declaration of the ſame, the Pappes, whyche we ſhall here ſomwhat touche, eare we goe anye ferder. The fleaſhe of the Pappes differeth frome the other fleaſhe of the bodye, in that it is whyte, glandelous and ſpongeous, hauynge alſo in theym bothe Synowes, Veynes and Arteries, with whyche they are tyed and knytte vnto the Hearte, the Lyuer, the Brayne ⁊ yͤ Generatiue membres. And there are alſo in the Breſt (as the auncient Authours do make mencion) foure ſcore and ten muſcles, for ſome of them be come to the Necke, ſome to the Shoulders and the Shoulder blade, ſome to the Mydryffe, to the Rybbes, to the Backe, ⁊ ſome to the Breſte it ſelfe. And we finde verye certayne commoditye and profyt in the creation of the Pappes, euen as well in men as in women, for in man they defende and kepe the ſpirituals from hurte, and noyaunce withoutforth. And by theyr thyckeneſſe and complexion they comforte the naturall heate, mundifiynge and clenſynge. And in women there is in them hadde the generation of mylke, for in women there commeth from the Matrix into the Breſtes or Pappes, dyuers and ſoundrye Veynes, bryngynge in theym menſtruall bloude, whyche is there throughe the vertue and power digeſtiue, turned into the colour of whytenes, lyke vnto yͤ fleaſh of the ſayde Pappes, in lyke maner as the Iuyce of the Meate or *Chilus* commynge from the Ventrycle to the Lyuer, is digeſted into the colour of the Lyuer. Ferdermore, the bones of the Breſte are ſayd to be triple in the forme, and they are in numbre ſeuen, ſtykynge in the Breſte before, and theyr length is after the bredeth of the Breſte. And theyr extremyties or endes be gryſtelye, as the Rybbes be. And at the vppermoſt part of *Thorax* or the Breſt is a hole or cauyte, wherein are ſet the hedes of the Forkylbones or Canell bones, whiche are called in Latyne *Clauicule*. And at the nether part of the Breſte agaynſt the mouth of the Ventricle hangeth a gryſtle, whyche we call properlye yͤ ſhape gryſtle, for it is called of the Doctours *Enſiformis* that is to ſaye ſwearde lyke. And thys gryſtle was ordeyned for two cauſes. The one is, that it ſhoulde defende the Ventricle withoutfurth frome hurte. The ſeconde, that in tyme of repletion or of fulneſſe it ſhoulde geue place to the Ventricle when nede requireth. The partes of the backe belongynge to the Breſte conteyne twelue ſpondyls or turnynge ioyntes, throughe the whiche paſſeth the Marey of the backe called *Nucha*. And from them ſpryngen twelue payre of nerues or ſynowes, bryngynge to the muſcles of the Breſte aforeſayde bothe felyng and mouynge. And here is to be noted, that in euerye ſyde are twelue rybbes, whereof ſeuen are called the true rybbes, and fyue are called the falſe rybbes, becauſe they are not of the lyke length of the other ſeuen as it maye be iudged by the eye, and as you maye perceaue in the true fygures of bones.

¶ Of the partes conteyned wythinforth, and fyrſt of the Hearte. Cap. xxiiii.

Becauſe the Hearte is the pryncypall membre of al other membres, and alſo the begynnyng of lyfe, he is ſette in the myddes of the Breſte, ſeuerallye by hym ſelfe, as Lord and kyng of al the other membres. And as a Lorde and kynge oughte to be ſerued of hys ſubiectes, whyche haue theyr lyuynge of hym: So are all the membres of the bodye readye to ſerue the Hearte, of whome they all receyue theyr lyuynge, and do ſeruyce manye wayes vnto hym. The ſubſtaunce of the Hearte is as it were laſarteous fleaſhe, beynge ſpermatike and an offyciall membre, and he beynge the begynnynge of lyfe, geueth to euerye membre of the body both bloude of life, and ſpirite of breath ⁊ heate. But here maye a certayne doubte aryſe, for and yf the Hearte wer of laſarteous fleaſhe, hys mouynge or ſtyrrynge ſhoulde be voluntarye and not naturall, but the trueth is the contrarye, for it were impoſſible that the Heart ſhoulde be ruled onelye by wyll and not by kynde, the Hearte alſo hathe the ſhape or fourme of a Pynaple, and the broade ende therof is vpwarde, the ſharpe ende dependyng downwardes, ſomewhat towardes the lefte ſyde. And here it is alſo to be noted, that the Hearte hathe bloude in hys ſubſtaunce, where all other membres haue it but in theyr Veynes and Arteryes. And alſo the Hearte is bound wyth certayne ligamentes to the backe part of the Breſte, but theſe ligamentes do in no wyſe touch the ſubſtaunce of the Heart, but ſprynge forth in the vpper part of him, and ſo is he faſtened. Forthermore the Heart hath two ventricles or concauities or purſes, the left of them beyng hygher then the ryghte. And the cauſe of theſe cauites or holowe bagges is thys, becauſe they ſhoulde kepe the bloude for hys nouryſhynge, and the ayre to moderate and abate the great heate yͭ the Heart is in, whych bloude and ayre are kepte in theſe two cauytes or holowe bagges. And here it is to be noted, that to the ryghte Ventricle of the Hearte commeth a Veyne frome the greate Veyne called *Vena Chilis* whyche receaueth all the ſubſtaunce of the bloude frome the Lyuer, and thys Veyne that commeth frome *Vena Chilis*, entreth into the Hearte at the ryghte Ventricle, as afore is ſayde. And in hym is brought a great porciō of yͤ thyckeſt bloude therewith to nouryſhe the Heart, and the reſydue yͭ is lefte of this is made ſubtyll and thynner through the vertue of the Hearte, beynge put then afterwarde into a pytte or cauitie or purſe in the myddeſt of the Hearte, betwene the two Ventricles, and there is it made hotte, there is it clenſed and pured. And then it paſſeth into the lefte Ventricle, and therein it is engendred, ſpirite, more clearer, bryghter and ſubtyller then is any corporall thynge, compounded of the foure Elementes, for it is a thynge that is a meane betwene the bodye and the ſoule, and therefore the Philoſophers lyken it rather to a heauenlye thynge then to a bodelye thynge. It is alſo to be noted that frome the left Ventricle of the Hearte ſpryngen two Arteryes, the one hauyng but one cote as a vayne, and therefore it is called *Arteria venalis*, that is the veynall Arterye. And thys Arterye caryeth forth bloude from the Hearte to the Lounges, whyche bloude is vaperous, and is tried and lefte of the Heart to be brought by thys Arterye to the Lounges or Pulmo, to geue them nouriſhment. And he retourneth there [illegible] the Pulme, & ſo bryngeth ayre to the Hearte therwith to refreſhe hym, whereof Galen beareth wytnes in the ſeconde chapter *De iuuamentis membrorum* ſayinge that the Heart of man is kynde to the Lightes and Lounges, [illegible] ſendeth vnto them of hys owne bloude to feede theym, and that they rewarde hym agayne with ayre to refreſhe hym. The other Arterie hath two cotes and is called *Vena Arterialis* or the great Arterye, for he bothe aſcendeth and deſcendeth, and ſendeth forthe hys braunches to all the other Arteries, that ſpreadeth euery membre of the bodye. And by hym are [illegible] and quickened all the membres of the bodye, [illegible] the ſpirite that is conteyned in them is the [illegible] and treaſure of the [illegible] of the ſoule. And thus it paſſeth vntyl it come to the [illegible], [illegible] clenſed & depured, and as it were ſtrayned into a nother digeſtion, where he receyueth another ſpirite, and ſo is made animal. And thus beynge made in the Lyuer nutrimentall, in the Ventricles [illegible] ſpirite vital, and in the Brayne animall, he is made a perfecte ſpirite of euery power. So that by meane of hym all operations and euery workynge in the bodye take theyr due effecte. And two cauſes I fynde why theſe Arteryes haue ii. cotes, the one is that the one cote is neyther ſufficient nor able to withſtande the [illegible] mouing & ſtyrring of the ſpirite of lyfe, which is caried in him. The ſeconde cauſe is, that the thyng which is caryed aboute in hym from place to place is of ſo precious a treaſure that there cannot be taken to muche heede in the keppinge therof. Forthermore, ſome doctoures call thys Arterye the [illegible] of breathynge ſpirite, ſith by hym is knowen and founde the power and myghte of the Hearte. Wherefore it is manifeſt that for great ſkyll Nature hathe ordeyned to thys Arterye two cotes. Alſo there are ordeyned in the Hearte thre pellicles or thynne ſkynnes openinge and cloſynge at the goynge in of the Hearte bloude and ſpirite in conuenient tyme. Moreouer, the Hearte hath two lytle eares, or [illegible] throughe which cometh in & paſſeth forth the ayre ſome tyme [illegible] fro ỹ Pulme. And ther is alſo founde in ỹ Hearte a gryſtle [illegible] to helpe and ſtrengthen the Hearte in hys affayres. The Heart is furthermore couered with a ſtronge pannicle whiche is called of ſome men *Capſula Cordis* or *Pericardium*, and it is a ſtrong caſe [illegible] to kepe the Hearte, [illegible] to the other membres [illegible]. And thys pannicle [illegible] ſpringeth of the [illegible] pannicle of the [illegible]. And of hym alſo ſpringeth another pannicle called *Mediaſtinum*, which departeth the breſte in the middle, and kepeth that the Pulme or Lounges fall not ouer the Hearte. And yet is there another pannicle alſo that couereth the rybbes wythin forth, [illegible] it is called *Pleura* [illegible] taketh hys begynnynge, [illegible] pannicle [illegible] *Dura mater* is the originall to all thoſe pannicles [illegible] the body. And thus it is euident, that one pannicle taketh his begynnynge of another.

Here foloweth of the Pulme, called of ſome the Lightes & Lounges. Capit u.xxiij.

T[illegible] the ſofter ſubſtaunce of the Lounges [illegible] and ỹ the ſayd Lounges and Lyghtes myght fele by meanes of the ſayde [illegible], that whiche he myghte in no wyſe fele by the power of hym ſelfe. Nowe to [illegible]

[illegible] the ſpirituals, [illegible]

The Anatomye of the Necke. Cap. xxv.

Concernynge the Necke [illegible] in the fourth booke [illegible] that it was made onely by cauſe of the Lounges and Lyghtes. For when ſoeuer a thynge lacketh the Lounges or Lyghtes, the ſame [illegible] and alſo [illegible]. And ye ſhal vnderſtande that the necke is all ÿ whiche is conteyned betwene the head and the ſhoulders, and betwene the throte and the backe. The [illegible] of [illegible] thynges, that is to ſaye, of [illegible] ſpirites, the waye of [illegible] breathe, and the way of meate with the other partes therin, here after to be more playnlye declared [illegible] Necke [illegible] the tournynge ioyntes of the Necke [illegible] And the laſt of theſe ſeuen is lyke to the [illegible]. And the ligamentes that kepe theſe tour-nyng ioyntes together, are not ſo harde nor tough as thoſe of the backe. And the cauſe why that theſe of the Necke be febler then they of the backe is, that it was thought neceſſarye that the heade ſhoulde moue of-ten tymes without the Necke, and the Necke lyke-wyſe without the heade [illegible] And from theſe [illegible] ioyntes of ÿ Necke ſpryngeth the ſeuen payre of ſynowes, whych are de-uyded into the Heade, ÿ Face, the Sholders ⁊ the Armes [illegible] the fyrſte payre of ſyno-wes [illegible] the fyrſte ioynte and the ſeconde and in [illegible] the reſte of the tour-nynge ioyntes. And theſe ſynowes receyue ſubtyll [illegible] vertue and diſpoſition of the ſynowes of the [illegible] out of the marey of the [illegible] ſynowes, fleaſhe, and [illegible] in the compoſition of Muſcles, ligamentes and [illegible] are all one. And [illegible] of voluntarye mouynge, of [illegible] The muſcles of the Necke are num-bred [illegible] to be twentye, and they ſerue to the [illegible] of the heade and of the Necke. And it is to be [illegible] that there are thre maner of fleaſhes in the ſubſtaunce of the Necke. The fyrſt is [illegible] golden [illegible] which is a certayne [illegible] lyinge alongewyſe, and lyinge ouer the ſi-des of the tournyng ioyntes, commynge frome the hyade downe to the latter ſpondyls. And it is ordey-ned for thys cauſe, that when the ſynowes are by rea-ſon thereof ouermuch labour in their mouing or tra-uelynge they myght reſte vpon thys Pyxwax as vp-pon a bedde, or a quylte, to eaſe theym. The ſeconde fleaſhe is muſculous, from whom ſpringen the tendons and cordes, that moue the head and the Necke, whi-che are numbred twentye as the muſcles beforeſayd. The thyrde is pure fleaſhe, and it repleniſheth the voyde ſpaces there betwene. The thyrde parte of the Necke is the eminent or bolynge parte that ſtandeth forth of ÿ throte before. The fourth parte is called in Latyne *Gula*. And the hynder parte of the Necke is called in Latyne *Ceruix*, becauſe it kepeth the Marey of the backe deſcendynge downe frome the brayne through the tournynge ioyntes there. And ſome wryters aſſume it to be called *Ceruix quaſi cerebri via*, as yf ye ſhoulde ſaye in Englyſhe, the waye of the brayne, bycauſe the necke receyueth of the brayne the influ-ence and vertue of mouynge, and ſendeth it by the ſy-nowes to the other partes and membres of the bodye benethfurth. And here ye ſhall vnderſtande that theſe wordes *Gula, Yſophagus, Meri*, and the necke of the Sto-macke are all one thynge, and in the tables here after ye ſhall ſee it named the Stomacke, after the myn-de of the Greke tranſlatours. And it reacheth in length from the mouthe to the Ventricle, and is faſte-ned to the ſpondyls of the Necke in hys commynge downe vntyl he reach ful to ÿ fyfth ioynt, where he le-ueth the ſpondyls and ſtrycketh forth to the formoſte parte of the Breſte, and ſo paſſeth through the myd-dryffe to the mouthe of the Stomacke, and there en-deth. And it is to be vnderſtande that thys Yſophagus is compounde of two tunicles or cotes, the inner and the vtter. And as for the vtter tunicle, it is but a ſymple membre, and nedeth no retention but onely hys owne norryſhment. But the inner tunicle is compounded and made of muſcles, of diſpoſition lyinge longwiſe by the whiche he maye drawe meate from the mouth into the Stomacke, as it is ſayde in the Anatomie of the Stomacke. Furthermore, the ſharpe Arterye or wyndepype called *Canna Pulmonis* and *Trachea Arteria*, is all one thynge and it is commonly called the throte bolle. And it is ſet within the necke before the necke of the Stomacke, beyng knit ⁊ compoūde of gryſtly ſubſtaunce. And the pannicle lyinge betwene the we-ſande and the throte bole is is called Ymay. And ye ſhal further vnderſtande, that the greate Veyne and Arteries, which ramifyed and ſprede in braunches by both the ſydes of the necke to the vpper parte of the heade are of ſome called Guidege, ⁊ of ſome Veyne organice, the inciſion whereof in the lyuelye is verye daungerous and perylous, but for the further pro-ceſſe begynnynge and endynge of theſe, with al thyn-ges conteyned in the necke, it ſhal be more exquiſitlye ſet furth in the figures folowynge, whiche after the readynge here of thys, you maye for youre further knowledge haue recourſe.

The Anatomye of the Heade, whiche is called of authours the thyrde or hyghest Ventrycle. Capitu. xxvi.

Bycauſe the Heade of man is ẏ place of memorye, reaſon and vnderſtandynge, or rather the habitacion or manſion houſe of the Soule, we ſhal therfore by the ſufferaūce of almightye God take in hande to expreſſe the Anatomye ther of, begynnynge fyrſte with the authoritie of Galen, who wryteth in the ſeconde chapter of his boke entytled *de Iuuamentis*, and of Auicen recityng in hys firſte propoſition, that the Heade of man was made neyther for ẏ wytte nor for the brayne, but only for the eyes, whiche they proue by thys reaſon, that diuerſe beaſtes hauynge no Heades at all haue the organs or inſtrumentes of witte in their breſtes. And therfore the goodnes of God hath rayſed vp the head of man, that the eyes beinge ſette and faſtened therin myght be as a watche man to al the whole body ſtandynge in the hygheſt place thereof, euen lyke as a watche man of a citye or caſtell hathe alwaye to hym appoynted the hygheſt place, to the ende that he may the better watche and geue warnynge of the enemyes approchynge. And ſo alſo doe the eyes in the Heade geue warnynge vnto the common wittes for the defence of the lower membres. Nowe to our purpoſe, yf a queſtion be axed howe many thinges are conteyned on the Heade, and howe manye thynges within the Heade. We myghte aunſwere accordynge to Guido, that there are but fyue, conteyning, ⁊ fiue conteyned. Meanynge thereby, the Heere, the Skynne, the Fleaſhe, the Pannicles, and the Bones, and thus he leaueth vntouched bothe Veynes, Arteries and Sinowes, ⁊ therfore this anſwere is thoughte to be inſufficiēt, becauſe they are alſo of the partes without. Neuertheleſſe, we ſhal here in thys chapter ſpeake of vi. partes that doe conteyne, as Heere, Skynne, Fleaſhe, Veynes, Pannicles and Bones, and declarynge what profite they bringe ſingulerly vnto man euerye one of theym in his kynde. And firſte, we ſhall ſpeake of the heere, whoſe declaration ſhalbe ſene in the diſcription of ſymples. Notwithſtandig we note foure vtilities why the heere of the Head was ordeyned. The firſte is, that it defendeth the brayne frome to muche heate, and from to muche colde, ⁊ frō other outwarde incommodities. The ſeconde is, that it maketh the fourme or ſhape of the heade to ſeeme the moore comlye, and bewtyfull, and alſo maketh a diſtinction of the head frō the viſage or face. The third is, that by the colour of the heere is witneſſed and knowen the complexion of the brayne. The fourth is that the fumoſities of the brayne myghte paſſe the lyghtlyer throughe there by, for the corrupt vapours and fumes of the brayne partelye are expelled by the growynge into heere, and partelye doe moore eaſelye paſſe throughe the heere hanginge loſe, then they coulde do yf it were as harde or thycke as ſkynne.

Here foloweth of the ſkynne of the heade.

The ſkynne of the heade is more lacerteous or toughe, more thycker and fuller of powers, then the ſkynne of anye other membre of the body. And foure cauſes there are to be noted why it ſo is, ẏ one, that it kepeth and defendeth the brayne from to much heate or colde, as the heere doeth. The ſeconde is, that it diſcuſſeth or geueth knowledge to the common wyttes of all thinges that noyen outwardlye, whiche can not be done by the heere, for the heere is inſenſyble and voyde of feelynge. The thyrde is, for becauſe it ſhoulde kepe the brayne the warmer, and ſhould be the better ſenſe for the brayne. The fourth is, that it byndeth the bones of the heade the moore faſter together.

Of the fleaſhe of the heade. Capit.xxvij.

And the fleaſhe of the heade is al muſclous or lacerteous fleaſhe lyinge on *Pericravion* nexte vnto it and none other thynge betwene. And it is made of ſubtyll diſpoſition and ſimple fleaſh, of ſynowes, of veynes ⁊ of arteries, and why the fleaſhe of euerye membre of the bodye is made muſclous and lacerteous there are thre cauſes. The fyrſte is, that by his thickeneſſe it ſhoulde comforte the digeſtion of the other membres lyinge nyghe vnto them. The ſecond is, that through it euerye membre is made ẏ more ſeemelyer and better ſhaped. The thyrde is, that by his meanes euerye mēbre of ẏ bodye draweth to him nouryſhment frō others that put it forth frō thē, as ſhalbe more playnly expreſſed in the fygures therof.

Here foloweth of Pericranium amplectyng the bony coueryng of the brayne. Ca.xxviij

And here commeth fyrſte to be conſydered a Vayne and an Arterye crepyng betwene the fleaſh ⁊ the ſayd *Pericranium*, and nouryſhinge the vtter parte of the heade, And ſo entrynge priuelye throughe the ſeame of the head or ẏ ſcul, bearing nouryſhment to his pannicles of whoſe ſubſtaunce he is made, aſwell to the harde pannicle called *Dura Mater* as the pannicle *Pericranium*, as it ſhalbe here after declared amonge ẏ partes cōteyned withinfurth of ẏ heade. And here is alſo to be noted it thys pannicle *Pericranium* it compaſſeth about al ẏ bones of the heade. Whereunto is harde and faſte ioyned ⁊ cleuynge alſo to ẏ harde pānicle of ẏ brayne, beynge alſo a parte of hys ſubſtaunce. Howe be it they of them ſelues ſeparated ⁊ deuyded thē frome ẏ other. For *dura Mater* is neathermore ⁊ lyeth nyghe ẏ brayne vpon *pia mater*. And thys *Pericranium* was made princypally for .ii. cauſes. The one was for hys ſtrōg bindyng together of ẏ bones of the head, ẏ the feble knyttng together or ſeame of ẏ ſcul myght be made ſtronge, ſtable ⁊ fyrme. The ſeconde is that it ſhould be a meane betwene the harde bone and the ſofte fleaſhe, to the entente ẏ the ſayde fleaſhe ſhoulde not be hyrte or bruſed by the hardeneſſe of the bones of the brayne panne.

Here foloweth of the bones of the heade, called the ſcul or brayne panne. Cap.xxix.

NExt vnder *Pericranium* lieth the brayne panne, whoſe names, partes, numbre and differences, founde and aſſygned thereto by authours, it were to long here to reherſe, for ſome named it after yͤ Grekes, ſome after the Arabians, and other ſome after their mother tongues. But what ſoeuer they call it, it is all to one purpoſe. And there are numbred in the ſayd ſcull ſeuen bones, of the whyche the fyrſte is called, the crownall bone, in whome conſiſteth the hooles of the eyes, and it dureth from yͤ Browes to the middeſt of the heade, and there it meteth with the ſeconde bone called the Occipitiall bone, whyche is at the hynder parte of the heade, and called of ſome men the myddle bone. And aſwell the Crownall bone as the Occipitial, are both deuyded by the myddeſt in twayne with the ſeame of the heade. The thyrde, and the fourth bones are called *Parietales*, becauſe they be as walles of eyther ſyde the heade. And theſe alſo are deuyded by the ſeames or ſuturs of the heade, bothe from the crownall bone and the occipitial. The fyfth and the ſyxth bones are called *Petroſa* or *Medoſa Oſſa*, on theſe two bones lye ouer the bones called *Parietales* on euerye ſyde of the heade lyke vnto ſcales, in whome be the hooles of the eares. The ſeuenth and the laſte bone of the heade, is called *pixis os* or *Baſillare*. And thys bone is as it wer a wedge vnto al the other ſyxe bones, faſtening together. And they are thus numbred. The fyrſte is the crownall bone, the ſeconde the occipitiall bone, the thyrde and the fourth are *Parietales* or the wall bones, the fifth and ſyxth *oſſa Petroſa* or *Mendoſa* otherwyſe named the falſe bones, the ſeuenth is *Pixis os Baſillare* or els *Cuneiformis* becauſe it is in figure and offyce lyke a wedge, and therefore is of many called the wedge bone, and thys ſuffiſeth for the partes of the heade wythoutfurth.

¶ *Of the partes of the Heade conteyned wythinfurth.* *Capit. xxx.*

AND nexte vnder the bones of the heade withinfurth, yͤ fyrſt thing yͭ appeareth is the harde pannicle called in Latyne *Dura Membrana*, ⁊ of the olde wryters *Dura Mater*, and nexte vnder it lyeth the thynne pannicle, called *Pia Mater* or *Tenuis membrana*. And vnder that thynne pannicle lyeth the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, deuyded betwene into two Ventricles, lyinge on the ryghte ſyde and the lefte, with the parte that is called *Cerebellum* placed in the myddle of the heade, as here after more at large ſhall be ſayde. And afterwarde foloweth the wormy ſhape called in Latin *Vermiformis*, and thẽ *retiformis*, or yͤ net ſhape otherwyſe named *rethe mirabile*. But let vs now returne to yͤ harde pãnicle, from whõ we haue made thys digreſſion, and lette vs ſhewe wherof and howe he is ſpronge and made. Fyrſte it is to be noted, that of the Veyne and Arterye ſpoken in the diſcription of *Pericranium*, howe he was ſhewed to go priuelye throughe the bone or ſeame of the heade. And where by theyr vnion and gatherynge together they doe not onelye brynge and geue nutriment and ſpirite of life, but alſo doe weaue and enfolde them ſelues ſo togethers that they make and are made this hard pãnicle. And it is holden vp by certayne thredes of hym ſelfe cõmyng through yͤ ſayde ſeame of yͤ heade, runnynge into the pannicle *Pericranium*, coueryng the bones of the heade, for wͭ the aforeſayd Vayne ⁊ Arterye, and theſe thredes commynge frome the harde pannicle is as it were wouen and made the pannicle *Pericranium*. Furthermore, the cauſe why the harde pannicle is ſet or ſeuered frome the ſcull is for two conſiderations. The fyrſte is, that yf the harde pannicle ſhould haue touched the ſcull, it myghte then verye lyghtely haue bene hurte of the hardenes of the bone of the ſame. The ſeconde is, that the matter or corrupte moyſture commynge from the woundes made in the head, and pearchynge the ſcull, ſhoulde by it be the better defended and kepte from the thynne pannicle of the brayne and ſo the ſubſtaũce of the brayne myght be moleſted or hurte. Moreouer nexte vnto the harde pannicle is the thyn pãnicle, called *Pia Mater*, or meke mother, becauſe it is ſo ſofte and tender to the brayne, of whoſe creation it is to be noted as of the harde pannicle for the orginall of bothe, is of one kynde, in theyr fyrſte creation, as from the Hearte and the Lyuer, and it is called the mother of the brayne, bycauſe it is ſofte and tender ouer the brayne, and that it doth nouryſhe and feede yͤ ſame as doeth a louynge mother to her tender chylde. And in thys thynne pannicle is muche to be noted of the greate numbre of Veynes and Arteryes that are infolded and amplected therein, and doe ramifye throughe all hys ſubſtaunce, geuynge to the brayne bothe nutriment, ſpirite and lyfe. And thys pannicle doeth bewrape all the whole ſubſtaunce of the braine. And in ſome place of the brayne yͤ Veynes and Arteryes goe forth of hym, entrynge into yͤ deuiſions of the brayne, and there drynckynge of the braynye ſubſtaunce into them, and crauynge and requirynge of the Hearte to theym the ſpirite of lyfe, and breath, and of the Lyuer nutriment. And the aforeſayde ſpirite or breathe taketh here a ferder digeſtion, and comforteth the vertue animall, whyche is affirmed to be done by labouration or paynefull labourynge of the vitall ſpirite. And furthermoore, the cauſe why there are mo pannicles ouer the brayne then one, is for thys cauſe, that there beynge but one pannicle onelye, eyther muſte haue bene a ſofte or a harde pannicle, or a meane betwene bothe. And it coulde not haue bene harde becauſe of hurtynge the brayne with hys hardenes. And yf it had bene ſofte it ſhoulde haue hurte it ſelfe of the harde bones. And if it had bene but in a meane betwyxt harde ⁊ ſoft, then neyther the brayne coulde haue ſuffred his toughnes, neither yet coulde it haue defended the bone frome bruſynge the brayne. Thys maye we wonder and beholde with great admiration the meruelous workes of God in Nature. For as in thys, ſo in all other membres of the bodye is nothynge fruſtrate, but euerye thynge ſo neceſſarye that there can be none amendemẽt or betteryng of them. And thus are yͤ two pannicles there appoynted, the one toughe and harde to be a meane betwene harde and ſofte, the other thynne and ſofte to be a meane betwene toughe and ſenſible or quauye. And bothe theſe pannicles are ſpermatike and colde and drie of complexion.

Here folowith now of the brayne. Ca.xxxi.

THe Brayne in the ſyghte of man is of a wonderfull and marueylous ſubſtaunce to be conſydered, and it is alſo very ſtraunge, to beholde howe thys ſofte or thynne pannicle deuideth the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, and bylappeth yͤ partes therof in ſmal celles as you ſhal here after be aduertiſed, as thus. The ſubſtaunce of the brayne is deuyded into thre portions or partes, called Uentricles, and the former parte therof is the moſt. The ſeconde or myddlemore is the leſt. And the thyrde or hyndermoſte is the meaneſt. And frome eche of them one to another are yſſues or paſſages called *Meatus* or wayes throughe whome the ſpirite of lyfe paſſeth to and fro. But ye ſhall here vnderſtande, that euery Uentricle is deuided agayne into two partes, and in euery part yͤ vniuerſal creator hath organyſed or infuſed ſeueral vertues, as thus. In yͤ fyrſt or formoſte Uentricle he hath founded or placed the common wyttes or ſenſes, otherwyſe called the fyue wyttes, as hearynge, ſeeynge, ſmellyge, felynge and taſtyng. And ther is alſo in one part of thys Uentricle, the vertue of ſerchynge called *Phantaſma* or fantaſye. And thys vertue taketh all the fourmes or ordynaunces, diſpoſed of the fyue wyttes, after the remotion or meanynge of ſenſible thynges. And in the other parte of the ſayde Uentricle is ordeyned and founded the vertue ymaginatyue, whiche receyueth of the common wyttes, the fourme or ſhape of ſenſitiue thynges, as they were receaued of the common wyttes withoutfurth, repreſentynge the verye ſame thynges, ſhapes or ordinaunces vnto the vertue memoratyue. In the myddle Cell or Uentricle, there is founded and conſtituted, the vertue cogitatiue or eſtimatiue, for it ponderith and weigheth, reherſith declarith and demeth thoſe thynges that are thether brought and offered vnto it from the vertues afore reherſid. And in the third ventricle ordeyned at the hyndermoſt parte of yͤ head is placed the vertue memoratiue. And in this are regiſtred, reſerued ⁊ kept, al ſuch thinges as are done or expreſſed by the wittes and ſenſes before reherſid, ⁊ here be as treaſure preſerued, vnto the putting furth of the fiue ſenſes or cōmune wittes and other organes and inſtrumentes of the ſoules operations. And out of the extreme partes here of ſpringeth the Marey of the backe, whiche runneth downe frome thence into the ſpondyls or tournynge ioyntes of the Chynne, as it ſhal be moore at large dyſcuſſed in the tables or explication of figures here after folowyng. Furthermore it is to be noted that from the formoſt figure or ventricle of the brayne, ſpryngen ſeuen payre of ſenſitiue or feling ſynowes, called in Latyne *Nerui*, whiche are from thence produced and conueyed forth to the Eyes, the Eares, the Tongue, and the Stomacke, and in lyke maner to dyuerſe and ſondrye partes of the bodye, as in the declaration or tables of the ſynowes it ſhall moore clerelye appeare. It is alſo to be conſidered, that about the myddle Uentricle is the place of *Vermiformis* or wormye ſhape, with the kyrnellye fleaſhe that ſupplieth the cauite or ſpace there. And alſo the wonderful Caule named *Rete mirabile*, is alſo placed there vnderneath the pannicles bounde or rather tangled and wotten together, onelye with the Arteries aſcendyng thither from the Hearte, in the whyche the lyuelye or vitall ſpirite by hys greate laboure and worcke is tourned and made anymall. And ye ſhall further vnderſtande yͭ theſe two are the beſt kept partes of al the body. For it is death vnto a man to ſuffre any maner of hurt or greffe in theſe partes frō withoutfurth, ⁊ for that cauſe hathe God moſte prouidentlye placed them there farre frome the Heart. And herein I note greately the ſaynge of holye Abbas, where as he ſpeaketh of theſe ſmall Arteries, of whome he affirmeth to be made a maruelous nette or caule, in the whiche the brayne is moſte neceſſarelye infolded and bewrapped. And in thys place alſo is repoſed the ſpirite of felynge, who hathe frome thys place hys firſte creation, paſſynge alſo frome hence to the other membres, Ye ſhall furthermore vnderſtande, that the brayne is a membre colde and moyſte of complexion with meane viſcoſitie or ſlymneſſe. It is alſo a principall membre, and a membre officiall and ſparmaticke.

And yͤ cauſe wherfoore we call the brayne a principal membre, is, becauſe it is the gouernoure and treaſure houſe of the fyue wyttes, And we call it an officiall membre, becauſe it hathe the effecte of felynge and ſtyrrynge. And it is colde and moyſte, bycauſe thorough ſuche temperature of humidite, ⁊ coldeneſſe it doeth mitigate and aſſwage the exceſſiue heate and drought that aſcendeth vp thyther from the Hearte. It is alſo of wette ſubſtaunce, to be the moore apte and able to receaue indifferentlye euerye impreſſion and trauayle, aſwel brought vnto him from without, as within it ſelfe begotten and encreaſed. The brayne alſo is neaſhe or ſofte, that it maye the better geue place and fauoure to the vertue of ſtyrrynge.

It is viſcous for thys purpoſe, that the ſynowes from thence produced myghte be meanelye toughe, ſtronge and able to ſupplye theyr offyce, and that they ſhoulde haue none impediment in worckynge by meanes of ouermuche viſcoſyte or drye hardeneſſe. And on thys poyncte Galen moueth an argumente, demaundynge whether that felynge and mouyng be broughte to the ſinowes by one or by diuerſe: or whether the aforeſayde thynges be broughte ſubſtaunciallye or radycallye. And the ſayde excellente and famous Phiſicion Galen wrytteth in hys fyrſte booke of Interyals, that thys matter is of ſuche dificulte and hardeneſſe to be comprehended, that he thynketh it better to omitte it, and to paſſe it ouer without anye further inquiſition, then to make therof demonſtration vncertayne. And Ariſtotle in treatynge of the brayne, ſayeth that the brayne is a membre contaynynge all mouynge, ⁊ that it alſo enritched all the other membres of the body in geuyng to thē the ſenſe, of felynge and mouyng. For yf the brayne haue any impedimente or hynderaunce then are all the other membres of the bodye empoueryſhed and dyſfournyſhed of theyr ſtrength and vertue. But the brayne beynge ſafe and ſounde, all the reſte of the membres are in likewiſe ſtronge and able to execute theyr rowmes. Moreouer, the brayne hath a certayne propertye in folowynge the courſe of the Moone, for in the waxynge or growynge of the Moone, the brayne floweth alwayes vpwarde, and encreaſeth in mighte.

But in the wane of the Moone, the brayne deſcendeth or ſhrynketh downewarde, euanyſhynge ⁊ as it were waſtynge for the time, bothe in ſubſtaunce and vertue, and withdrawynge hym ſelfe together, neyther is it at ſuche tyme muche obedient to the ſpirite of felynge. And thys thynge is manifeſtlye proued by ſuche perſons as are Lunatike or madde, and alſo in men that are Epilentyke or troubled with the fallyng ſyckeneſſe. For they are euer moſte agreued when the Moone is leſte of myght, as in the fyrſte begynnynge and in the latter quarter. Wherfore Ariſtotle gathereth, and ſayeth, that when it happeneth the brayne to be either to drye or to moyſt, it may not then worcke hys kynde. For the bodye is thereby made colde and feble. And thē ỹ ſpirite of lyfe beginneth to melte, and to reſolue, and to euanyſhe, and then foloweth imbeſillitie or weakeneſſe of the wyttes wyth decaye of all other membres of the bodye, and conſequentlye deathe. But yf ye require a more experte knowledge herein, as concernyng the fourme, ſhape, ſubſtaunce and greatnes of the brayne, the partes, the conſtruction or placynge of the brayne. the veſſels therof, the regions, nettes, boughtes, pannicles and ſeperations, with bryngynge forth of ſynowes and theyr begynnynges, ye may alway haue recourſe to the fyrſte and ſeconde fygures of Nerues or ſynowes, ⁊ to the capitall fygures in ỹ latter ende of the fygures here in thys boke.

The Anatomye of the face, and fyrſte of the fore heade. Capitu xxxj.

AND the foreheade conteyneth no maner of thynge withinfurth, ſaue onlye the ſkyn withoute, and the muſcleous fleaſhe that lyeth vnder it. For the pannicle vnder the fleaſhe perteyneth to that parte whych we called *Pericranium*, and the bone is of the crownall bone, althoughe it be there made brode lyke as it were a double bone. And thys bone faſhroneth or ſetteth furth the foreheade, frome the one eare to the other, and frome the eares forwarde vnto the browes, ⁊ ỹ the browes are thus ſette and reared vp frome the eyes hangynge ſomwhat ouer them, this was done to couer and defende the eyes frome noyaunce withoutfurth, as Galen moſte wyttelye declareth in hys booke of the vſe of partes. And the browes are ordeyned wyth heere vpon theym to putte of the ſweate ⁊ ſuche lyke noyſome humoures deſcendynge frome the heade, leſte they ſhoulde fal into the eyes. The browes alſo geue ayde and aſſiſtaunce to the eye liddes, fournyng alſo and ſettynge forth the bewtye and comlyneſſe of the face, for ſuche as haue no heeres on their browes are nothynge ſemelye to beholde, for the better they are in proportion, the more ſightfull. But if they be greate out of meaſure, Ariſtotle iudgeth ſuche as ſo haue them, to be enuyous. Moreouer, hyghe browes and thycke with heeres betoken hardenes. And contrary wiſe, browes with lytle heere on them betoken cowardeneſſe. But ſuch as are meanly heered, ſignifie gentlenes of hearte. And here we ought to take hede that we make no inciſion about theſe partes but alongeſt the body. For ỹ muſclous lyen here alonge frō the one eare to the other, where yf anye inciſion chaunce to be made alongeſt the muſcle, the browe myghte then by ſuche occaſion hange ouer the eye. And thys hathe bene often tymes ſeene: yea, and in ſuche maner, that it hathe bene vncurable. This browe or ſwellyng out aboue the eyes, is called in Latine *Supercilium*, ⁊ ỹ ſwellyng beneth ỹ eyes is called in Greke *Mila*, ⁊ in Latyn *Poma*, whiche endeth at the eares, at the angle of the noſe, and theſe two enuyron the eye on bothe ſydes agaynſte the hurtefull occaſions withoutfurth, and that the eye beynge werye or heauye myghte conuenientlye repoſe and reſte vnder theym, as vnder ſure couerynge vnto them. We finde alſo that the heeres on the browes profyt not a lytle to ỹ ſyght, for vnder thē is addreſſed the ſpyal of fourmes ⁊ ſimilitudes of viſible thynges vnto the apple of the eye.

Here foloweth of the Eares. Capi. xxxij.

IN Greke the Eares are called *Ota*, and in Latyne *Aures*. And they are placed at the extreme partes of the Temples. The vtter or outwarde part of the Eare is called *Auricula*, the vppermoſt parte *Pinna* and the lower *Fibra*: the Eare is a membre ſenſible ⁊ lyght of feling, and in ſubſtaunce griſtly, able to be folden wythout, it is alſo the organ or inſtrument of hearynge. And it is ſayde to be of colde and drye complexion in reſpect of the other membres. And the cauſe why it was reared vp aboue the hoole or entraunce into the heade, is thys, that the ſoundes or voyces whiche are verye fugitiue, ſhoulde there faſten and tarye in hys ſhadowe or boughtes tyll they myghte be apprehended and taken in, by the inſtrumentes of hearynge. Another is cauſe, that it ſhulde defende ỹ hoole from thinges fallynge into it, whiche myght lette the hearyng, and for thys cauſe are made the wrynckles and foldynges in the ſame. Mooreouer, the Authours call the hoole in the eare the blynde hoole, bycauſe of hys tournynge wyth croked paſſages, whyche prohibytte and lette the paſſynge throughe of a bryſtle or any other inſtrument. As Galen teacheth in the nynth and eleuēth booke of the vſe of partes. And alſo the nerues or ſynowes, whiche are the organs of hearynge ſpryngen frome the brayne, where as the ſeuen payre of ſynowes come from, and where as they come to the hoole of the Eare, they are wrythed much lyke a vine preſſe, and they are made at the endes muche lyke the heade of a worme, or lyke teates, in the whyche the ſounde is receyued to and caryed the common wittes. There commen alſo to the Eare certayne ſynowes frome the Marey in the Necke, that is to wete, two from the hynder parte, and two frome the ſydes, runnynge into the ſkynne of the Eares. The Eares haue alſo certayne ſofte ſynowes ſpryngen frome the fyfth coniugation of the brayne, as it appeareth in the eleuenth and ſyxtenth of the vſe of partes.

Here foloweth of the Eyes. Cap. xxxiij.

AND the Eyes are called in Greke *Opthalmoi*, and in Latyne *Oculi*. And accordynge to the mynde of the Philoſophers, they are iudges nexte to the ſoule. For in the Eye is the token of the ſoule. For by the Eye is diſcried and diſcerned the diſturbaunce and unquietneſſe of the ſoule, and alſo the gladneſſe, with the loue, wrathe, ſorowe and ioye, and ſuch other paſſions of the ſoule. The Eyes are the inſtrumentes of ſyghte, and they are cõpounded of tenne thynges, that to is ſay of ſeuen tunicles or cotes, and of thre humours. Of the whiche Galen ſpeaketh in the tenth boke *de Iuuamentis*, and in the ſeconde Chapter, ſayinge: That the brayne and the heade were principallye made for the Eyes, that they beynge the gyde and leader of man myghte be ſette in the hygheſt place of all the fabricke or frame of mans bodye, there to be as a beholder and eſpyer of all thynges. As a watchman that ſtandeth in the hygheſt tower of a citie or other ſtrongholde. But as touchynge this matter diuerſe men there be of ſundrye opinions, concernynge the numbres of theſe tunicles eſpeciallye. For ſome acompte and reken them to be thre, and ſome contende that they are ſyx. And *Lodoicus Vaſſeus* appoynteth them to be in numbre but ſyue, & allegeth Galen for hys authoritie. But ẏ notwithſtanding we finde in truth .v. which are thus named of the common ſorte of authours, ẏ is to ſaye: *Sclerotica, Secundina, Retina, Vuea, Cornea, Aranea & Coniunctiua*, and although the Authours ſomwhat diſſent in the numbre hereof, yet in their explications they agree and come all to one purpoſe. There are alſo in the eye thre humoures, as the glaſſye humour, the wateryſhe humour called *Albugineus*, bycauſe it is lyke the whyte of an egge, and the criſtallyne humoure. And howe or after what maner theſe tunicles and humours do engendre and growe to their ſubſtaunce, it ſhall here be declared. Fyrſt, ye ſhall underſtande, that there ſpringen out of the brawne ſubſtaũce of the formoſt uentricle, two ſynowes, the one from the ryght ſyde, and the other frome the lefte ſyde, and theſe are called the fyrſte payre of ſynowes, becauſe they are the firſte payre of al the ſeuen ẏ appeare to the workers in ẏ Anatomye. And Gallen declareth in the fourth booke *De Morbo & accidentibus* and in the fyrſte Chapter, that theſe ſynowes are holowe lyke to a reede, and that for two principall cauſes. The fyrſte is, that the viſible ſpirite myghte paſſe frelye to the eyen. The ſeconde is, that the fourmes and lykeneſſe of viſible thynges myght redelye through them be preſented to the common wyttes. And marke well here the procedyng and goyng furth of theſe ſynowes. For whẽ they goen out from the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, they come through thynne couerynge whiche is called *Pia mater*, of whoſe ſubſtaũce they obteyne a pãnicle or a cote, & the cauſe why that they aſſume that pannicle, is to kepe and defende them from noyaunce. And before they entre into the ſcull, they mete and ioyne them ſelues into one ſynow, the length of halfe an ynche. And then they depart agayne into twayne, and ech of them goeth furth by him ſelfe, through the brayne panne into the eyen. And theſe ſynowes are called of the Phiſitions *Nerui optici*. And we fynde thre cauſes why theſe ſynowes are ioyned in one before they entre into the eyes. The firſt cauſe is, that yf there happen any hurte or lette in the one, that yet the other ſhoulde [illegible] the viſible ſpirite that ſhould come to both ẏ Eyes. The ſeconde is, that all thynges which we ſee with our Eyes, ſhoulde appeare but one; for yf theſe ſynowes were not ioyned together, euery one thynge ſhoulde ſeme to us to haue bene two thynges, lyke as it doeth to dronken men and to certayne other beaſtes. The thirde is, that in ſuche maner the one myghte ſtaye and helpe the other. And accordynge to thys Lanfrancus ſayeth that theſe two ſynowes commynge together towarde the Eyes, receyue unto them a tunicle or couerynge both of *Pia mater* and of *Dura mater*, whiche is to ſaye: Bothe of the thynne pannicle and of the harde. And when they entre into the orbyt or compaſſe of the Eyen, theyr extremities are then dylated and ſpreade abrode, which extremities are of the nature and ſubſtaunce of the thynne pannicle, the harde pannicle and the optike ſynowes. And thus is there engendred in the Eyes thre cotes or tunicles. The fyrſte is of the ſubſtaunce of *Pia mater*, & is called *Secundina*. The ſeconde is of ẏ ſubſtaũce of ẏ hard pãnicle called *Sclerotica*. The thyrde is engendred of the opticke ſynowes, which is *Retina*. And eche of theſe is more ſubtiller then other, and they encloſe the humoures aboute, and are nexte unto the humours without anye thyng betwene them and the humours. And ye ſhall further underſtande, that eche of theſe thre tunicles be deuyded in two, and ſo are made the ſyxe tunicles. For thre of theſe cotes are of thre partes of the brayne, and thre of the outwarde partes without. And after theſe there is the ſeuenth made of *Pericranium*, which couereth the bones of the heade. And thus beſide to reherſe them, of the hard pannicle called *Dura mater* commeth *Sclerotica* and *Cornea*, of the thynne pannicle commeth *Secundina* and *Vuea*. Of the opticke ſynowes commeth *Retina* and *Aranea* and of *Pericranium* ſpryngeth *Coniunctiua*. Nowe to ſpeake of the thre humours, that is to ſaye; of the glaſſye humour, the wateryſhe humour, and the criſtallyn humour which are placed in the myddle of the Eyen. You ſhall underſtande, that the glaſſye humoure is in coloure verye cleare lyke unto the ſubſtaunce of fuſed glaſſe when it is molten, and it is conteyned wythin the retyne cyrcle, beynge alſo in the inwarde ſyde nexte unto the brayne. And it is verye ſubtyll or thynne becauſe the criſtalline humoure myght paſſe through it as water paſſeth throughe a ſpounge, there by to be purified and clenſed. And that the viſible ſpirits myghte alſo the lyghtelyer paſſe through it from the brayne. And this glaſſye humour goeth aboute the criſtalline humoure, untyll he mete with the wateryſhe humoure, whiche is called of ſome men *Albugineus*, and the ſame is ſette in the uttermoſte parte of the Eye. And in the myddeſt of the vitriall humoure, and the wateryſhe humoure, is ſette the criſtalline humoure. In whome is principallye fixed the ſyghte of the Eye. And theſe humours be ſeparated and ſo enwrapped with the pannicles or cotes before ſayde, that betwyxte euerye humour is a pannicle. Furthermore, where as the whyte in the Eye ioyneth with the blacke, the ſeuen tunicles cleaue together, although differynge ſomwhat in colour and thyckneſſe the one from the other. And thus placed [illegible]

ioynynge

[illegible] circles, is called of the learned [illegible] and in Latyne [illegible]. I myght here to ſpeake of ÿ regions & nerves lying round about the Eye, and ſeruynge to the ſame, and of the .vij. muſcles which are appoynted by the ſkyll of Nature, to turne the Eye euerye waye, and alſo of the eye lyddes with the heares in the eye [illegible], and the fatte with diuerſe other helpes therto belongyng, bycauſe they ſhalbe ſet furth more at large in ÿ fygures here after folowyng. But yf any deſyre further knowledge herein, let hym repayre to the diſcription of Galen in hys boke of the vſe of partes.

¶ Here foloweth the diſcription of the Noſe. Capitu. xxxv.

Betwene the eyes lyeth the Noſe, whiche the Grekes call Rin, and is not onelye the inſtrument of ſmellynge, but a great ornament alſo to the face. And it is fyrſte to be noted, that there come two ſynowes from the brayne to the hooles of the brayne panne, wher the cauite of the Noſe fyrſte begynneth, and they are not properly ſynowes, but rather organs and inſtrumentes of ſmellyng. And they haue heades lyke ÿ pupples or teates of a womans dugges. In theſe is receiued ÿ odour or ſauour of thynges, repreſentynge the ſame to the common wyttes. And ouer theſe two is ſet or placed *Colatorium* whiche we call the begynnynge of the noſtryls. And it is ſet betwyxt the eyen vnder the vpper parte of the Noſe. And it is to be noted that thys conkauite or dyche or gutter was ordeyned for two cauſes, the fyrſte is, that the ayre that bryngeth forth the ſpirite of ſmellynge myght reſte therin tyll it maye be taken or caught of the inner organs of ſmellynge. The ſeconde is, that the ſuperfluities of the brayne myghte be hydden vnder it, vntyll it myght conuenientlye be clenſed awaye and voyded. And from thys dyche or gutter there goe two hooles throughe into the mouth, and of theſe hooles ariſeth thre commodities or profites. The fyrſt is, that whan a man doeth eate, ſleape or reſte, his mouth beynge cloſed, the ayre myghte throughe the ſayde hooles be drawen into the Lounges and Lyghtes, otherwyſe the Mouthe ſhoulde euer be open. Another is, that they helpe the pronunciation or ſounde of the voyce, for theſe hooles beynge ſtopped, men are ſayde to ſpeake in the Noſe, which you may proue by ſtoppyng your noſe wt your hand. The thyrde cõmoditie is, ÿ the aforeſayd dyche or gutter, maye by & through the ſayde two hooles be ſcoured & clenſed, as when a mã ſnuffeth hys Noſe or draweth the mucke of hys Noſe inwarde into hys mouth. The Noſe is a membre conſimiler, that is to ſaye, all of one mettle or ſubſtaunce, and it is officiall alſo, and it ſtandeth oute a pretye waye withoute the face, and is ſomewhat pliable to be bowed anye waye that a man wyll, whiche Nature hathe ſo fourmed, to the ende that it maye the better be clenſed. And it is to be knowen, that it is made of ſkynne and lacertebus fleſhe, And of two bones ſtandynge in maner of a triangle, whoſe extremities be ioyned together with two greſtels, & one other that deuideth the noſtryls withinfurth, and holdeth the Noſe vp ſtronge lyinge ſhe. Alſo there be .ij. [illegible] or gutters, bycauſe yf the one were ſtopped, yet ſhoulde the other ſerue. Moreouer, there are in the Noſe two muſcles, to helpe the Noſe in doynge his office and duetye. And after the mynde of Galen, the Noſe is the principall ſetter furth of the face, as touchyng the fauoure therof. For he ſayeth, that where the noſe lacketh, there the face is muche diſfigured. And that the Noſe moſt becommeth the face, whiche is duelye proporcioned accordynge to the reſte of the face, and that whych is neyther to longe nor to ſhorte, neyther to brode, nor to high. And Ariſtotle ſayeth, that yf the noſtrill be to thynne or to wyde with muche drawynge in of ayre, it betokeneth great ſtreytnes of heart and indignation of thought. And it is to be noted, & that accordinge to the myndes of diuerſe authours, that by the ſhape of the membres of the bodye, maye be iudged the affections and wyll of the ſoule. And thys affirmeth the Philoſopher in the begynnynge of Philoſophie. Moreouer, there commeth furth of the formoſte Ventricle of the brayne into the noſtryls aforeſayde, throughe the hooles which are cõmõ both to the eyes & to ÿ noſe, a meately bygge ſynowe, whiche commeth from the thyrde coniugation of the brayne, and ſpredeth into the tunicle, whiche vnder ioyneth the noſtryls, & from thence alſo it goeth forth into ÿ rouffe of the mouthe. And thys cote that thus vnderioyneth the noſtryls together, continueth with the large pannicle that couereth the tongue, the mouthe and the wynde pype with his couer, yea, the goulet and all the inner ſyde of the Ventricle or mawe, as ye ſhall fynde in the nynth and the eleuenth boke of the vſe of partes.

Of the Temples. Capitu. xxxvj.

The Temples are membres of the heade, and they are not made without great ſkyl, for by meanes of their hooles withinfurth, they take the humour that commeth from the brayne and bryngen the eyen a ſlepe. And alſo yf the ſayde hooles or dentes of the Temples be preſſed and wrouge than by trappyng of the humour that there continueth, the teares are made to fal from the eyes. Alſo the Hearte ſendeth of hys vytall ſpirite in arteries through the temples into the brayne, and by ÿ Temples alſo ÿ veynes cary the nutrimentall bloude into the heade, and here are alſo veynes pulſatyue which in thys place maye lyghtlye be hurt.

Of the Chekes. Capitu. xxxvij

And the Chekes are the ſydelynge partes of the face, and they conteyne in theym manye fleaſhye muſcles, veynes & arteryes. Haly Abbas affirmeth that there are twelue muſcles whyche moue the neather chawe or Jawle, ſome of them to open & ſome to cloſe, and ſhyt the chawes together. And they procede thyther vnder the bones to the Temples, and for that cauſe are called the Temple muſcles, whyche ſhalbe expreſſed at large in the tables of muſcles amonge the fygures

folowynge

folowynge in thys preſent booke. Theſe muſcles are ryghte noble and ſenſitiue, that is to ſaye, lyghte and quycke of felynge, and to hurte theym cauſeth muche perill. There are alſo other muſcles which ſerue to grynde and chewe the meate. And from the brayne commeth ſundrye ſynowes to euerye of theſe muſcles endowynge theym with ſenſe of felynge and mouynge. To theſe muſcles commeth alſo dyuerſe arteryes and veynes, and in eſpecyall to the angles or corners of the eyes, aboute the temples and the lyppes. And the Philoſopher attributeth to the chekes the fayreneſſe and bewtye in man or woman, and the cõplexion is alſo knowē by ỹ chekes, for if ỹ chekes be full & ruddye, ſprinkled with temperate whiteneſ: the complexion is ſanguine. And yf towarde citrine or yelow colour and not verye fatte, betokeneth a Colerycke complexion. And yf the chekes be whyte in coloure without medlyng of redneſ, and in ſubſtãce fatte, and neſche, they betoken ſuperfluitie of colde, of moyſture, and of flegme. And yf they be browne in colour, citrine or redde, thynne and leane in ſubſtãce, it ſignifieth greate dryenge with muche colerycke heate. But yf they be as it were blewyſhe in coloure, and of lytle fleſh and ſubſtaunce, it ſygnifieth much colde and dryeth by meanes of melancolye. And as Auicen ſayeth, the chekes doe not onelye ſhewe the dyuerſytie of complexions, but alſo the qualitie of affection and the naturall inclination in any bodye. For by meanes of the affection of the hearte, they oftentymes chaunge colour, as for ioye or dread, they become eyther pale or red. Moreouer the bones of the face are nyne. For of ỹ chekes there be two, of the noſe withoutfurth two, of the noſe withinfurth thre, of the vpper mandible two. Furthermore, theſe thre withinfurth of the noſe are after thys ſorte diſpoſed. The fyrſte deuydeth the noſtryls within, and is vnder the noſe, the other twayne in eche noſtryll one, and they ſeme to be poled lyke vnto a wafer. And they haue in them as it were a canale or a diche or a gutter by the whiche the ayre paſſeth in and oute, and is drawen to the lunges. And by the ſame canale or gutter is purged alſo the ſuperfluities of the brayne into the mouthe ſometymes, as is afore mentioned. And ye ſhall vnderſtande that Guido maketh mention of nyne bones in the face, and to confirme hys ſayinge he allegeth Galen. But we can not fynde ſo manye in the deſection or cuttynge of the face by Anatomye onles he accompteth the neather chawe the nynth, whyche yf he ſo doe, then are there tenne. For the neather mandible hathe two, but in thys we wyll not greatlye contende, but leaue it to the iudgemente of other wryters, and the diligent obſeruation of wittye practyſers.

¶ *Here foloweth of the Mouth. Cap. xxxviii.*

THe partes of the Mouthe are fyue that is to wete, the Lyppes, the Teathe, the tonge, the *Vuula* and the palate or rouffe of mouth. The lyppes are membres conſimilar and official, ful of muſcules and fleſh as is aforeſayde, and they were ordeyned for two eſpeciall cauſes. The fyrſte is, that they ſhoulde be as a dore or an hatche to kepe ỹ mouthe cloſe tyl the meate were ſuffycyentlye chewed. The ſeconde is, that they ſhoulde be as it were helpers to pronunce the wordes of a bodye in ſpeakynge. The teathe are membres conſimiler & official beinge hardeſt of al other bones, & they are faſtened in the cheke bones, and were ordeyned for thre cauſes. Fyrſte that they ſhoulde chewe and grynde the meate that it myghte be eaſyer receaued and the ſoner concocted and digeſted. The ſeconde, that they ſhoulde helpe to the ſpeache, for yf the teathe be lackynge oure wordes maye not playnlye nor well be pronounced. The thyrde is, that they ſhoulde ſerue to beaſtes as weapons to defende theym. The nombre of the teathe is vncertayne, for they are in ſome men two and thyrtye, in ſome moe, and in ſome fewer, but in moſt men they are two and thyrtye, that is to ſaye, ſyxtene aboue and ſyxtene beneath.

¶ *Here foloweth of the Tongue. Capi. xxxix.*

THe Tongue is a carnous or fleaſhye membre, compounde & made of many nerues or ſynowes and ligamentes with arteries and veynes. And the tongue was principallye ordeyned for thre cauſes. The fyrſt is, that when a man eateth, the tongue helpeth to tourne and to breake the meate abroade, tyl it be wel & thoroughly chewed. The ſeconde is, that by the tongue is diſcerned the taſte of thynges, as whether they be ſweete or ſowre, bytter or ſharpe, & ſuch lyke, and ſo preſenteth the ſame vnto ỹ common wyttes. The thyrde is, ỹ by it is pronounced the ſpeche, for without the tongue coulde be no diſtinction of wordes nor of voyces perceyued. Moreouer the fleaſhe parte of the tongue is ſomewhat whyte, and there are in it nyne muſcles ſeruinge to the motion and tournynge of the tongue euery waye. And aboute the rote of it are fixed dyuerſe glandyls or kyrnels whiche ſhall be at large expreſſed in the fygures folowynge. And amonge theſe glandyls are as it were two welles, whiche are euer full of ſpyttyll or moyſture, wherewith the tongue is alwaye tempered and moyſtered that it maye not waxe drye by meanes of hys trauayle and labour, or by meanes of exceſſiue heate ryſynge from the partes withinfurth, as from the Lyuer or the Stomacke. The *Vuula* is a membre made of ſpongeous fleaſhe, and it hangeth downe from the Palate or rouffe of the mouthe ouer the goulet of the throte. And it is thought to be colde & drye of cõplexion. And when men haue the rewme, it happeneth often tymes that much moyſtures falleth downe fro the head therunto, and ſo cauſeth it to relaxe and hange downe into the throte in ſuche wiſe that it letteth the ſwalowing downe of the meate & putteth mē in great feare and paryll. This *Vuula* is broade at the vpper ende, and ſmall at the neather ende, and it was ordeyned for ſundrye cauſes. One is, that it helpeth muche to the ſounde of the voyce, for where the *Vuula* lacketh, there is founde great defaulte in ſoundyng of the wordes. Another is that it myghte helpe to the voydynge of the Stomake by vomytes. Another alſo is, that by the *Vuula* is prepared, qualified and abated the diſtemperaunce of the ayre that thereby paſſeth into the

Lounges and the Lyghtes. Another cauſe is, that by it are guyded and led the ſuperfluities of the brayne commynge thyther frome the colatures of the noſe. For otherwyſe thoſe ſuperfluities myght fall downe ſodenlye into the mouth or yͤ throte, wherupon myght enſue manye dyſpleaſures and occaſions of peryll.

Of the Palate or rouffe of the mouth. Cap xl.

AND the Palate of the mouthe conteyneth a carnoſe or fleaſhye pannicle with certayne benes there vnder, and theſe bones haue two deuiſions, the one deuiſyon goeth alonge the rouffe of the mouth frome the deuyſion of the noſe, and the openynge of the vpper mandible, vnto the neather ende of the Palate, lackynge onelye halfe an ynche. And there it deuydeth and breaketh ouerthwart. And the fyrſt deuyſion is of the mandible. And yͤ ſeconde is of the bone called in Latyne *Baſillare*, whiche bone ſuſteyneth and byndeth together all the other bones of the heade. And thys ſkynne of the rouffe of the mouth is of the ſame pannicle, yͭ the inner part of the ſtomacke is. And it reacheth forth in length vnto yͤ ſeme through the necke of yͤ ſtomacke called *Iſophagus*, whoſe inner ſyde is alſo of thys pannicle. And to approue thys to be true, we fynde that whan a man is touched wiu the mouth alone it tykleth in the Stomacke, yea, and the nerer ye touche vnto the throte, the moore the Stomacke abhorreth it, in ſo muche that often tymes by ſuche touchynge the Stomacke caſteth vp by vomite ſuch thynges as are within it. Alſo the vppermoſte ende of the weſaunt endeth in the mouthe. And with it is continued or led alōge yͤ way of yͤ ayre, whoſe hooles or mouthe is couered with a flappe muche lyke to a tongue, and thys lappe or flappe is griſtelye to the ende, that the meate and drynke maye the eaſelyer glyde ouer it into the necke of yͤ Stomacke. And this gryſtle is called of ſome men *Epiglottis* or *Operculum laryngis*, for whan a man ſpeaketh, it is reyſed vp, and couereth the waye of the meate. And whan a man ſwaloweth hys meate, than it couereth the waye of ayre. And thus whyle the one is couered the o her is alway diſcouered, but yf the waye of ayre be open when the meate is in receyuynge, as we ſee whan men do bothe eate and talke, than it often tymes chaunceth that a croume to fall into it, by meanes whereof men can not leaue coughyng tyl ſuch tyme as it be caſte forth agayne. And thus I leaue to treate anye further of the ſeconde or vpper ventrycle and the partes there of, ſyth you ſhall fynde theyr entire and full declarations in the bokes of fygures here after enſuynge,

Here foloweth of the partes called Artus, whyche are the Armes and Handes, wyth the Legges and Feete. Capit. xli.

THe Arme is called in Greke *Brachion*, and it is the parte betwyxte the ſhoulder and the cubite. And the ſpace betwene the elbowe and the wreſte of the hande is called the cubite, in whome are two bones called *Ulna* and *Radius*. And ye ſhall note that aboute the ſhoulder are two bones, that is to wete, the ſhoulder bone and the canyll bone. And next to theym is the adiutorye or helpynge bone, whyche commeth from the ſpatell or blade of the ſhoulder to the elbowe ioyncte. And thys ſpattle or blade of the ſhoulder recheth wyth hys hynder parte towarde the chynne bone, at whyche ende it is brode and thynne, and endeth in gryſtles. And yͤ vpper parte thereof is rounde, in whoſe roundenes is a concauitie or holownes, as it were a cuppe, or veſſyl, or a boxe, wherin the afore named adiutorye or helpynge bone is faſtened. And theſe two bones are there knytte or faſtened together with two ſtronge lygamentes, wherby is alſo faſtened the canell bones. Theſe canell bones goe alonge vnder the formoſtee part of the necke from the one ſhoulder to the other, and accordyng to ſome men they are bothe but one bone, and that the gryſtell of the breſte doth not departe theym. Moreouer, there are in the arme betwene the ſhoulder and the fingers endes thyrtye bones. The fyrſte is the helpynge bone, whoſe vpper ende entreth into the boxe or cuppe of the ſholder bone, and he is but one bone hauynge no felowe. Thys bones is holow and ful of marey, and is alſo ſomwhat crooked, that it myghte the better begryppe thynges. And it is holow becauſe it ſhoulde be the lyghter and the moore obedient to the ſtyrrynge and mouynge of the brawnes. Furthermore thys bone hathe two knobbes ſtandynge oute in his neather extremitie or ende, that is to ſay, at the ioynte of yͤ elbow, wherof the one is more ryſing thē yͤ other. And it is made lyke vnto a pulley, ſuche as they draw vp water wythall and other thynges. Moreouer, theſe two bones entre wyth theyr lower endes into a concauitie or bought proporcioned and made for them in the endes of the two focylbones, otherwyſe called the cubyte bones, whereof the vppermoſte goeth frome the elbowe to the thombe by the vppermoſte parte of the cubite. And the neathermoore beynge the greater of the twayne goeth from the elbowe towardes the lytle fynger. And theſe two bones are bounde to the helpynge bone at theyr vppermoſte ende, wyth ſtrong ligamentes, and vnto the bones of the hande they are lykewyſe faſtened with lygamentes. And the bones of the hande are numbred to be eyghte, of the whyche eyghte bones, the foure vppermoſte are ioyned to the foure neathermoſte nexte to the fingers. And in the thirde warde of bones, be fyue bones whyche are in the paulme of the hande. And to theſe are ioyned the bones of the fyngers and the thombe. And thus in euerye fynger are thre bones, and in the thombe are two bones. And thus are there in the fyngers and thombe of eyther hande fouretene bones called *Oſſa digitorum*. In the paulme of yͤ hād are .v. called *Oſſa Metacarpi*, and in the ioynte or part of the hande next to the wreſte are eyghte, and thys parte is called in the Arabicall terme Raſceta, and frome the wreſte to the

ſhoulder

ſholder thre bones, whiche accompted al together amounte to the ſumme of thyrtye bones in eyther hand and arme. Nowe lette vs take in hande the ſettynge forth of the ſynowes, cordes, lygamentes and brawnes. Wherin ye ſhall vnderſtande that there commen from the marey of the backe through the ſpondils or turnynge ioyntes of the necke foure pryncipall nerues or ſynowes, that is to wete, one to the vpper parte of the arme, another to the neather parte of the arme. And one to the inner ſyde of the arme, and another to the vtter ſyde of the arme. And theſe nerues or ſynowes brynge from the brayne and the marey of the backe to the armes bothe felynge and mouynge. And theſe foure ſynowes commen firſte to the ioynte of the ſhoulder, where they ioyne with the lygamentes there, geue vnto them both felynge and mouing. And in their commixtion or tanglyng together, they are conſtituted and made cordes. And thre cauſes we fynde, why theſe ſynowes were fyrſte conioygned or mixed with the lygamentes. The fyrſte cauſe is, for that the excellente gyfte of felynge in the ſynowes myghte ſoone be made werye by theyr continual mouynge and labour, vnleſſe they were vpholden by the ſayde lygamentes, which are inſenſible and voyde of felynge. The ſeconde is, that the ſmalneſſe or ſlenderneſſe of the ſynowes, myghte be made the fuller through the greatneſſe of the lygamentes. The thyrde is, that the febleneſſe of the ſynowes myghte therwith be ſtrengthened, whiche otherwyſe ſhoulde by reaſon of theyr weakenes ⁊ lymmerneſſe be inſufficiente to execute their offices, were it not for the helpe that they haue of the ſtrength of yͤ ligamentes.

Here foloweth of the Cordes, Ligamentes, Muſcles and Sinowes. Capitu. xlj.

BUt nowe to declare what a Corde, a Lygamente, a Muſcle ⁊ a Synow is, we wyll not here muche enbuſye oure ſelues, ſyth ye ſhall in ſuche caſe repayre to theyr proper diſcriptions here after folowynge in the explication of yͤ partes. But to knowe yͤ vſe of the partes of the arme, ye ſhall vnderſtande that through the commaundement of the wyl or ſoule the membres are onlye moued, as the arme is drawen to the hynder parte of the bodye by the commaundemente of wyll or power of the ſoule appetitiue procedynge to the Muſcles there, and thereby the hynder or vtter Muſcle is accordynglye drawen together, and the inner Muſcle enlarged. Lykewyſe when it is drawen inwarde, the inner Muſcle draweth together and the vtter Muſcle enlargeth and ſtretcheth it ſelfe. And whan the arme is ſtretched forth in length, then are the cordes enlengthened. But as theſe nerues and ligamentes paſſe yͤ ioynte of yͤ ſhoulder, ⁊ the ioynt of the elbow, they mingle them ſelues ⁊ ioyne with ſimple fleaſhe, and thus are made the brawnes of the armes called of ſome men lacerteous or muſclous fleaſhe. And theſe brawnes are deuyded into manye and ſundrye Muſcles, and that to dyuerſe and ſundrye vſes, as in the figures of muſcles you ſhal playnlye perceyue. And there are founde thre cauſes why the ſimple fleaſhe is meddled with the cordes. The fyrſte is, that wyl myght quietlye drawe and extende through the temperature of the fleaſhe, the fleaſhe euerye where bewrappynge the ſayde cordes in place accordynge. The ſeconde is, that the ſofte and moyſte temperaunce of the fleaſhe myghte abate and qualifie the droughte and hardenes of the cordes, whyche they myghte els attayne by greate mouynge and ſtirrynge. The thyrde is, that the fourme and ſhape of the brawny membres might be the more comly ⁊ fayrer to beholde; ſith Nature doeth nothynge create, but that the thynge created maye bothe haue ſome vſe to ſerue vnto, and alſo ſhape and facture conueniente. And to make deſtinction of euerye priuate part, concernynge his vſe that it ſerueth for, Nature hath euerye thynge priuatlye bewrapped in hys proper and ſeuerall pannicle. For otherwiſe one parte coulde nothynge doe, without diſturbaunce of the partes nexte to hym adioynynge. Alſo in the brawnes of the armes are Muſcles of ſundrye ſhapes. And for that cauſe they haue obteyned diſtincte names, as a Muſcle taketh hys denomination of the ſimilitude of a mouſe. A lacert taketh his denomination of a lyſard, bycauſe they are ſomwhat like in ſhape. Alſo as theſe muſcles come nygh to a ioynte, they ende in tendons, and thoſe tendons moue the ioynte. For ye haue betwene euerye ioynture ſuche brawnes and tendons. And accordynge to Guido, there are of Muſcles in the arme thyrtene, as foure aboute the helpynge bone, whyche moue the vpper parte of the arme, other foure in the cubyte, and fyue that ſerue to the hande, as to moue the fyngers. But accordynge to Galen and other wrytters, there are a greater nombre of theym. And that ſhall ye well diſcerne in the figures of Muſcles or tables in the ſayde booke folowynge. Moreouer, Galen writeth in the ſeconde booke of the vſe of partes, and in the fyrſte of Anatomie, that there are no leſſe then thyrtie and thre ſeruynge to the hande, as nyne on the out ſyde of the cubyte, and ſeuen on the inner ſyde, foure in the arme, ſeuen on the extremitie of the hande, and ſyxe amongeſt the bones of the wreſte.

¶ *Here foloweth of the Veynes of the Armes. Capitu. xlij.*

FYrſte there procede into the Arme two greate veynes. The fyrſte, and the greater commeth frome the holowe Veyne runnynge forth by the Arme hoole, and therefore it is called *Vena axillaris*. And frome thence it goeth downe by the inner ſyde of the cubyte, and is there called *Baſilica* and *Iecoraria*, in Engliſhe the Lyuer veyne. The other veyne commeth alſo frome the greate holowe veyne of the bodye takynge hys begynnynge at the vpper parte of the Breſte, and ſo aſcendeth vnto the toppe of the ſhoulder, and frome thence goeth downe on the outſyde of the Arme. And for that cauſe it is called *Humeraria vena*, in Engliſhe, the ſhoulder veyne, it is alſo called of late wryters *Cephalica* or the veyne of the heade. And thys veyne is deuyded into thre braunches, whereof the one ſinketh depe into the fleaſhe: The other goeth forthe to the boughinge of the fyngers. The thyrde doeth here and there caſte abroade hys braunches on the former parte of the cubite. Furthermore, the other veyne called *Baſilica*, is alſo deuyded into two braunches, whereof the fyrſte adioyneth to one of ẏ braunches of the heade veyne, & then is called *Mediana* in Engliſhe the myddle veyne, and of ſome men the blacke veyne. Alſo ẏ other braũch of ẏ head veyne called *Baſilica*, goeth downe towarde the lytle fynger, where it is called in the lefte hande *Splenetica* or the ſpleene veyne, and in the ryght hande *Saluatella*. There commeth alſo frome the vayne *Cephalica*, a braunche whyche ſtretcheth to the backe of the hande, and afterwarde goeth betwene the thombe and the forefynger, where it is called *Cephalica ocularis*. Frome theſe aforeſayd braunches are renged manye ſmall braunches and ſpryles. As in the fygures of veynes it ſhal more playnely be perceyued. Thus we here leaue to procede anye ferder in declarynge the veynes of the armes, bycauſe they ſhalbe moſte manifeſtlye declared and proporcioned oute in the ſeconde fygure of veynes. It is alſo experimented and founde by the workes in Anatomye, that all the veynes in theſe partes are accompanyed with arteryes, and where as the veyne is great, there is the arterye alſo greate. And where as the veynes doe ſpreade abrode into al the partes of the bodye to nouryſhe and feede the ſame: There doe the arteryes alſo (creapynge vnder the ſayde veynes) brynge lyfe vnto euerye parte and membre of the bodye. And it is to be vnderſtanded, that the arteryes are couched deper into the fleaſhe then the veynes are. And that was ſo done, bycauſe they carye the nobler treaſure, that is to ſaye the treaſure of lyfe, and for thys reſpecte alſo, that they maye be the further frome all daungers, they are clothed with two cotes, where the veynes are clothed but in one cote onelye. The progreſſion and order of the arteryes is ſette forthe at large in theyr proper fygures, and for that cauſe, we ſurceaſe here to ſpeake anye further of theym.

¶ *Of the Legges. Capitu.xliiij.*

The Legges take theyr begynnyng at the ioyntes of the hyppe, and ſtretcheth downe to the toes. The bones of the legges are declared in the thre fygures of bones. And there alſo foloweth theyr diſcription. And for that cauſe I leaue here to ſpeake anye more of thẽ. Theſe bones are enclothed or enrytched wyth dyuerſe and ſundrye neceſſarye partes, as ſkynne and fleaſhe, and veynes, arteryes, ſynowes, brawnes, tendons, gryſtilles, cordes and lygamentes. The ſkynne and the fleſh are manifeſt & nede no diſcriptiõ. The veynes & arteries of ẏ legges are after this maner. Firſt, there deſcenden frõ the holowe veyne and the greate artery into both ẏ thyghes, two greate braunches, whereof the one goeth into the ryghte thyghe, and the other into the lefte. And when they are commen into the thighe, eyther of them deuyde theym ſelues agayne into two ſmaller braunches, whereof the greater deſcendeth downe on the formoſt parte of the thyghe, vnto the knee, wher it is deuided into thre partes, ẏ other goth downe on the ſyde of the thyghe vnto the ſhynne, where he caſteth forth dyuerſe braunches and ſpryles whereof the chiefe braunche ioyneth with one of the braunches of the tripertition of the other veyne afore reherſed, and afterwarde they deuyde and conioygne agayne wt a maruevlous order, as you ſhal playnely perceyue in ẏ ſeconde figure of veines. Moreouer, it is to be noted, that there are foure places of bloude lettynge, in whoſe braunches after they are commen to the neather parte of the legge. The fyrſte is vnder the Ancle on the innerſyde, at the veyne called *Saphena*. The ſecõde vnder the vtter Ancle, called *Schiatica*. The thyrde in the hamme, called *Poplitica*. The fourth betwene the lytle toe and the ryng toe called *Renalis*. And thys ſuffyſeth concernynge the veynes of the legges. The Synowes of the legges take theyr begynnyng frome the Marey of the backe, at the loynes, and at the holy bone, and thys we fynde in Galen in the thirtenth and ſyxtenth booke of the vſe of partes. And before theſe ſynowes are commen through the hoole in the hyppe bone into the thyghe, they caſte forth foure armes or braunches, whereof the fyrſte commynge backwarde from the former muſcles, ſpredeth abrode into the ſkynne there nexte vnto it. The ſeconde falleth inwarde by the ſhare, and is caryed forth by the narowe or ſtreyght muſcle. The thyrde procedeth by the ſharpe poyncte of the holy bone, and is not muche ſene. The fourth is leaſt of al perceyued. Theſe four are verye ſmall, and not ſo muche perceyued as is the great ſynew troncke, that goeth alonge al the legge, for that is verye greate, and is deuyded into manye braunches at the knee, whyche braunches enfolde the caulfe of the legge and the ſhynne, and frome thence goe into the fote, as ye maye perceyue in the fyrſt fygure of ſynowes. The muſcles of the thyghe are nyne in numbre, as Galen wryteth in the thyrde booke of the vſe of partes, and of thoſe nyne, the thre former muſcles ſerue to the thruſtyng forthe of the knee and the ſhynne, and the thre hyndermore ſerue to the bowynge of the knee and the ſhynne, two of the laterall and oblique muſcles moue the ſydes of the legge and the ſhynne. The nynth of theſe muſcles taketh the ſhynne vpwarde, and doeth greatlye faſhion and ſet forth the thyghe. In the caulfe of the legge are alſo dyuerſe muſcles, as appeareth in the fygures of muſcles folowynge, out of whome ſpryngen the tendons of the feete. There are alſo dyuerſe muſcles in the feete, with thre tendons mouynge the toes. But of theſe I leaue here to make anye further proceſſe, ſith as wel the ſhapes and ſubſtaũce, as alſo the productions and offices, bothe of muſcles, ſynowes, veynes and arteryes ſhall be moſte playnlye and diſtinctelye ſette forth to the eye, in the fygures and tables of muſcles folowynge. Whereto you maye reſorte for further knowledge in this behalfe.

¶ And thus hauynge touched as muche as ſemeth neceſſarye for the declaration of euerye parte of the bodye, and of euerye membre together, with all thynges therto belongynge, and alſo the ſuperfluites that growe and yſſue forth of dyuerſe partes of the ſame, we remytte you to the fygures of euerye of the ſayde partes and membres and the diſcription of the ſame, in caſe anye man be deſyrous to haue further know-

ledge

ledge and manifeſtation thereof to the eye, as it were in a playne Anatomye and ſection of the bodye, and of euerye membre perticularlye.

☞ The firſte parte of thys treatyſe conteynynge a briefe interpretacion of the particuler partes of the matter or ſubſtaunce of the bodye, and firſte of the bones. Capitu.j.

FOr aſmuche as in thys booke of Anatomye is mencion made euerye where of the ſymple or perticuler membres and partes, or rather the matter and ſubſtaunce of bones . as for example of bones, gryſtels, ſynowes, pannicles, ligamentes, cordes, veynes, arteries, fatteneſſe, fleaſhe and ſkynne, with the partes excrementall, as heere, nayles, and ſuche other lyke. we haue thoughte expediente ſomwhat here afore to declare their ſubſtaunce, office, commoditie and vſe. And firſte, we ſhall ſpeake of the bones, becauſe they are the ſuſtentacles ⁊ bearers vp of al yͤ reſte. The bone is a mēbre conſimilar, ſimple ⁊ ſpermaticke, colde and drye of complexion, inſenſible and inflexible, that is to ſaye, ſtyfe and vnapt to be bowed. And it hath dyuerſe fourmes in mannes bodye, for diuerſitie of offices in helpynge. The cauſe why there are ſo many bones in mannes bodye, is, that one membre myghte remoue withoute another, and that alſo ſome ſhoulde defende the principall membres, as the Heade ⁊ the Breſte, ⁊ that ſome ſhulde ſuſteyne as a ſure foundacion to the reſte, lyke as the bones of the rydge, and of the legges doe, and ſome fulfyll and ſtrengthen the holow places, as the bones in the handes and the feete. And the bones of a man are accounted to be in numbre thre hundred and ſeuen.

Of the Gryſtels. Capitu.ij.

ANd the Gryſtell is a membre ſymple and ſpermaticke, beinge nexte to the bone in hardeneſſe. And in complexion it is colde ⁊ drye as the bones be. It is alſo inſenſible. The Gryſtell was ordeyned for ſyxe cauſes or commodities. The fyrſte cauſe is, that the continuall mouynge of the harde bone in the ioyncture myghte not be done without hurte to the bones, vnles the griſtell were a meane betwene the ligamentes and the ſayde bones. The ſeconde is, that in the tyme of concuſſion or bruſinge the ſofte membres or lymmes ſhoulde thereby be the better defended from the harde extremities of the bones. The thyrde is, that the endes of the bones ⁊ the ioyntes, which are gryſtellye, myghte with the moore eaſe and nymbleneſſe be folded and fretted together without hurte. The fourth is, bycauſe it is neceſſarye in ſome meane places, to ſette a gryſtle, as in the throte bowle, for there it doeth holde the fleaſhe alouffe, that the wynde ſhoulde not be letted, and alſo helpeth muche to the ſounde. The fyfth is, that gryſtelles are neceſſarye in the eye, and eye lyddes. The ſyxte is, that in the noſe and eares they doe bothe ſuſteyne and drawe abroode, other wyſe they coulde not doe theyr offyce.

Of Lygamentes. Capitu.iij.

ANd yͤ Ligamēt is a mēbre cōſimilar, ſimple ⁊ ſpermaticke, beinge nexte in hardenes to yͤ griſtel, it is alſo cold ⁊ drie of cōplexion, it is flexible, inſenſible, ⁊ bindeth yͤ bones together. The cauſe why it is flexible ⁊ inſenſible is here to be ſhewed, for yf it had not bene flexible in bowyng, one lym ſhoulde not haue bene moued without the other hadde bene moued alſo with hym. And yf it had bene inſenſible, it myghte neuer haue ſuffred the laboure and payne in the tournynges and mouynges of the ioyntes, and theſe are the fyrſte commodities that they ſerue to. The ſeconde is, that they profyte muche in adioynynge theym to ſynowes, to make cordes and brawnes. The thyrde is, that they are reſtynge places to dyuerſe of the ſynowes. The fourth is, that by theym dyuerſe membres withinforth are ſuſteyned and vpholden, as the Matrix, the Kydneyes and others moe.

¶ Of Synowes, Capitu.iiij.

THe Synowe is alſo a membre ſimilar, ſimple ⁊ ſpermaticke, and it is in a meane betwene harde and neaſhe. And of complexion it is colde and drye, it is alſo flexible and ſenſible, ſtronge and toughe, hauynge his begynnynge frome the Brayne, and the Marey of the backe, for there commeth frome the Brayne the ſeuen payre of ſenſatiue Synowes, and from the Marey of the Backe thyrtye payre of Synowes motiue. And one that ſpryngeth by hym ſelfe from the laſte ſpondil or tournynge ioynte. And all theſe Synowes haue bothe felynge and mouynge, althoughe in ſome more and ſome leſſe.

Of the Cordes in the bodye. Capitu.v.

FUrthermore, the Corde or Tendon is a membre ſimilar and official, compounde and ſpermaticke. And it is verye ſtronge and tough, by meanes it is made of ligamētes ⁊ tough ſinowes. It is alſo a meane betwene hard and ſofte, beynge ſomwhat ſenſible and flexible, and in complexion colde ⁊ drye. And we fynde thre cauſes why yͤ corde was thus made of lygament and ſynowe. The fyrſt cauſe is, that the ſynowe beyng al ſenſible, ſuffiſeth not alone to ſuffre the greate laboure and trauayle, whiche ſhould come to hym, vnleſſe he were coupled ⁊ aſſociated with the ſtrength of the inſenſible lygament, for that letteth his greate felynge, and bringeth hym to the temperature of ſufferynge. And the Synowe for hys parte geueth to the Corde mouynge, accordynge to the wyll and appetite of the ſoule. Moreouer, theſe Cordes growe oute of the fleaſhye Muſcles, and that for greate ſkylle, in that he reſteth theron after hys trauayle and laboure. And this muſculous fleaſhe is clothed or enfolded wyth a thynne ſkinne or pannicle, alwel to kepe and conſerue the fleaſhe and wyll, as to moue alone without dyſturbaunce of the partes nexte hym. And thys muſculous fleaſhe hath wythin it manye ſmall thredes, wherein is wyll, and of theſe ſmall thredes is the ſynowe made and tendon. And here is to be noted, that thys wyll hathe thre properties. The fyrſt is length, by whome the vertue that draweth hathe myght. The ſeconde is breadeth, by whom the vertue that caſteth oute hathe myghte. The thyrde is ouerthwartneſſe, in whome the vertue that holdeth hath myghte. And at the endes of the brawne or muſcle theſe thredes be gathered together to make another muſcle.

¶ *Of Arteryes. Capitu. vj.*

THe Arterye is a membre conſimilar, ſimple and ſpermatyke. Beynge alſo holowe and ſynowye, hauinge hys begynnyng at the heart, and thys arterye bryngeth frome the hearte the bloude and ſpirite of lyfe. It is alſo colde and drye of complexion. And euery arterye hath two cotes, the arterye whiche goeth to the lounges onlye excepte, for that hath but one cote, whyche ſpreadeth abroade in the lounges and lyghtes, bryngynge to them bloude and ſpirite of lyfe to nouryſhe theym with. And this artery bringeth ayre to yͤ heart to temper hys heate withall. And he is called *Arteria venalis* or the venall arterye, bycauſe it hathe but one cote, as a veyne hath but one. And the cauſe why he hathe but one cote is, that he ſhoulde the more eaſelye be dilated throughe the whole bodye of the lounges and lyghtes, and alſo that the nouryſhynge bloude myght the ſooner ſweate through one pannicle then two. But the cauſe why the other arteryes haue two cotes is to defende the ſpirite of lyfe from harme outwarde, and to kepe and holde the ſayde ſpirite within, that he go not forth before hys tyme, for the furdeſt and mooſte remote partes mighte not haue it miniſtred to theym in theyr nede, whereof myght folowe mortification of the membres, with dyuerſe other inconuenienees, as ſhalbe here after declared.

¶ *Of Veynes. Capitu. vij.*

LYke to the Arterye is the Veyne, a ſymple mẽbre, & of cõplexiõ cold, drie and ſpermatyke like to yͤ artery. And it hath hys begynnyng from the Lyuer, as the Arterye hathe frome the Hearte. And it bryngeth from the Lyuer nutritiue bloude vnto al the membres of the bodye. And it is here to be vnderſtanded, that there is no more difference betwene the veyne and the artery, but that one is the veſſell of bloude, ſpirituall and vitall, and the other of bloude nutrimentall. And of theſe veynes there be two whiche are moſt principal, as *Vena porta et Vena chilis*, called of ſome men the holowe veyne, of whome ſhalbe ſufficient declaration in the ſeconde fygure of veynes.

¶ *Of Fleaſhe. Capitu. viij.*

ANd the fleaſhe is a membre conſimilar and ſymple, and is engendred of bloude, and conieyled by naturall heate, the complexion thereof is hote and moyſte. And of fleaſhe there are noted to be thre kyndes. That is to ſaye: The fleaſhe whyche is neatte and pure. The fleaſhe whyche is brawnye or muſculous. And that whyche is crumpled into kyrnelles and knottes. Alſo the commodities of the fleaſhe are ſome what dyfferent. For ſome partes thereof are commune to all kyndes of fleaſhe, and ſome of it is appropriat to one maner of fleaſhe onelye. The vſe and profytes of the fleaſhe are manye, for ſome of it defendeth the bodye frome diſtemperaunce of ayre, as the clothes do. And ſome of it defendeth the body from yͤ bruſyng of hard thynges. And ſome other ſerueth to kepe moyſte and temperate the bodye in tyme of heate and of laboure. Moreouer, the pure and freſhe fleaſhe, whiche is firſt into ſuche ſubſtaunce conuerted doeth fulfyll and extende all the voyde places of the bodye, cauſynge alſo good fourme and ſhape in the ſame, and of thys fleaſhe is to be founde betwene the tethe, and in the glandle of the yarde. The profyte of the brawnye and muſculous fleaſhe is declared in the Anatomy of the armes. But yͤ profyte of the glandulous or kyrnellye fleaſhe, is to tourne the bloude whiche it receaueth into the coloure of it ſelfe. As the fleaſhe of womans pappes tourneth the bloude into mylke. And as the glanduloſytie of the teſticles conuerteth the bloude into ſperme or ſeede of nature. Lykewyſe doeth the kyrnels vnder the chawe tourne the bloude into ſpyttle, to moyſt the tonge & the mouth, as we haue before reherſed in the declaration of the partes within the mouthe. He that wyll haue further knowledge herein let hym reade Galen in hys boke of the vſe of partes.

¶ *Of Fatte in mans bodye. Capitu. ix.*

OF fatnes we fynde thre kyndes. The fyrſt is called in Latyne *Pinguedo*, whiche is conſimilar, but not ſpermatike. And thys *Pinguedo* is made of a ſubtyll portion of the bloude, beyng congeled together by coldeneſſe. And it is in complexion colde and moyſt, inſenſible and intermedled amonge the partes of the fleaſhe. The ſeconde kynde is called in Latyne *Adeps* and in Greke *Pimeli*, whiche differeth not muche frome the aforeſayd kynde called *Pinguedo*, ſauyng that it is departed from the fleaſhe. It is alſo muche lyke to a fatte oyle beynge powred or ſprede out amonge the ſynowye and thynne ſkynnye partes, that they beynge drye myght perpetuallye be moyſtened with ſuche naturall lyquour or fatnes. Thys *Adeps* is engendred out of the fatter parte of the bloude, and ſpredde forth by thyn and ſmal veynes. And as it approcheth to the colde & drye partes, it begynneth to congele vnto ſuch thycke ſubſtaunce. And for thys cauſe the cole flegmatyke perſons haue more therof then ſuche as be of hotter complexions, as it appeareth in the ſyxtenth of the vſe of partes, and in the fyfte booke of temperamentes or complexions wrytten by Galen. The thyrde kynde is called *Auxungia*, whyche of the kynd as *Pinguedo* is, ſauynge onelye that it is departed frome the fleaſhe withoutfurth. And it doeth moyſten the drye partes by meanes of hys vnctuoſitie, as doeth *Adeps*.

Of the Skynne. Capitu.x.

Alſo the ſkynne is a conſimilar or officiall membre, partelye ſpermatyke, ſtronge and tought, flexible and ſenſible, thyn and temperate. And there are two kindes of ſkynnes. The firſt is the ſkynne that be wrappeth all the whole bodye withinfurth, whyche is ſpoken of in the fyrſte lefe of thys boke. The ſecond is, the thynne coueryng or pannicle, whiche enwrappeth the inwarde membres of the bodye. As ye ſhall here after fynde in the fygures folowynge. But the ſkinne withoutfurth is a membre whiche by the greate ſkyll and prouydence of Nature is conteyned and fourmed of diuerſe and ſundrye partes, as of fibres or thredes, of nerues or ſynowes, of veynes and arteryes, and ſuche other. And this was done for dyuerſe cauſes, the one is, that there by it myght be temperate and perticipating of euery qualite, where by it myghte feele and ſenſyblye deme or iudge euerye exceſſe of anye qualitie, as ouer muche heate, or coldeneſſe, and myghte therof aduertyſe the common wyttes, that from them ſome ſuccour myght be brought forth to the partes agreued. Another is, that by meanes of veynes and arteries therto belongyng it myght be contynually moyſtned and nouryſhed, warmed and conforted, whereby the partes ſubiacent & lyinge vnder it withinfurth myght be the better preſerued. And alſo ÿ ſuch woundes, cuttes, contuſions, byles, vlcers, & ſuch other like paſſions chaunceing to it withoutfurth myght be the ſoner & the eaſilier healed and cloſed vp agayne by the helpe therof.

Of Heere. Capitu.xj.

The Heeres of euerye part of the bodye are engendred of the ſuperfluities of the membres where they growe, whiche ſuperfluities come of groſſe fume or ſmoke, and are condenſed with viſcous matter, by meanes whereof they can not ſo lightly voyde and paſſe forth by exhalation or euaporation, but ſtycken ſtyll in the wayes and pores, that is to ſaye, the lytle hooles of the ſkynne wher they be hardened through heate, & are made heeres. The profite or commoditie of the heeres is declared here tofore in the Anatomie of the heade.

Of the Nayles of Mans bodye. Capi.xij.

And the Nayles are lykewyſe engendred of the ſuperfluities of the membres whiche are cauſed of groſſe and earthly ſmoke and fume reſolued out of the humeres throughe naturall heate. The Nayles are neaſher then are the bones, and harder then the fleaſhe. They are in complexion colde & drye, & are for manye conſyderations placed at the endes of the fyngers and toes, where they are alwayes waxynge. The Nayles are much neceſſarye for dyuerſe vſes, as to apprehende many ſmal thinges, whiche can not be taken vp with the rundenes of the fingers endes. They alſo helpe to deuyde for lacke of other tooles. And in clawing ÿ body they may not be miſſed, ſith thereby they open ÿ pores and doe let forth the toughe & groſſe fumoſities, as when the body ytcheth, it is manifeſtly perceyued. They ſaue the fingers alſo and the toes from manye hurtes and harmes, whiche by ſtrykinge or treadynge might come vnto them, and might bruſe them much the ſorer were it not for the Nayles.

Here foloweth The table of Karacters expreſſynge and declarynge with thre fygures, all the whole Carcas or boneworcke of the bodye of man.

*THeſe thre fygures before pre*tendynge haue all their peculyer and pryuate partes appoynted and ſet forth (for the moſte parte) with one maner of Karecters. So that yf any of theſe letters or Karacters be peculier, or onelye belongynge to one of theſe fygures, or moe, ye ſhall by the obſeruacion of theſe thre numbres, 1.2.3. ſet in the margent after the letters, be therunto truelye directed. By the whiche we haue thought conuenient, to aſcribe the ſinguler names of all the bones, in lyke maner as the chiefe authours haue here tofore receyued and vſed. And what by thys generall name of bone [illegible] is ſignified, there is no man that knoweth not. Wherefore I nede no lenger thereon to intreate. But to ſet forth ẏ names of the perticular bones, begynnynge fyrſte at the bones of the heade, or at the bones that couer the brayne, called commonlye the ſcul of the heade, and of ſome men it is called the ſalet of the brayne, and the brayne pan, whiche ſome men affirme to be all the ſeate of bones of the head amplectynge and infoldynge the brayne, whiche is compacte of eyghte bones, although that ſome other call that the ſcull onelye, whiche is couered with heeres, whoſe cyrcle is called the crowne, the caſe or pot of the heade, and otherwyſe the ſhell or dyſhe of the heade. Furthermore the places where the bones do cloſe together maye be called the ſeames, the cloſynges or ſhittynges together of the ſame.

A 2 3 The crownal or arcual ſeame otherwiſe called the ſhyppe ſeame.

B.2.3. Thys ſeame is faſhioned lyke thys Greke letter Λ. is called *futura lamdoides*, otherwiſe ẏ hider ſeame.

C.3. Thys is called the arow ſeame, bycauſe it creapeth forth ſtrayte alonge the heade, lyke an arrowe or a darte, or lyke a ſtrayte rodde or a ſpytte. Alſo it is ſometyme called the neruous or ſynowe ſeame, and that chiefelye where it is committed to the crownall ſeame.

D.2.3. Thys ioynynge or ſettynge together with hys felowe (not expreſſynge the ſhape of a true ſeame) are yf they faſten together, called the ſcale ſeames, and ſomtyme they are called ẏ temperal ſeames, the ſcalelykeſeame, the barky or the falſe ſeames. The reſte of the ſeames of the ſcull are deſtitute of proper names. And therfore to declare what they are, I omytte, as thynges not nedefull here to be reherſed.

a.2.3. Thys bone wyth hys felowe are called the bones of the crowne of the heade, and ſome men call theym the bones of the fore parte of the heade, they are alſo called the neruall, mutuall or arcuall bones, although ſome other call thē ẏ iugal or wal bones, by the whyche name manye other call the temple bones, the bones of reaſon or cogitacion.

b.1.2.3. The bone of the foreheade, whiche ſome men call the crownall bone of the fore parte of the heade, and of ſome other it is called the ſhameles bone, or the bone of the common ſenſes.

c.2.3. The bone of the hynder parte of the heade, otherwyſe called [illegible] or the boxe bone, the hynder bone and the bone of memory. Ther are alſo ſome Phyſicions that call it the hyngly bone, bycauſe it conſtituteth a great portion of the heade. And ſome other call it the wedgelyke bone.

A.2.3. Thys bone with hys felowe, are called the temple bones, and ſome tyme the ſtonny bones, and of ſome men they are called the falce bones, the wall bones, the harde and rawynge bones, [illegible] noteth a ſmal bone lyke a ſtythye, or to the myll tothe. * [illegible] noteth the bone, whiche is compared to a mallet, or to ẏ thyghe bone. And ſith theſe ſcul bones were vnknowen to the olde wryters of Anatomye, it is no meruayle that they are alſo deſtitute of names.

e.2. In the bone of the temple is a bone lyke a ſmal pyller, or a nedle, and is therefore called the nedlelyke bone, the ſpurre of the heade, the quyll bone, the ſhafte, and the ſtaffe bone.

m.1.2.3. The proceſſe or leadyng forth of ẏ bone of the temple lyke vnto the teate or nipples of a womans dug, and it is therfore called the teate bone.

F.2.3. Thys bone lyke a wedge is called the wedgelyke bone of the rouffe of the mouthe. And of ſome men the hyngely bone (althoughe they ſo call it alſo the bone of the hynder parte of the heade). Thys bone is alſo called the ſtaffe bone, the colatoire or ſtreynynge bone, and of ſome menne the canuyll bone, notwythſtandynge that, that name be geuen to the taple bone, whyche lyeth in the fore parte to the [illegible] bone.

x.2. The ſeate of ẏ ſcull, whych we call the ſtonny ſeate.

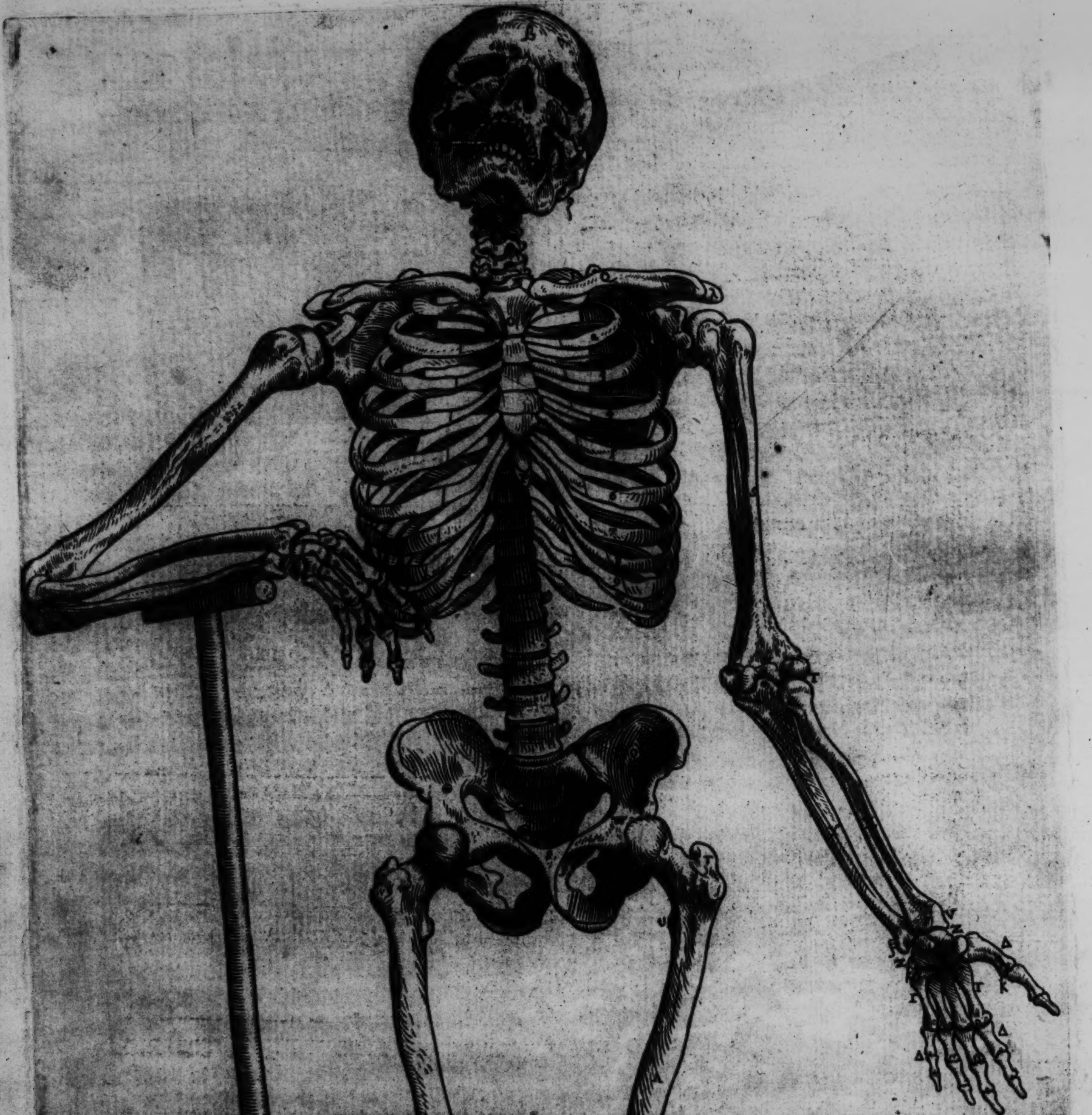
8.2. The proceſſe or goynge forthe of the wedgelyke bone, muche lyke to the wynges of a backe that flyeth in the euyn tyde.

F.1.2.3 Thys ſeate together wyth hys felowe on the other ſyde, we call the cheake bones, the iugall bones, and the bones of paires (whyche names are al for the moſte parte aſcribed to the bones of the temples). They are alſo called the handles of the temple bones, and the arcuall bones.

We haue wrytten no maner of Karacter on the twelue bones of the vpper yawe, ſyth they lacke their proper names. Yet doe manye men call the brydge of the noſtryls the creſte bone, and the vpper Jawe the chewyng bone, which name is alſo accomodat to the neather Jawe, and is marked in theſe thre fygures with thys letter. G. and the interpre-

G. tour to haly Abbas calleth it priuatly *faucem*. There are faſtened moſte commonlye in eyther of the Jaw bones ſyxtene teathe, wherof the foure myddlemore and former teathe are called the cuttynge or laughynge teath, bycauſe they are ſheweth furth when men laugh. Yet are the two myddle mooſte called

properlye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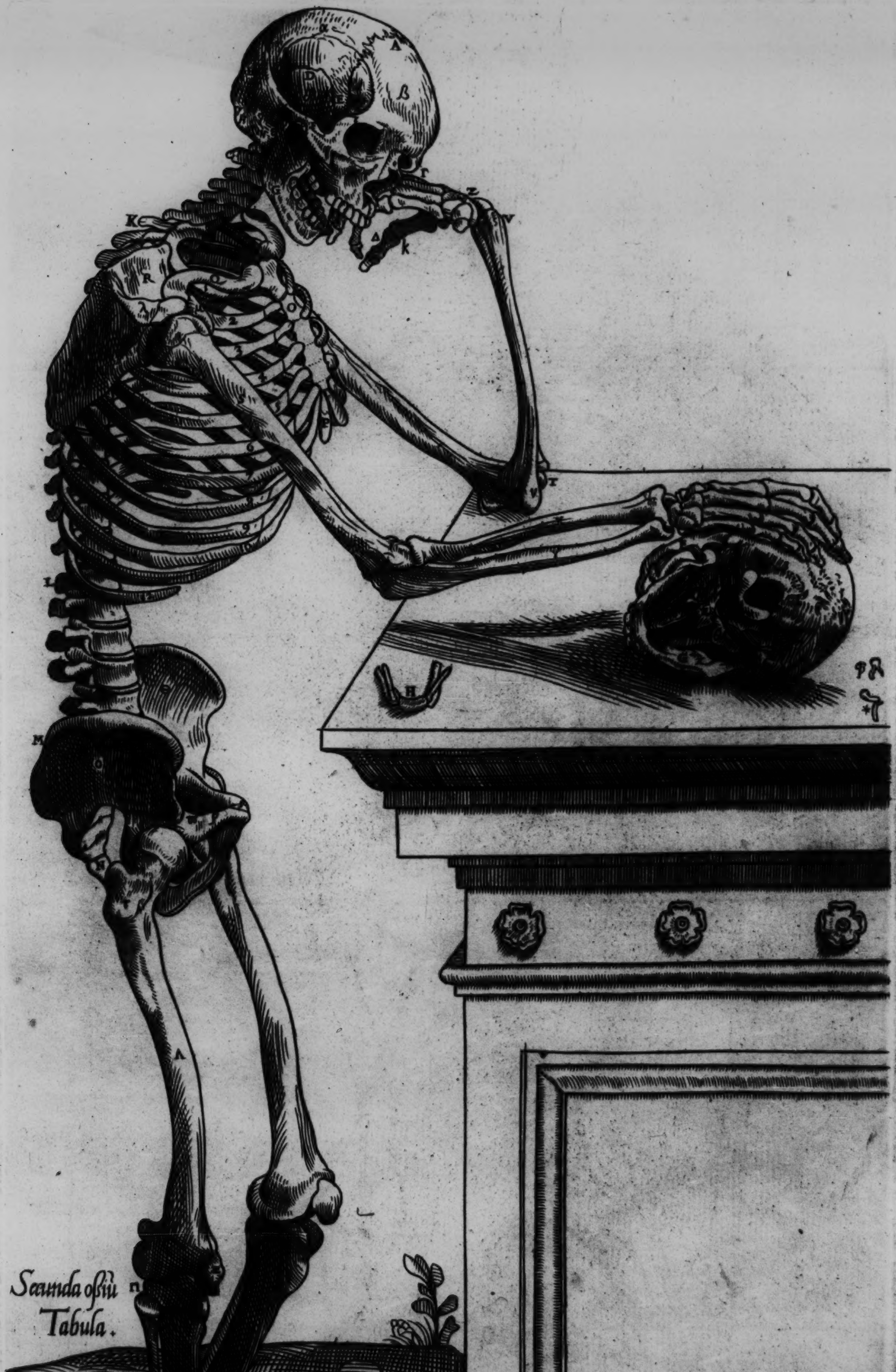
Prima oſsium tabula.



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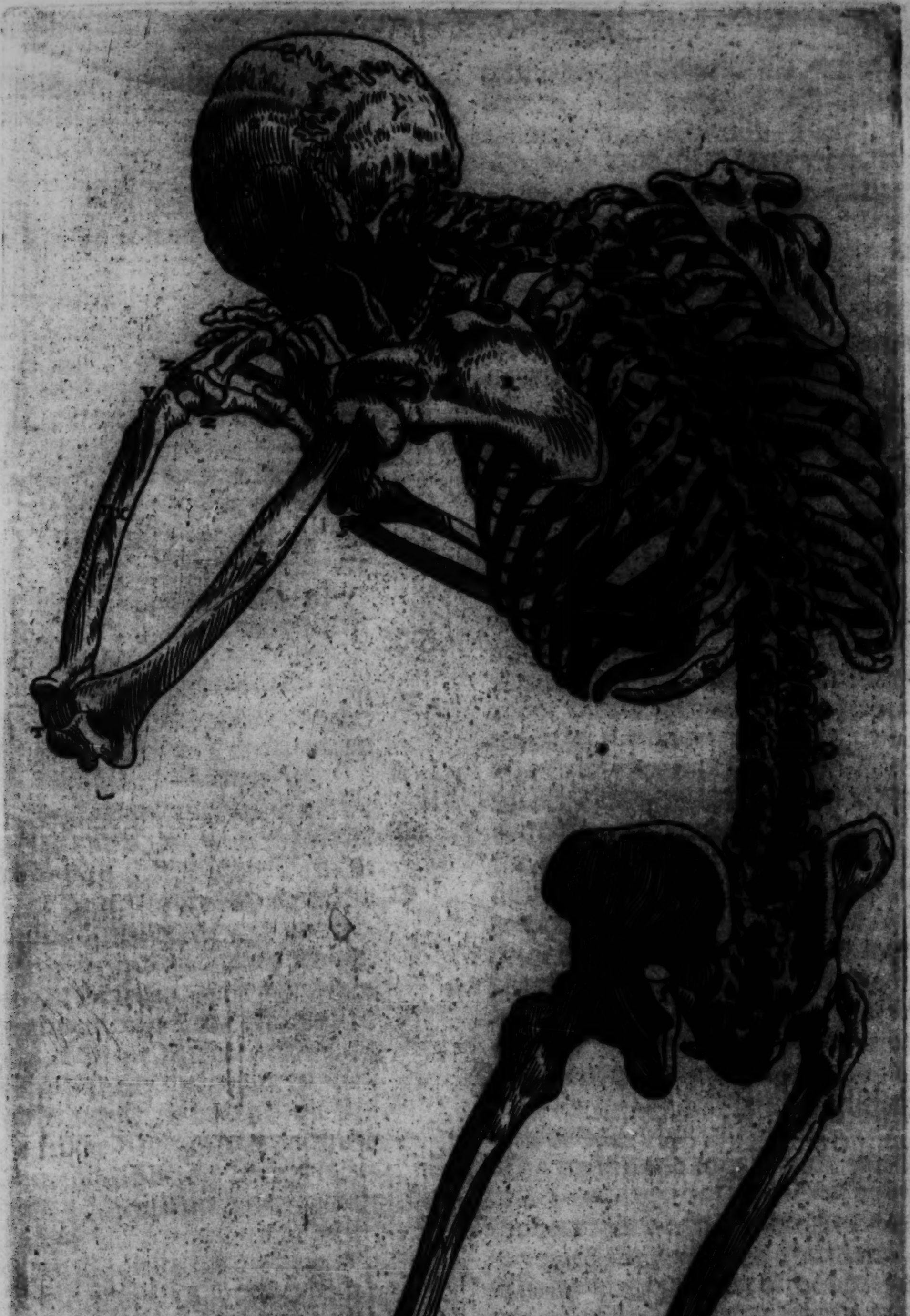
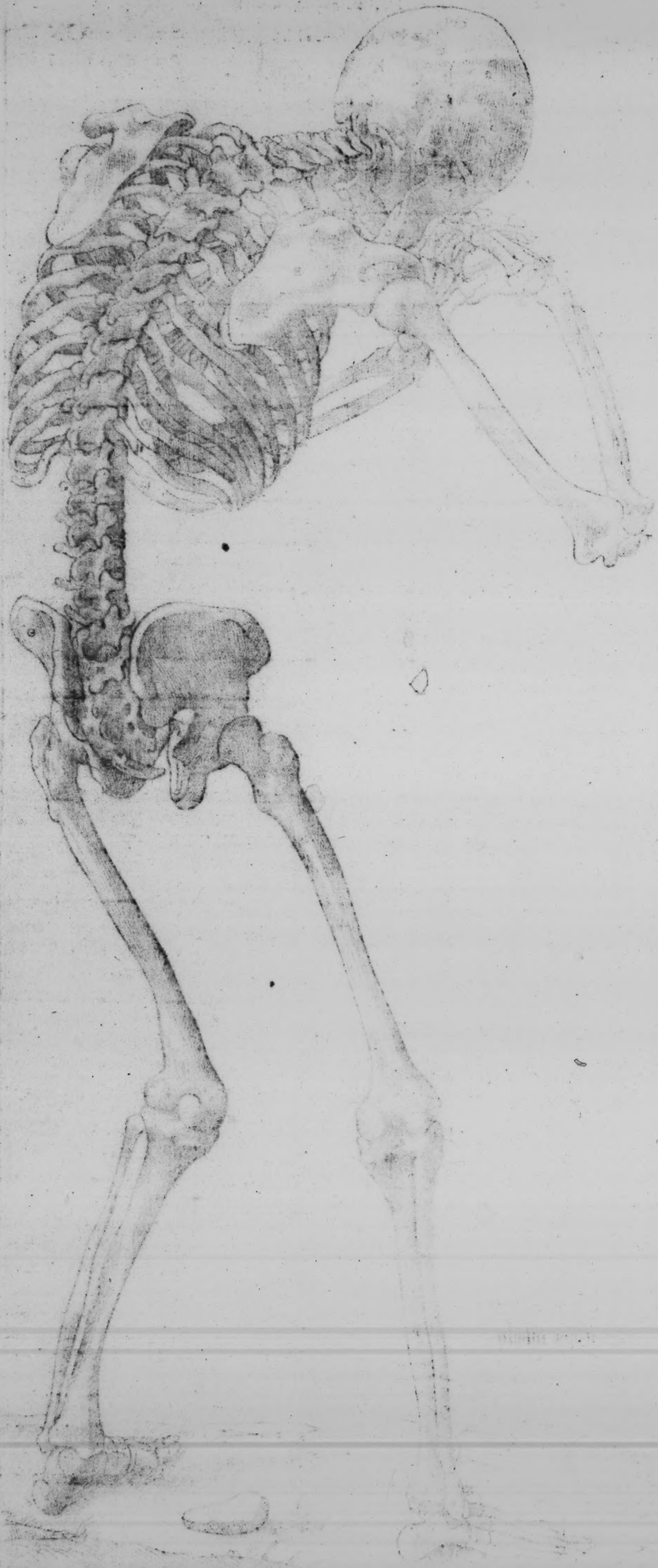


Tertia oſsium tabula.



properlye the duals, whyche are in ſome men much broder then in ſome other, and they nexte the cutters or cuttynge teath, are called the dogge teath, or byttynge teath wherof there are two in eyther Jawe. The fyue other that folowe on eyther ſyde are called myll teath, or Jawe teath, and in manye places of Englande they are called wangteath.

Theſe alſo Cicero nameth *Genuinos*, by whych name other men call thoſe teathe that come forth after ſuche tyme as heeres growe forth in the arme hooles & on the bone aboue the priuye membres. And they are alſo called the teath of wyſdome & ſences.

The bone lyke thys letter *v* or expreſſing the ſhape of this Λ is called comonlye of Latyne Authours
H.2 *os laude*, it is alſo called the tongue bone, the throte bone, and the bone of Adams bytte. And the Interpretour of Auicen, in the chapter of the throte calleth it Alfaic. It is a bone hauynge foure ſides, as two aboue and two beneath, but it commeth not alwayes to be ſene to the workers in Anatomy.

And N with theſe karacters (ſeame almooſte in al
I.K.L.M. the thre figures) is noted the backe other wyſe called the backe bone, whiche hathe in Latyne manye ſundrye names, as *ſpina, tergum, hominis carina. &c.*

This backe bone is conflate and extructe of manye tourninge ioyntes and bones, whiche on the backe ſyde therof, bringe forth a ſharpe proceſſe called the rydge, but from *I* vnto *K* is ſhewed the necke bones, aſwell before as behynde, and they are called in Latyne *Tenon et Athlas*, whiche names ſome other attribute onelye to the ſeuen tourninge bones of the necke. Furthermore, from *K* to *L* are marked the tournynge bones of the breſte, otherwiſe named the bones of the backe betwene the ſhoulders, from *L* to *M* are ſhewed the tournynge bones of the loynes or reynes. And frome *M* to *N*, is ſette furth the holy bone, otherwiſe called yͤ broade bone, yͤ loyne bone, yͤ buttocke bone, & yͤ kaye bone, & they are called of the Latynes *Os ani*, whiche names other aſcribe all to the tayle or rũpe bone, by *N* is ſeuerally appoynted yͤ tayle bone, which is alſo called yͤ rũpe bone. And thus endeth the diſcription of the bones in the backe.

O.1.2.3. The breſt bone or the ſhylde of the hearte, & it hath dyuerſe Latyne names, as *ſternum, thorax, aſſer & coſſos*

P.1.2.3. The ſwerdye griſtle of the breſte, beinge ſo called in that it is fourmed lyke a ſhylde or lyke the point of a brode armynge ſwearde, and it hath in Latyne diuerſe other names, as *malũ granatũ, enſiformis, cultralis & epiglottalis carthilago, &c.*

1.2.3. By theſe figures vnto 12 are numbred in al yͤ thre figures, aſwel the twelue true rybbes of the breſte as the other falſe rybbes.

Q.1.2.3. Theſe are called the clauicle or canel bones, and in Latyne *iugula & furcule*

R.1.2.3. The ſhoulderpointes, otherwiſe called yͤ ſhoulder blades. And they are of diuers Latyne Authours called by ſundry names, as *humerus, ſcoptulum, opertum, ſcoptula & ſpatula. et c.*
Λ But Λ in theſe thre fygures appoynteth the hygheſt parte at the toppe of the ſhoulder, whiche ſome Latyne Authours call *roſtrum porcinum & caput ſcapulæ*. But the inwarde or lower proceſſe of the ſhoulder poynte marked in the firſte figure
μ with μ and is called yͤ ancre ſhape. But the proceſſe lyke thys letter *C* is called the ſpurr of the ſhoulder point, in whiche name alſo yͤ rydge of the ſhoulder blade is named.

S.1.2.3. The arme bone, the helpe or the ſhoulder bone, and of ſome men (althoughe inproperlye) *vlna* for *vlna* is one of the cubite bones.

T,V.1.2.3 All this ſeate is called the cubite, and it is fourmed of two bones called *vlna & radius*.

X.1.2.3. This vpper bone in yͤ cubite is called of the Latyne authours *radius*, it is alſo called the leſſe focyll bone, or the leſſe rede of the arme

Y.1.2.3. The neather bone of yͤ cubite called *vlna*, otherwiſe the bygger focyl bone, or yͤ bygger rede of yͤ arme.

v Thys proceſſe marked with *v* in the .ii. fygure, the Latyne authours cal *gubbitum et additamentum* [illegible] and it is called comonly in Englyſh the elbowe. But
ξ thus marked with ξ they cal the pillarlike bone, becauſe it hathe the fourme of a pyller.

ZZ.1. 2.3. The wreſte of the hande hauynge ſundrye Latyne names, as *carpus raſceta, aſſeum* and ſuche other.

Γ.1.2. The myddle of the hande, or the bones betwene the wreſte and the rootes of the fyngers, called in Latyne *palma, pectus manus & pecten*.

ΔΔ.1. 2.3. The fynger bones.

Θ.1.2.3 Bones commytted to the ſydes of the holye bone, and althoughe bothe of them be but as one, yet the profeſſours of Anatomye fynde them to be diſtincte. And the fyrſte of them is inſigned with
o *o* beyng called the bone of the bowels, and of ſome men the haunche bone. The ſeconde ſeate beyng yͤ myddlemoſte and marked wyth
ω *ω* is called the cuppe bone, for bycauſe the cauite therof, whyche receyueth the rounde ende of the thyghe bone is lyke to a cuppe. The Latyne names therof are, *coxæ os, cochendicis os et os pixis*, althoughe the hoole bone be ſome tymes miſcalled by thoſe names.
ε The thyrde and fourmer ſeate marked wyth *ε* is called *os pubis, os pectinis, os pudebũdum & feneſtratum*, & it is the bone that goeth ouerthwarte aboue the priuye membres, Englyſhed the ſhare bone.

s.1.2.3. The ioynynge together of the bones aboue the priuye membres. But that whiche is here ſpecially marked, is the gryſtle that commeth betwene the vnityng of theſe bones together.

Λ 1.2.3 The thyghe or thyghe bone called in Latyne by ſundrye names, as *femen, os coxæ, coxa agis, et ancha os*.

τ.1.2.3. The outwarde partes of the thyghe bone, and beynge made thus rounde it ſetteth furthe the faſhion of the buttockes. It hathe alſo dyuerſe names, as *malum granatum teſticulorum, tharuca, et trachamtra maior*.
But the leſſe and the inner proceſſe is marked
v with *v*.

Ξ.1.2.3 The patyll or the kne bone, called of ſome men the ſhyldelyke bone, the rowle of the kne, & the eye of yͤ kne, it is alſo called of ſome Latyne Phiſitions, *mola & palus*.

ΠΣ.1. All this parte Cornelius Celſus nameth the legge,
2.3. yet is it otherwyſe called. For thys parte betwene
Π and Σ is called the ſhynne, where as the greate
ſyde or outwarde bone therof is commonlye called
the ſhynbone, otherwyſe the greate focyll bone, the
Φ.1.2.3. reed, the greate canne, and the domeſticall bone of
the legge.

Ψ.1.2.3 But the vtter & thinner bone marked wyth this Ψ, is called legges *fibula, ſura & focile minus*, & it may be called in engliſhe the leſſe ſhynbone.

φχ123 Theſe are the ancles. But dyuerſe Latyne authours (geuyng the wronge names) cal thẽ *talos*, but they may be called *clauiculæ & cauillæ*. Ye ſhal further more note ẏ φ aſſigneth ẏ inner ancle, & χ the vtter.

Ω.1.2.3 The bone the vnder ancle, called of the Latyne authours by ſundrye names, as *talus, aſtragalus*, and of ſome other (althoughe not verye truely) it is called *malleolus*. But it maye wel be, that ſuche men beynge diſſwaded by ſome other beyng no ſtudientes in Anatomy which had read *Spheram .i. malleolum*. But *Sphera* plurale numbre of the neutre gendre they affirmed to ſygnifie *talos, baliſtæ os, & cauilla*.

a.2.3 The heele called *calx, calcaneus, calcis os, et calcar pedis*.

b.1.2. The botelyke bone, ſo called bycauſe it is muche lyke a bote or a ſmal ſhyppe.

ec.1.2.3. Thys parte of the fote fourmed of foure bones, we call *tharſus*, accordynge as the Grekes doe, althoughe ſome call it the raſet of the foote, but theſe

d e f thre inner bones marked with *d, e, f* are properlye

g called *Chalcoides*. But the outwarde marked wyth *g*, is called the dye bone, or the cube bone, bycauſe it is ſquare on euerye ſyde lyke a dye.

bb.1.2.3 The plant or ſoole of the fote, other wyſe called the ſteppe, and the breſte or ball of the fote.

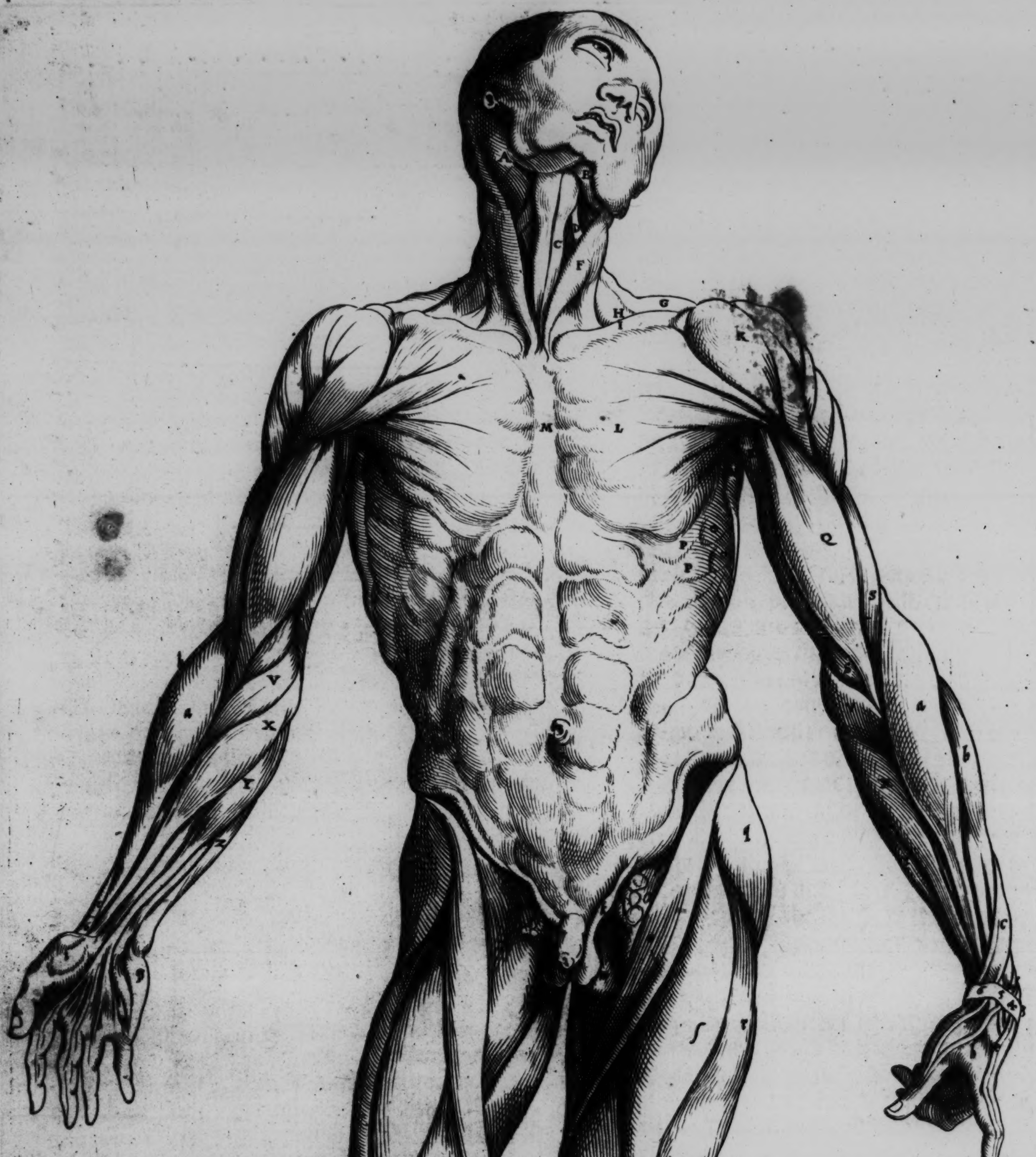
ii.1.2.3. Theſe are the toe bones.

k.1.2.3 With thys letter *k* are noted ẏ ſmale bones called *ſeſamina*.

¶ *A compendyous rehersall of all the bones of the Bodye.*

There are belongynge to the ſcul, or the panne conteynyng the brayne w ẏ partes therunto anexed, twentye perticular bones, whereof eyghte are proper to the heade, and twelue to the vpper Jawe, ſo that the two cheke bones called *oſſa iugalia*, be here in no wyſe priuatlye numbred, ſyth they are onelye the ſeates or partes of certayne of thoſe twentye bones, and are therefore here omitted without any proper circumſcription. Furthermore there are foure bones peculier to the organs or inſtrumentes of hearynge, as two at eyther eare. There be alſo thyrtye and two teeth in bothe the gummes. And note that the neyther Jawe is but one bone. And of the bone lyke to this fygure *v* are aboute eleuen ſmall bones. There are of the tournynge ioyntes in the necke and the backe twentye and foure bones, beſyde that there are ſyxe in the holye bone & foure in the tayle bone. Of rybbes there are .xxiiii, and in the breſte bone are but thre ſeuerall bones, althoughe ſome men affirme them to be ſeuen. And that in thys our numeration we accompte to be onelye thre, we commytte the cenſure thereof to youre experience.

There be two bones of the ſhoulder blades, two canyll bones, and two ſhoulder bones. There are foure bones in both the cubites, of the whyche two are called in Latyne *vlnæ*, the other two *Radij*, and they are named in the tables here after enſuynge, the vpper and the neather bones. There are in the handes adioynynge to the wryſtes, ſyxtene bones, as eyghte in the one hande and eyghte in the other, there are alſo in the handes nexte vnto them eyght other bones, called *poſt brachialia*, that is to ſaye in eyther hande foure. And in the fyngers there are thyrtye bones. As fyftene in eyther hande. And of ẏ ſmall bones called *ſeſamina* are twentye and foure, as twelue in eyther hande. Of the bones adioynynge to the ſydes of the holye bone, there are two. Two bones of bothe the thyghes, two ſhynne bones, and two focyll bones. There are alſo two patell bones, other wyſe called the knee bones. Two heele bones. Two tayle bones lying vnder the ancles, two inſteppe bones, otherwyſe called ſhyppelyke bones, and in Latyne *nauicularia*. Eyght bones in the myddle of the feete, called *oſſa tarſi*, whereof they are foure in eyther fote. There are beſyde thoſe, ten fote bones, as in eyther fote fyue, wyth eyghte and twentye toe bones, that is to ſay in eyther fote .xiiii. And of the ſmal bones called *ſeſamina* there are foure and twentye as in the handes, althoughe many of thẽ be as they were but gryſtels. And thus addynge all theſe numbres together, ye ſhall fynde the whole ſumme therof to amount to thre hundred and foure. Wherunto yf ye adde foure bones of the Breſte, to the thre aboue mencioned, and accomptinge the neather Jawe to be two bones (as ſome men contende) they wyl then aryſe to this hundred & .x. But yf it be your pleaſure (ſyth bones in chyldren are determined with theyr proper circumſcriptiõs) to numbre perticularly euery appendix or parte to ſuche bones appertaynynge, ye thẽ muſt double the late reherſed numbre ones, & then agayne by the halfe, and ſo ſhal the whole numbre of them be ſene, whyche ye ſhall well perceyue if ye conſidre or call to mynde, with howe many appendixes, or hangynges to. The tournyng ioyntes, the bones of the thighes and ſhinnes and other are endued with. And agayne yf you ſubduce or putte vnto theſe, all the bones ſene in chyldren, a man woulde wonder to ſee, what an heape or huge numbre of bones myght ſo be gathered together, ſyth euery tournynge ioynte is compacte of two or thre bones at the leſte, ſo in lykewyſe are the holye bones, the tayle bones, and ſuche other lyke. Yea, and in ſuche ſorte, that euerye man by meanes of ſuche confuſyon, maye fayne (accordynge to his owne iudgemente) the whole numbre of bones to be as pleaſeth hym.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Prima muſculorum tabula,

❧ *Here begynneth the fyrſte table of Muſcles or Brawnes in a mans bodye, wyth the interpretacion of hys markes or figures ſette to euerye partycular portion of euerye parte and membre of the bodye for the better vnderſtandynge and perceyuynge of the ſame.*

This preſente table ſheweth and declareth the fore parte of a man, hys ſkynne beynge taken of wyth the fat, and yͤ thinne fleſhy coueringes: alſo the ſmall ſynowes, veynes, ⁊ arteries, as were on the outwarde parte. And we haue thoughte conuenient to leaue this table withoute ouer greate ſpottyng or derckenyng, which woulde be yf it were enterlaced with manye karacters or letters, aſwell bycauſe there appeareth here no perticular inciſion, as that thys fygure is as an introduction to the figures folowynge. And in the face of thys fygure there are no muſcles to be ſene, bycauſe they are excedynge thynne of theym ſelues, and doe lye ſtretched abrode, and doe appeare in none other lykeneſſe when the ſkynne is taken of, then you ſee nowe in this figure.

A There be many kyrnils marked vnder yͤ rotes of yͤ eares lying at yͤ hynder end of yͤ neather Jawe, fylling there the holownesse, and they are ſafely faſtened there for the diſtrybution of the veſſels. And often tymes in chyldren humours fall downe vnto them, moleſtyng them with payne and ſwellynges, and ſome tymes with apoſtemes and ſcrophils, and alſo aboue this place is the hoole of the eare, whiche is ſo manifeſt, that it needeth not to be marked with any letter.

B The muſcle of the lefte ſyde growynge from the neather Jawe into the bone that is lyke vnto this letter v.

C A muſcle ſpryngyng from the bone of the breſt and ſtretcheth vp with his felowe into the bone lyke this letter v.

D This is a verye thynne muſcle, aſcendynge frome the vppermoſte rybbe of the ſhoulder into the bone lyke this letter v. And in the fourth figure of muſcles he is ſignified with theſe letters V V, and in the fifth with theſe R and S, and bothe their ſeates are ſene at this letter D, he is holowe and conteyneth in hym certeyne of the ſyxe payre of ſynowes of the brayne, ⁊ he is alſo accompanied with the inner veynes of the necke, and with the arteries of ſlepe.

F A muſcle commynge frome the breſte bone by the ende of the canyil bone, and ſtretchynge into the hynder ſtickynge bone of the heade beynge there muche fleaſhye.

G. A portion of the ſeconde muſcle mouynge the vpper parte of the ſhoulder and is ſhapen lyke a monkes hoode, there is nothinge here in this place ſene of thys muſcle, but at the vpper parte of the ſhoulder by the canyll bone, but in the nynth figure it appeareth vnder theſe letters Γ Δ.

H Frome this ſeate commen the outwarde veynes of the necke, and it appeareth holowe onely in lyuyng creatures wout any difference, but yͤ veyne being cut, ⁊ certayne ſlymy couerynges taken a way, there appeare two muſcles, one which is marked with D, and another commynge from the firſt rybbe of the breſte, and goynge vp vnto the former parte of the ouerthwarte rownynges of the necke, and he is moore playnely ſette out in the eyght table of muſcles, and is marked with this letter C.

I This is the fourth parte of the canyl bone without anye fleaſhe.

K A muſcle bryngyng to yͤ arme, and hath hys begynnynge at the toppe of the ſhoulder, by thende of the canyll bone, and ſpringeth from the ſhoulder blade, and here is ſene that part of which commeth of the toppe of the ſhoulder and the cannyll bone.

L This muſcle bringeth the arme to the Breſte.

M The bone of the Breſt appearinge without fleaſhe, and of eyther ſyde of this bone groweth the muſcle that bringeth the arme to the Breſte, and there it begynneth firſt to be fleaſhe. And though the right muſcle touche together the lefte with a certayne thynne ſkynne and a maner of ſynow and fine ſpringynge, yet that not withſtandynge, the bone of the Breſte is not vtterly hydde in bodyes whiles they are alyue.

N N is placed vnder the arme hoole, ſhewynge part of the muſcle that draweth the arme downewarde towarde the backe. And you ſhal finde it in the next figure folowynge at thys letter Γ.

O O This ſhape of fingers ſheweth certayne engraffynges of the muſcle, which muſcle beyng implanted in the eyght vpper rybbes of the Breſte doe ſerue to the breath, and in the eyght table of muſcles they be ſette forth with theſe two letters F F.

P P And this ſhape of fyngers is the ſpryngyng furth of the muſcle of the inner rynde or rimme of the belye crokedlye deſcendynge, and is not expreſt with manye letters, no more than the muſcle of the ſayde inner ſkynne of the belye directlye deſcendynge, becauſe it is as yet hyde vnder the ſynowy thinneſſe, ⁊ the muſcle that draweth the arme to the Breſt. And where you ſee the [illegible] ſwellinges drawen along on the out ſyde of yͤ bealy, they are yͤ ſtrayte muſcles of the inner ſkynne of the bealye aforeſayde, whiche neyther the thynnes of the croked tendons, neyther the thickenes of the ſkynne in folkes not very fatte, do let theim to be ſene.

Q Thys is the former muſcle of them that bowe the cubyte.

R R is ſette vnder the arme hole, ſhewing the fleaſhy parte of the foreſayde muſcle of the inſyde of the heade, thruſtyng furth him ſelfe after the maner of a muſcle that ſhoulde properly ſerue for that place.

S S The hynder muſcle of thoſe that bowe the cubite, whiche I haue marked with two letters, bycauſe bothe the places where the letters are ſette ſhoulde be knowen to be al one muſcle.

T A muſcle ſpryngynge frome the ſpyne, [illegible] the hyther parte of the ſhoulder, ſeruynge to pulle furth the cubite.

V The vpper muſcle of theym that putte the [illegible] bone.

bone of the cubyte downewarde, but bycauſe the ſhapes of handes cubytes ⁊ other thextreme pares in this preſent fygure be not al one, I haue therfore lefte ther to thys letter ʸ bothe in the lefte ſyde and in the ryght, with certayne other markes alſo that here folowe.

X A muſcle before the forefynger, implanted at the backe ſyde of the wreſte, and bowynge the ſame.

Y A muſcle bryngynge forth the brode tendon into the heygth of the hande, and the ſeate whiche is ſtretched furth alength the cubite of eyther ſyde of thys broade tendon, not marked wyth anye letter, is the authour and as ye woulde ſaye the founder of mouynge the ſeconde ioynte of the foure fingers, whyche in the fyfth fygure is ſhewed by thys marke. ⊖

⊖ Z There is ſhewed the muſcle in the ryghte cubyte bryngynge hys beginninge frome the ſwellynge on the inſyde of the ſhoulder, whiche planted in the [illegible] bone of the wreſte, boweth the wreſte.

a In bothe the cubites a muſcle is noted bryngynge the leſſe bone of the cubyte ſydelynge, whiche being conueyed frome the bone of the ſholder inplanteth him ſelfe into the neather ende of the bygge bone of the cubyte.

b There is ſhewed a muſcle in bothe the cubites extendynge hym ſelfe into the wreſte with a forked tendon.

c In both yͤ cubites be ſhewed .ii. muſcles ſpringyng from the bygger bone of the cubyte, whereof the one putteth forth hys tendon to the bone of the wreſte ſuſteynyng the thombe, the other is deuyded into two tendons, whereof the one goeth to the fyrſte bone of the thombe, and the other to the ſeconde and the thyrde.

d Here goeth forth in the lefte hande, the tendon of a muſcle, commynge the thombe towarde the forefynger.

e There be ſene in yͤ left hãde certayn tendons ſtretched forth into yͤ vttermoſt ſeat of the fore fyngers.

3.4.5.6 Here is marked an ouerthwarte ligament in yͤ left hande, ſhewynge hym ſelfe at the vtter ſeate of the cubyte, but the nõbre of yͤ fygures ſtandynge there one frome another, doe ſhewe vnto the cutter howe many boughes and rynges maye appeare on the out ſyde of the hande, they be all foure belongynge to the leſſe bone of yͤ cubite, ⁊ are fitted to the tendons, whoſe numbres be ſene in the regions where they be ſette, and there be ſene ſyxe in the ryghte cubite, ſhewynge all one as is declared in the lefte.

h In the left hande is ſhewed the ſeate of the muſcle, whiche bryngeth the thombe moſte nygheſt to the fore fynger.

i In the right hande is the muſcle which bringeth awaye the thombe farre frõ the fore fynger, ⁊ at the ſyde of hym is ſene a porcion of the muſcle, whiche is the fyrſte mouer of the fyrſt bone of the thombe.

g A muſcle caryinge awaye the lytle fynger from the other fyngers, and at his right ſyde appeareth the muſcle whyche beynge a greate parte vnder hym hydde, boweth the firſt ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the lytle finger drawynge it outwarde.

k The cote conteynynge the ſtones or teſticles, and theyr ſede veſſyls, which in men comen forth in this place, but in women theſe veſſyls with the other membres ſeruynge to generation, be hydde deape within the bodye.

l At the left ſyde of yͤ ſtones is thys letter ˡ ſhewing the kyrnels, which fil the holownes there in yͤ ſhare where as the greate veyne with hys arterye goeth into the thigh, and when theſe kyrnels be cut away, there ariſeth a great bunche lyke as we ſee in apoſtemes that are ſometyme in mens ſhares.

m A muſcle goyng forth from the bone aboue the priuye membres into the thyghe, and in the eyghte fygure it is noted with thys marke Σ.

n This waye breake forth two muſcles, whereof one is the ſyxte mouer of the thighe, and in the eyghte fygure it is noted with this ſigne, ⊖ the other is in the ſeuenth, ſhewed in thys ſame fygure with this ſygne Λ.

o Frome the haunche bone or huckle bone, a muſcle deſcendeth downewarde, and inplanteth hym ſelfe in the neather parte of the legge, and is the firſt mouer therof.

p From the knittyng together of the bone aboue the priuye membres, commeth a muſcle, whyche is the ſeconde of mouinge the legge betwene the kne and the fote.

q Here is ſene the fleaſhye ſubſtaunce of the ſyxte muſcle amonge the mouers of the legge, betwene the kne and the fote, and the ende of hym is ſo thyn that it hyddeth not the framynge of the muſcles that lye vnder hym, wherefore here he hydeth not hym ſelfe altogether no more then in the ſeconde table of muſcles. And in the thirde table and the fourth he ſomewhat ſheweth him ſelfe in the one vnder thys marcke, ʒ and in that other vnder thys marcke Φ.

r And thys preſent muſcle although he ioyneth and accompanieth him ſelſe there, with the other inplanted on the oute ſyde, and is drawen furth with the late rehearſed thynne couerynge tendon of the ſyxte muſcle that moueth the ſhynne: Yet he ſheweth him ſelfe, lykewyſe as he hydeth not hym ſelfe, beynge in the muſculous partes, whyle the ſkynne is vncutte, and thys letter ʳ ſheweth purpoſelye the ſeuenth muſcle of mouyng the legge betwene the kne and the fote.

ſ A muſcle bryngynge hys begynnynge frome the ioynt at the vpper knockle of the bone of the thigh, whyche is the nyneth mouer of the ſhynne, but he is couered here with the couerynge tendon of the ſixte muſcle of thoſe that moue the ſhynne.

t A muſcle whiche compaſſeth almoſte al the bone of the thighe, and he is the eyghte leader of the ſhyn.

u Thys place marked wyth thys letter ᵘ belongeth to the lefte knee, is parte of the fourth muſcle of mouinge the ſhinne.

x,y All this porcion of the ſhynne bone is wythoute fleaſhe and not couered wyth any muſcle.

z The ſyxte muſcle of mouyng the fote, and he is put with an ouerthwarte lygament on the fore parte of the ſhynne ſhewed wyth thys marke Λ deſcending and graffed in the bone yͭ ſuſteyneth the great toe.

α The muſcle that ſtretcheth forth the foure ſmale toes, marked vnder the muſcle of ʒ being the moſt

parte

parte of hym hydde.

β Parte of the muſcle that ſtretcheth forth the foure ſmal toes, whiche helpeth to lyfte up the fote forwarde, and is the nynth of the mouers of the fote.

γ The Tendon extendynge the greate toe, for the fleaſhye parte of the muſcle is put deape under other muſcles.

Δ An ouerthwarte ligamente placed in the foreſeate of the ſhynne, makynge place to the laſte foure noted muſcles.

ε The ancle on the oute ſyde, or a parte of the bone without fleaſhe.

ζ A muſcle drawen forth to the ancle, whiche turned under the bought of the fote into the bone holdeth up the great toe, and there implantyng hym ſelfe, is nombred the ſeuenth of mouyng the fote.

η A muſcle ſpringyng from the uttermoſte point of the thyghe, and is the ſeconde of thoſe that moue the fote.

θ Thys marke haue I ſette with certayne other that folowe upon the ryght legge, bycauſe by them the muſcles maye the better be ſene therupon, and by θ is noted a muſcle deſcendyng from the hygheſt point of the inſyde of the thygh, whych is the fyfte of mouyng the fote.

ι The moſte thinneſt Tendon of all the bodye, commynge from a muſcle that bryngeth hys begynnyng from the top of the thyghe on the outſyde, & is the thyrde of the mouers of the fote.

κ The moſte greateſt muſcle, of ý calfe of the legge, takyng hys begynnyng at the ioynyng of ý inſtepe, and ſpryngeth up to the ſhynne, he is the ſtrongeſt of the mouers of the fote and in nombre the fourth.

λ A muſcle bowyng the thyrde bone of the foure ſmale toes.

μ Here is ſene a ſmale porcion of the fyfte mouer of the fote, but thys and the muſcle but late afore reherſed in ý ryght legge, be perceaued muche more clearer in the ryght ſhynne as appeareth in the table folowyng.

ν An ouerthwarte lygament goyng from the ſhynne to the hele.

ξ A muſcle mouyng the great toe inwarde.

π Here in the lefte fote is marked a muſcle, whyche bryngeth the great toe to the other toes, or ý bryngeth him outwarde, and here appeareth alſo under the tendons certayne muſcles ſtretchyng forth the foure ſmale toes, and at thys letter π certaine tendons whych drawe the thre mydle toes outwarde.

The interpretacion of the markes of the ſeconde fygure of Muſcles.

I[illegible] thys ſeconde table, in ſo muche as [illegible] appertayneth to cuttyng up Anatomy [illegible] anſwereth in euery point to the fyrſt. And thus turned on the [illegible] repreſenteth to us the [illegible] muſcles, that the other table [illegible] and in lyke maner as they were reherſed to us in the fyrſt, wyth all the braunches of the bones [illegible] beyng there [illegible] couered with fleſhe. And for ſo muche as thys table is muche worthy to be loked on, & ſene, they ſhalbe therfore wyth lyke markes and letters, noted and declared, as they were. And ſo ſyth aſwel the whole face as the head therof, is almoſte nothyng but bones, there are but fewe Caracters or letters theron affixed as ye ſe here.

A Thys is the muſcle of ý temple, and what ſoeuer is aboue thys halfe circle where the cumpyng forthe of the ſayd muſcle of the temple is diſcribed, it is utterly without fleſhe, onles ſome man (lokyng very narrowly) woulde ſaye the bone of the forehead coulde not by hys nature be all wythout fleſhe, but to be compaſſed about wyth a thynne muſculouſe knyttyng. The whych as wel the ſkynne of the fore heade wythall: as the fleſhye couerynge alſo we haue cleane cutte awaye.

B The ouerthwarte bone of the cheke is called in latyn, *Iugale*. And the hole which you ſe at thend therof is ý waye of hearyng.

C Thys is called the muſcle of earyng, for it ſerueth to the chewyng of ý meat.

D The muſcle that ſerueth to the mouyng of the chekes, and it groweth from the one chawe to the other.

E A muſcle whych is on the lefte ſyde brought forth frō the neather chawe into the bone, that is lyke thys letter v.

F A muſcle aryſyng from the bone of the breſte graft into the bone that reſembleth v. in fygure.

G. A muſcle on ý lefte ſyde bryngyng hys begynnyng from the upper ſeate of the breſte bone, and is implanted into the lower region of the griſtell that is lyke a ſhylde, and although he lye under the muſcle marked wyth F, yet he is ſomewhat ſene by the ſyde therof.

HH A muſcle from the upper ryb of the ſhouldre, goyng up to the bone whych is lyke thys letter v, whyche when the fatte is taken away, & the outward ingular diligently cutte of, he is ſene by the lower H, and from thence the H. aboue, ſhe with the ſmale kernels by the roote of the eare.

I A muſcle takyng hys begynnyng from the bone of the breſte and the canell bone, goyng forth and implantyng hym ſelfe in the bone of the temple by the upper chawe.

K & L The ſeconde muſcle of them whyche do moue the ſhoulder, & thys K. ſheweth hys upper parte, which lyfteth the ſhoulder upwarde, and L. ſheweth hys neather parte by the whyche the ſhoulder is moued downewarde. And on the ryght ſyde of L a porcion of the muſcle of the ryght ſyde preſenteth hymſelfe, but in the ſyxth table of the muſcles, theſe muſcles do more euidently appeare on bothe the ſydes under theſe letters Γ and Δ.

M The muſcle lyftyng up the arme. Thys muſcle is ſene more clearly in the fourth fygure at [illegible] and in the .x. at Δ and I haue therfore declared him here thus, bycauſe that when you ſhal ſe them in other fygures [illegible] [illegible] you ſhal not [illegible] to be diuers muſcles, and in theſe impreſſions and fygures (in [illegible] of the muſcles more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] ſhoulde [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] therin [illegible] in thys parte, but alſo in the [illegible] outwarde ſyde of the arme; bycauſe they [illegible] forth (not wel) the muſcle (whych we [illegible] ſelfe) as it were to the outwarde part of the cubyte.

Although

Although that you ſe here in both the armes, many of theſe caracters or markes folowyng. Yet I ſhal fyrſt open vnto you theſe in the left arme, and afterwarde them of the ryght arme.

N Fyrſt by N. is marked ÿ laſte muſcle of them which do bowe the cubite, whyche in the lyuely, ſemeth to ſprynge forth more hygher, aboue the goyng in of the muſcle which lyeth by ÿ arme, then ÿ it there begynneth in dede although he begynneth here ſomwhat lower. But the paynters ſhould marke it, yea parauenture ſomwhat more hygh then it ought for to be.

O A muſcle that ſtretcheth forth the cubyte, & taketh hys begynnyng at the top of the ſhoulder nygh vnto the necke.

P An other muſcle alſo ſtretchynge forth the cubyte, whoſe begynnyng is from the neather [illegible] vnder the ſhoulder.

Q At thys ſeate the two muſcles late reherſed, ſtretching forth the cubite, come and mete both into one, ſhewyng outwardlye the ſhape of a double muſcle, and in that, that they ſwel forth here more thē in any other place, beſyde theyr fleſhie parte, the thyrde muſcle of ſtretchyng forth the cubyte is the cauſe, which beynge here hyd vnder them, doth ſprynge forth from the ſhoulder or the bone of the arme, and in the twelfth fygure he is ſhewed by X and in the [illegible].

R In thys place the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] that make forth the cubyte are implanted on the backſyde of the bone of the elbow [illegible] and on the lygament of the ioynt, reachyng forth the ſynowye parte of theyr implantacion into the thre cornered ſeate, which is [illegible] of the ſayde bygger bone of the arme without fleſhe.

S A muſcle ſpryngyng from the ſhoulder, whiche beyng planted into the neather ende of the leſſe bone of the cubyte, bringeth the ſame leſſe bone vpward.

T The muſcle ſtretchyng forth the wreſte, wyth a [illegible].

V A muſcle chiefly ſtretchyng forth the forefynger, the mydle fynger, and the ryngfynger.

X A muſcle beyng the chief ſtretcher forth of the lytle fynger.

Y The neather muſcle ſtretchyng forth the backſyde of the wreſte.

a The neather muſcle of bowynge the wreſte.

b.c. There be ſhewed two muſcles, of whome the hygheſt marked wyth b. is [illegible] the wreſte, the neather [illegible] c. is [illegible] two tendons, the one of them graffed into the ſpace betwen the fyrſt ioyntes of the thombe, the other into ÿ two [illegible] ſpaces betwene the ioyntes of ÿ ſayd thombe.

1.2.3.4.5 and 6 By theſe numbers [illegible] on the [illegible] ſeate of the cubyte and [illegible] fyngers [illegible] the lygament both of the leſſe and of the bygger bone of the cubyte. [illegible] the lygament belongyng to the [illegible] bone of the cubyte [illegible] and [illegible] belongyng onely to the leſſe bone of the cubyte.

d The [illegible] of the muſcle, or the muſcle that [illegible] the [illegible] to the forefynger.

e The tendon of the muſcle that [illegible] to the forfynger. But now it is tyme to come to the ryght arme: and to behold partly the letters therin which thou dydeſt ſe in the left, and partlye other newe letters, for theſe letters N. & N. P. S. T. a. b. c. and 4.5 6. wyth d. & e. ſhewe lykewyſe in the ryght ſyde as they do in the lefte, but the proper markes of the ryght hande are theſe.

Z The former muſcle of mouyng the cubyte.

f The hygher muſcle of mouyng the leſſe bone of the cubyte downewarde.

g The hygher muſcle of bowyng the wreſte.

h A muſcle bryngyng forth the brode tendon.

i A muſcle occupyeng the ſhoulder blade, which turneth the arme about outwarde.

k A muſcle by whome the arme is brought backwarde towarde the backe more hygher then the next muſcle folowyng.

I Thys [illegible] muſcle is [illegible] in the [illegible] table, and is more vncouered in the [illegible] vnder [illegible]. Yet bycauſe hys outwarde or ſeconde ſyde appeareth more clearly in thys table then in any other, we haue thought it good to ſet it forth wyth letters [illegible] here, as you ſe. And it is a muſcle by whome [illegible] the arme is brought downwarde, after the maner of a triangle. And hys [illegible] ſyde is drawen forth by the toppes of ÿ backe bones, [illegible] as this

l muſcle [illegible] from [illegible] vnto [illegible]. And the [illegible] which [illegible]

m.n. foreparte, from the [illegible] bone [illegible] hys implātacion goeth from [illegible] vnto [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] parte of thys muſcle nexte to hys implantacion, which can not be ſene without cuttyng [illegible] of an other muſcle, and thys is the ſyde that N. [illegible] in the fyrſt table, which [illegible] in the table folowyng. But thys letter o. vpon the ryght arme in the [illegible] table ſhewyth hys ſettyng in muche more [illegible]. The thyrd ſyde reacheth from [illegible] vnto [illegible] which brought [illegible] is layed in the lower [illegible] of the roote of the ſhoulder poynt. And [illegible] parte of thys muſcle vnder the muſcle marked wyth [illegible].

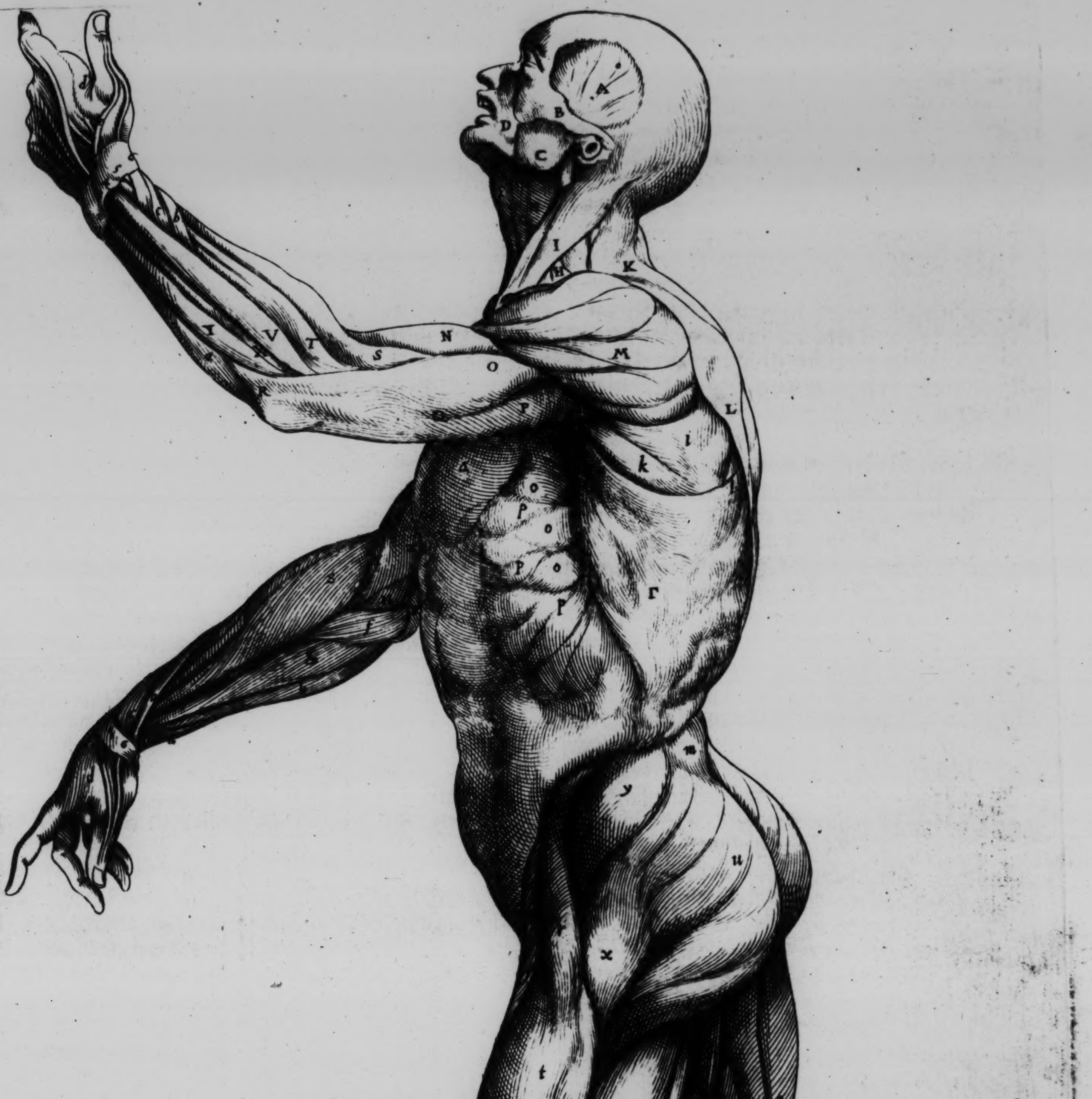
Δ Bycauſe the lytle o. in the ſhadow at the [illegible] of the breſte ſhoulde not be ouermuche hyd, we haue there ſette thys letter Δ. ſhewyng the muſcle that bryngeth the arme to the breſte. [illegible]

o.o.o. [illegible] here after the maner of a triangle, are the inſertions or implantynges of a muſcle [illegible] in the ryght vpper [illegible] of the breſte [illegible] a hande.

p.p. The [illegible] vp of the [illegible] muſcle of the [illegible] of the belly, deſcendyng a ſlope wyſe, which goeth [illegible] together wyth the muſcle aforeſayde, and wyth the engraftynges of certayne of the muſcles noted wyth o. And that which is ſeen all alonge the whole region of the belly, is the croked muſcle that goeth [illegible] of the belly [illegible] of the [illegible] of the croked [illegible] it [illegible] before the [illegible].

q Here is noted the [illegible] of [illegible] mouyng the [illegible] which [illegible] you ſhall [illegible] in the ryght [illegible].

r A muſcle [illegible] the [illegible] all [illegible] in thys table is [illegible].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Secunda muſculorum tabula.

are cōpaſſed about, whych alſo is the ſyrte of thoſe that moue the ſhynne, & ſyth ẏ tendon of thys muſcle is not very thycke, he letteth not the ſyght of the other muſcles, and thence cōmeth forthe the muſcle that ſhall ſhortly be marked wyth ſ.

ſ Porcion of the nynth muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne, whych we ſhall ſhewe in the fourth table wyth Φ.

t The ſeuenth muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne couered wyth the thynne tendon of the ſyxte muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne.

u The fyrſt muſcle of mouyng ẏ left thygh, and here is alſo ſene a great parte of hym that moueth the ryght thyghe.

x The region of the great or outwarde parte of the thyghe.

y Here is ſene parte of the ſeconde muſcle of mouyng the thygh, but the other parte is hyd wyth the fyrſte muſcle of mouyng the thygh marked afore wyth u, and wyth the muſcle that bryngeth forth the brode tendon, and that which I haue here marked wyth r.

α The fourth muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne, whych is here ſene moſte euidētly on hys outſyde, but he appeareth nowhere on the ryght legge.

β There is ſene in both the thyghes, the thyrd mouer of the ſhynne.

γ On the right thygh onely is ſhewed ẏ ſeconde muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne.

δ I haue ſet thys letter δ, twyſe in the right thyghe, to ſhewe the muſcle, whych is in nombre the fyfte of mouyng the thygh, and in the left thygh nygh vnto the hāme is put thys letter δ, ſhewynge the fyfte muſcle alſo.

ε & ζ In the ryght thyghe is ſhewed the fyfth muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne accordyng to the mynde of Galen, and ε, ſheweth the later parte of thys muſcle, whereas ζ, ſheweth the later porcion of the fyrſte parte, do knowe ẏ theſe thynges do appeare harde and darke in the other tables of muſcles, theſe are ſomwhat better ſene, that a man maye ſe them almoſte naked: that is to ſaye, in the ſeuenth, at thys letter μ, and in the eyght at Φ and ς, & in the twelfth at Ξ and Σ, but they come not all to paſſe to be rehearſed in euery place.

η The muſcle that ſwelleth forth here is ẏ eyght of mouyng the ſhynne.

θ Parte of the ſhinne without fleſhe, but the inner ancle is priuatly marked wyth κ.

λ A muſcle in both the legges makyng the caulfe, & is nombred the fyrſt of mouyng the foote.

μ A muſcle marked in both the legges, whyche is the ſeconde of mouynge the fote.

ν The thynneſt tendon of al the body, ſpryngyng frō the thyrde muſcle of mouyng the fote.

ξ The greateſt muſcle of ſetting forth the caulfe of the legge, whych is the fourth of mouyng the fote. And although ye fynde not ſomtyme theſe letters ο. & ι. and ſuche lyke markes, yet therfore ye ſhould not thynke ſomthyng left out or vnmarked, for ſo much as thoſe letters ο. & ι. in the grauyng, are not vnlyke to our latyn o. i.

ϖ A muſcle bowyng the thyrde ioynt of the fore toes.

ρ A ſmale porcion of the fyfth muſcle of mouyng the foote.

σ An ouerthwarte lygament cōmyng from the inner ancle and goyng downe towarde the hele.

τ A muſcle bryngyng the great toe inwarde from the other toes whych is here moſte euidently ſene.

υ A lygament ſprongе forth from the muſcle of bowyng the ſecond ioyntes of the foure ſmale toes fulfyllyng the offyce of a brode tendon in the plante or ſole of the fote.

φ In eyther legge there is noted a muſcle placed in the foreſeate of the ſhynne, and is ẏ ſyxte of the mouyng the fote.

χ A muſcle drawen forth to the leſſer bone of ẏ legge, and is the ſeuenth in nombre of mouyng the fote.

ψ A muſcle drawen forth vnder the muſcle aforeſayd, whych is the eyght of mouyng the fote: the tendon of thys muſcle wyth the tendon of the ſeuenth are ſene vnder Σ.

ω The muſcle of ſtretchyng forth the fore toes, and on the left ſyde of Ω, is ſene a porcion of the muſcle, implanted wyth a forked tendon vpon the bone of the fote, before the ſmaleſt toe, whyche is the nynth of mouyng the fote, and it ſhalbe ſene more perfectly in the fourth table of muſcles at thys letter Ω.

Θ The tendon of the muſcle of the fote, that putteth forth the great toe.

Λ Δ An ouerthwart lygament lyeng beſyde the ancle in the inſteppe, that ſerueth both the bones of ẏ legge, and is marked in the left legge with Λ and in the right wyth Δ.

Ξ The vtter ancle, or the ſeate of the leſſer bone of the legge, without fleſhe.

Σ An ouerthwarte lygament goyng frō the leſſe bone perteynyng to the hele.

Π A muſcle which is the author & geuer of power to brynge awaye the lytle toe from the other toes.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the thyrde table of Muſcles.

THys preſent table, ſhewyng forthe the former parte of the body, dyffereth frō the fyrſt table of muſcles, in that, that it ſheweth the muſcles to haue bene made of fleſhye couerynges, & that it ſheweth alſo certayne muſcles of the face vncouered frō theyr fatneſſe, and that it geueth vs alſo a more exquiſite knowlege of the muſcles, then dyd the two fyrſt tables. And as for the thynne couerynge, whych is ſene in the face & the necke of thys fygure and ẏ ſtrykes whych are drawen in the muſcles, which might hynder youre knowlege, ye ſhall vnderſtande them, there chiefly to be ſette to helpe the paynters and the grauers in theyr proporcions, for by them, is had the expreſſe knowledge of the bones, wyth the vſe of euery muſcle, & hauyng thys rule before theyr eyes, they ſhall knowe whē they ought to make any muſcle lenger or ſhorter, eyther ſwellynge forth outwarde, or preſſed together inwarde.

α One wyth certayn ſtreyght lynes brought along the forhead wyth the muſcle of the forehead, and of the ſkynne of the noſe thrylles.

β The muſcle of the temple, which ſomtyme, though not very often, is nouryſhed wyth a fleſhy thynne ſkynne & wyth the fleſhye cotes of the vapper, which

of the

of the latyne men are called *fibre*.

C The muſcle lyftyng vp the eye lydde.

The muſcle drawyng downe the eye lydde.

D E A knyttyng together of the muſcles of the eye one to in the other, alongeſt the eyelydde.

F A muſcle goyng wyth hys halfe parte to the wynge of the noſe, and wyth hys other parte to the vpper lyppe. And truely as the diuerſitie of the muſcles of thynne ſkynnes in the lyppes, cannot be fully ſet fourth: ſo alſo I wyll not cōbre the face, whych ſhall appere darke ynough of it, wyth a multitude of caracters or letters.

G. The balle of the cheke, or the foreparte of the chaw bone, betwene the eare & the eye, beyng cleane wythout fleſhe.

H A muſcle cōmyng downe from the balles of the chekes, pertaynyng properly to the vpper lyppe.

I The begynnyng of the muſcle of the chawe, whych I wyll now deſcrybe, not hyd wyth the brode muſcle, that I wyll euen nexte ſpeake of.

I A muſcle beyng of a fleſhye couerynge, whych is the chiefe of mouyng of the mouthe, the lyppes, and the former ſkynne of the necke, and it cleaueth here to the body on both ſydes. The other parte of hys fleſhye couerynge whych is not made fleſhe, beyng cut from the bodye.

K & L And that whych pertayneth to the goynges forth of
the thynne ſkynnes of thys preſent muſcle is to be
ſene from K. to L. begynnyng from the region of
the breſte bone, nyghe vnto the ſeate of the canell
bone, whoſe thynne ſkynne aſcendeth directly vpwarde
M vnto M. from L. to N. is ſhewed parte of the
beginning, out of ye region of the other ſeate, begynnynge
from the ſeate of the canell bone, and of the
N heyght of the ſhoulder, whoſe trauerſed or ouerthwarted
thynne ſkynnes be ſtretched vpwardes
into the foreparte. Furthermore albeit that the
ſame parte of the muſcle, which is in the after ſeate
of the backe of the necke, is not ſene, neuertheleſſe
O O. ſet at the roote of the eare, ſheweth as it maye be,
the trauerſed thynne ſkynnes, crepyng frō thence.
Wherfore, in deſcribyng the ſydes of thys muſcle,
you muſte thynke the fyrſt parte to be brought frō
N. vnto O. the ſeconde from O. to H.K. by L. to N. ſheweth
the thyrde ſyde: and thou haſte the fourth ſyde
from K. to M. and the blacke darke ſhadowyng lyne
whych goeth from K. to L. ſheweth the place of dyſtaunce
betwene the muſcle of the lefte ſyde and the
other on the ryght ſyde.

Q The muſcle lyftyng to the arme whome here in the foreparte of the bodye L.N. & Q. do almoſte encloſe about, and at the neather parte ſomwhat beneath Q. ſpryngeth forth hys graftyng or faſtenyng place that he ſtandeth in.

R The muſcle that bryngeth the arme to the breſte,
whych is ſene in the nexte table, as it is here: for he
beyng there taken awaye from hys begynnyng, is
Δ noted wyth Δ, and wyth the other caracters or markes
K alſo aboute hym as he is here. K. ſheweth parte
L of hys begynnyng vnto L. bryngyng hys begynnyng
R from the canell bone. Frō K. vnto R. is ſhewed
alſo parte of hys begynnyng growyng forth from
the myddeſt of the breſte bone, but R. ſheweth the
ſkynny parte of thys muſcle, ſtretched forth frome
the ſynowye thynnes of the muſcle deſcendyng croked
and ſydelong on the belly, to the ſyde of ye ſhort
by griſtle.

S But S. ſygnifyeth the fleſhye parte of the muſcle,
goyng by hymſelfe from the ſyxth and the ſeuenth
griſtell of the rybbes, bycauſe of the croke or ſydelonge
Q deſcendyng muſclo of the belly. And Q. ſheweth
the place wherin thys preſent muſcle is grafte
P into the arme, betwene the lyfters vp of the ſame,
marked wyth P. and the fyrſt of mouyng the cubyte
Z marked wyth Z. Furthermore yf thou be mynded to
beholde the ſydes therof, and the graffyng in, of his
thynne ſkynnes, loke vpon the table folowyng, and
you ſhall ſe ye engraffyng of hym at T. Q. & T. which
T yf ye ioyne the markes or letters of that & thys together,
you maye meaſure forth after thys maner
the .v. ſydes of thys muſcle. The fyrſt from K. to L.
The ſeconde from K. to R. The thyrde from L. to Q.
The fourth from R. to T. whych the table folowynge
doeth ſhewe, although it be hyd in thys table wyth
the brode inſertion of a muſcle, from thence alſo cōmeth
the fyfth ſyde from Q. to T. onely to be ſene in
the fourth table.

V A muſcle drawyng the arme downewarde.

5.6.7.8 Wyth theſe nombres are ſhewed the inſertions or ingraffynges of the ſeconde muſcle of mouyng the breſte, & they are implanted into ye ribbes, whoſe region ſyth it is expreſſed wyth theſe nombres, you maye perfectly gather the hygheſt parte of hys inſertion to be in the fyfth rybbe.

Θ The ſydelong muſcle of the belly deſcendyng, which wyth hys felowe couerythe all the whole ſeate of the belly and alſo the great region of the breſt. The cōmyng forth of thys preſent muſcle is ſhewed wyth the nombres, wyth the which alſo are ſygnifyed the inſertions of the ſeconde muſcle mouyng the breſt, but R. to X. ſheweth a whyte lyne whych can not be otherwyſe ſet forth wyth a ſymple colour. It were muche better yf euery parte of the fygure were ſet forth wyth theyr owne proper colours, to the ende that by ſuche expreſſion, one parte myght be deſtynctlye ſeuered from another, as the fleſhye from the ſkynnye which ſhould be here parfourmed yf it were not more ſumptuous then maye wel be borne of the poore byers or ſellers.

X Thys is the yeard, (hys ouerſkynne called *preputium*
beyng take awaye) on whome is drawen a ſtrayght
lyne ſhewyng the ioynyng together of both the bodyes,
whych beyng in the table folowyng cut away,
9 is ſhewed at 9. but the moſte clere vnderſtandynge
of all thoſe thynges, you ſhall learne in the laſte table
of muſcles.

Y The ſede veſſels beyng yet couered wyth the ſkyn: wyth the ſkynne of the belly called *peritonium* doth brynge forthe.

Z The former muſcle of bowyng the cubyte.

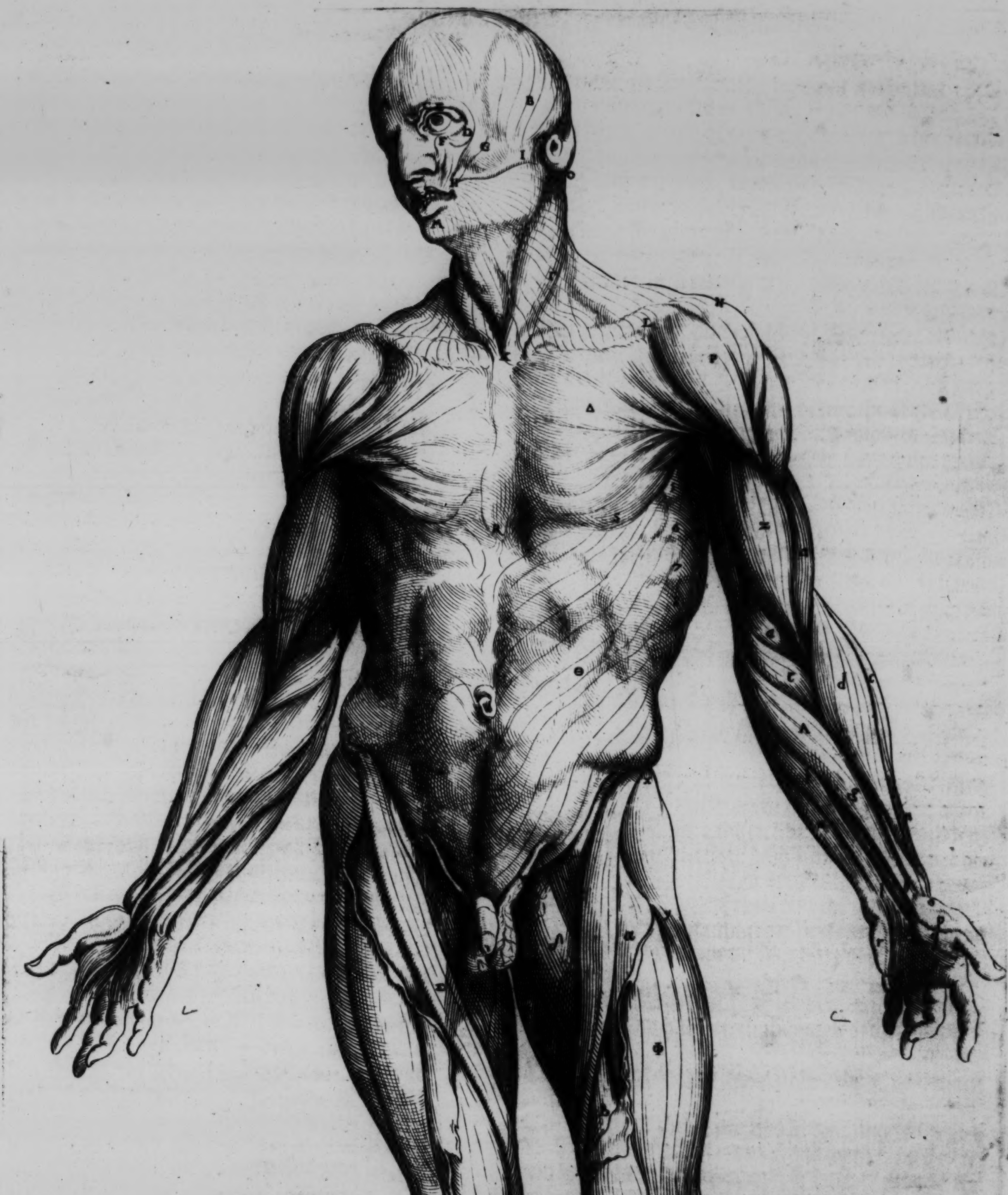
a.a The hynder muſcle of bowyng the cubyte.

b In the inſyde of the arme b. is hyd appoyntyng the muſcle that thruſteth forth the cubyte, takyng hys begynnyng from the lower rybbe vnder the ſhoulder point.

c The muſcle wyth ye forked tendon, thruſtyng forth the wreſte.

d The muſcle that bryngeth ye leſſe bone of the cubyte

vpryght



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Tertia muſculorum tabula.

hys ryght implanted at the neather ende of the ſame.

e The vpper muſcle of mouyng the leſſe bone of the cubite downewarde.

Λ A muſcle beyng one of the two bowghers of the two bowghers of the wreſte implanted at the backe

f.g.h. of the hande before the fynger, and ^f ſheweth hys begynnyng, ^g ſheweth the commyng forth of the tendon from the belly of the muſcle, ^h ſheweth the ſeat of the muſcle, wherto a negligēt cutter ſhould appere to be the ende of the ſeate.

Π The muſcle that bryngeth forth the brode tendon of the heygth of the hande whoſe hede is ſhewed

f.k.l. wyth ^i. and ^k ſheweth the begynnyng of the tendon, but ^l ſheweth the place where the tendō begynneth fyrſt to ſprede.

m The other muſcle of bowghyng the wreſte, here alſo in the backe is ſene a porcion of the muſcles, wherof the one bryngeth hys tendons to the wreſte, and the other to the thombe.

o The fyrſt ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the thombe wythout fleſhe.

p The muſcle of caryng awaye the thoumbe fartheſt from the forefynger.

q The thicker muſcle of the two, that bowghe the fyrſte bone of the thombe.

r The muſcle of mouyng the lytle fynger fardeſt frō the other, and in the next table folowing he is marked wyth n.

Σ In the ryght legge is noted the fyrſt mouer of the

ſ.t.u. ſhynne, whoſe begynnyng is marked wyth ^ſ and ^t ſhewyng the begynnyng of hys tendon, and ^u ſhewyng hys implantacion, but thys marke 2. ſhewe the inſercion of the ſeconde muſcle mouyng the ſhynne,

2.3. and 3. ſheweth the ingraffyng of the thyghe.

Φ The fyrſt muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne, whoſe begynnyng is noted wyth ^{x.y.z.} ^z ſheweth ŷ ſeate where he leaueth to be fleſhye, and he is brought after the maner of a couerynge corde about ŷ greatnes of the thygh, nor we could not otherwiſe expreſſe this tendon or coueryng but as we haue done there in bothe the thyghes, from whome we haue cut awaye hys thynneſt parte, and brought it about the inſyde of the thygh, as it were a rame or torne coueryng, that the cuttynge therof myghte ſhewe ſomwhat of his ſhape, and what ſo euer remayneth on the outſyde at the inequall lyne of cuttyng, is yet ſtyll the thynne coueryng or tendon of the ſayd ſyxth muſcle.

α The ſyxth muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne.

β The eyght of mouyng the ſhynne beyng greater in the lefte legge then in the ryght, is vncouered from the ſyxth muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne. We haue ſet no marke nor lettre to the ſeuenth of mouyng the ſhynne, becauſe he is yet [illegible] vnder the ſyxth, although Φ myght well haue ſhewed hym, ſyth the thynne coueryng of the ſyxth muſcle is not ſo thycke but that the ſhape of the muſcle vnder hym myght ſomwhat be ſene through hym.

γ There are muſcles ſhewed in the ſhare, whiche we ſhall declare to be the ſyxte and ſeuenth of mouyng the thygh but γ ſheweth [illegible] alſo the place where the veynes lye from whom we haue cutte the veſſels that go to the legge.

δ The eyght muſcle of mouyng the eyght.

ε The ſeconde muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne, whoſe tendon is ſhewed by thys [illegible]

ζ. η. Parte of the ſhynne bone wythout fleſhe, but η [illegible] notech the inner ancle.

θ The ſyxth muſcle of mouyng the fote, whoſe [illegible]

ι κ myng forth ι doth ſhewe and κ ſheweth the begynnyng of hys tendon, whoſe [illegible] is [illegible] ynough, wythout puttyng of any letter: λ ſheweth as it were the place of hys inſercion.

λ The ſeuenth muſcle of mouyng the foote.

μ The tendon of a muſcle of ſtretchyng out the great toe.

ν The muſcle that putteth forth the foure ſmale toes.

ξ The muſcle of bryngyng the greate toe inwarde frō the other toes.

ο An ouerthwart lygamēt put before the ſeate of the ſhynne and beyng cut he is turned towarde [illegible]

π The tondon of the forked muſcle beyng the nynth of mouyng the foote.

ρ The fyrſt of mouyng the foote.

σ The fourth of mouyng the foote.

τ The longeſt and the thynneſt tendon, brought from the thyrde muſcle of mouyng the fote.

υ The muſcle of mouyng the thyrde bone of the foure toes.

φ The fyfth muſcle of mouyng the fote.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the fourth table of Muſcles.

This table ſheweth fyrſt together many of the muſcles of the [illegible] face, taken awaye after the order of cutting, wyth other [illegible] in the fygures before [illegible] all the tables of the [illegible] ter vntyll the eyght table ſhal [illegible] whyle the bones maye be ſene bare in the [illegible] of the face.

T The muſcle of the teple, whoſe begynnyng is ſomwhat lyke to an halfe circle: beyng ſet forth wyth B. & C.

D The vtter ſeate of the bone vnder the eye wythout fleſhe.

Λ The muſcle of the chawe, hys begynnyng is ſhewed wyth ^E. at the place of eatyng, and wyth ^F. by ŷ eare and hys ſyde is drawen from ^E. vnto ^F. alonge the bone that goeth from the eye to the eare.

G Sheweth the loweſt ſeate of thys muſcles inſercion. Forthermore yf thou wylt lyken thys to a triangle:

E.F. thou mayeſt coniecture and thynke that E. F. G. do ſhewe to thee thre angles or corners.

H The ſmale ſynowe of the leſſe roote, of the [illegible] payre of ſynowes of ŷ brayne, goyng [illegible] to the muſculous knyttyng together of ŷ [illegible]

I A ſmale ſynowe of the ſayd roote [illegible] at the vpper lyppe goyng to the outwarde ſeate of ŷ wynge of the noſe.

K A griſtell in whome the left bone of the noſe [illegible] endes.

L The lefte wynge of the noſe, [illegible] at the vttermoſte point of the ſayd griſtell betwene K. & L. and at the inner ſhynne of the noſethryls [illegible] certayne coueryng lygamentes be taken awaye there appeareth forth the inner muſcle of [illegible] of the

noſe

noſe, whych is very thynne.

M A muſcle beyng one of the mouers of the chekes cõmyng frome the vpper chawe, and grafte into the neather.

N The left muſcle proper to the neather lyppe, whoſe whole bodye is declared wyth leſſe dyfficultie then to ſhewe it by cuttyng, all hys diuiſions & netty couerynges whych thynge is ſene in the muſcle marked wyth M. and aboue thappoſicion of O. the hole of the eare ſheweth hym ſelfe. As alſo the karnels whych are vnder the eare: do as it were expreſſe and ſhewe thys fygure or letter O.

O There is ſene a porcion of ỹ muſcle, although ſomwhat darkened, whych draweth the neather chawe downewarde.

P In thys ſeate the bone is ſette, ſhewynge the ſhape of v.

Q A muſcle cõmyng frõ the goyng forth of the bone of the temple lyke a narowe brydge, and graft into the bone after thys fygure v.

R The left muſcle goyng from the neather chawe into the bone lyke v and there implãted. whoſe felow doeth here ſomwhat appere alſo.

S.T. Both the lefte and the ryght muſcles of the bones ſhewyng lyke thys v fygure, deſcendyng from the hygheſt of the breſte bone.

V.V. A thynne and a longe muſcle commyng from ỹ vppermoſte rybbe vnder the ſhoulder, and is implanted into the bone whych is lyke thys fygure v.

Θ X.Y A muſcle ſeruyng to the mouyng of the heade takyng hys begynnyng from the bone of the breſte marked with X and the other parte marked with Y. Commyng from the ſeate of the canell bone nyghe to the bone of the breſte, but Z. ſheweth hys inſerciõ where as he compaſſeth about al the whole proceſſe of the heades of the teath.

a The canell bone, hys foreparte beyng muche wyth out fleſhe.

b The inſercion of the ſeconde muſcle of mouyng the ſhoulder point.

c Here the veſſels goynge into the heade, and the ſynowes rennyng forth into the arme do darken the muſcle greatly.

d A muſcle cõmyng from the canell bone, graft in the fyrſt rybbe of the breſte, and is the fyrſt of mouyng the breſte.

Z The foreparte of the muſcle of lifting vp the arme, the tenth table ſheweth hys backe parte as yet hyd in hys ſeate, marked chiefly wyth Δ but the next table folowyng ſheweth thys foreparte delyuered frõ hys ſpryngyng forth turnyng backward, where he is marked wyth γ. Furthermore e.f.g. deſcrybe in

g thys fygure, a manyfeſt parte of the muſcle of lyftyng vp the arme, after the maner of a triangle.

h The inſercion or ſettyng place of the muſcle ỹ bryngeth the arme to the breſte marked in ỹ ryght arme wyth Q.& T. and we haue ſet alſo Δ vpon the ſame

Q.T. Δ muſcle, to the intent that the carracters or ſygnes maye be referred to the carracters of the table before, vnto the whych table K.L.& R. do alſo ſerue.

K L R i The bone of the breſte delyuered from the begynnyng of the muſcle of bryngyng the arme to ỹ breſt.

2.3.4 The ſeconde, thyrde, and fourth of the rybbes of the breſte, to whome the other folow after in order, and in the ſpace of thoſe the outwarde muſcles betwene the rybbes do mete, but the lynes brought into the rybbes beyng on the lefte ſyde of the carracters, do ſhewe the bones of the rybbes delyuered frõ theyr griſtils, & thoſe carracters be wrytẽ on the griſtils.

k The fyrſt muſcle of mouyng the ſhoulder point.

l The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the breſte.

m Vnder the ryght arme hole m. is ſet ſhewing ỹ muſcle by the whych the arme is drawen downewarde.

n The ſtreyght muſcle on the right ſyde of the rymme of the belly, here clymmyng vp hygher wyth his ſynowe thynnes, then the ſydelong aſcẽdyng muſcle.

o The oblique or ſydelonge muſcle of the belly, which we haue here made to turne vp from the belly, backwarde.

Π The oblique aſcendyng muſcle of the belly, cõpaſſyng about (as you ſe) all the ſeate of thys ſyde of the belly, which o.n.p.q and the lyne brought by the lower ſeate of thys ſyde of the belly to ỹ bone aboue ỹ priuy mẽbres, do in maner encõpaſſe & encloſe.

p q Porcion of the oblique or ſydelynge muſcles of the bellye commyng downewarde and leauyng at the whyt lyne appearyng on the belly, but r. properly ſygnifyeth the makynge and ful ſhape of ỹ yard, which beyng cut awaye at the bone aboue the pryuy membres, where he begynneth fyrſte to hange downewarde flaggyng, and the two bygger holes lyke cyrcles be ỹ two bodyes of hym, but the ſmale cyrcle beyng vnder hym, is the waye cõmon both to the vryne and the ſede.

r The ſede veſſels which I dyd not purpoſe to haue ſhewed here no more then the muſcle of the ſtones, which bycauſe it ſhould haue and ſhewe a diuerſi-

ſ tie from the ſayd veſſels, we haue ſet ſ. theron.

t The former muſcle of mouyng the cubyte to whoſe fleſhye parte of hys inward begynnyng I haue not put to any carracte becauſe the ſayd muſcle can not be taken awaye here nor in the table folowyng, but the ſpaces apperyng betwene the two begynnynges is the bone of the arme or the ſhoulder.

u The muſcle that ſtretcheth forth the cubyte who hath hys begynnyng from the lower rybbe vnder the ſhoulder.

The hynder muſcle of bowyng the cubyte.

x x The vpper muſcle of bringing the leſſe bone of the

y cubyte downewarde.

α The lenger muſcle of bryngyng ỹ leſſe bone of the cubyte vpwarde.

β The muſcle of folowyng the ſeconde ioyntes of the foure fyngers.

Σ The muſcle of the bygger bone of the cubyte, ſtretched forth and bowyng the wreſte γ is the head and λ his inſercion.

ε Another muſcle of bowynge the wreſte, hangyng downewarde.

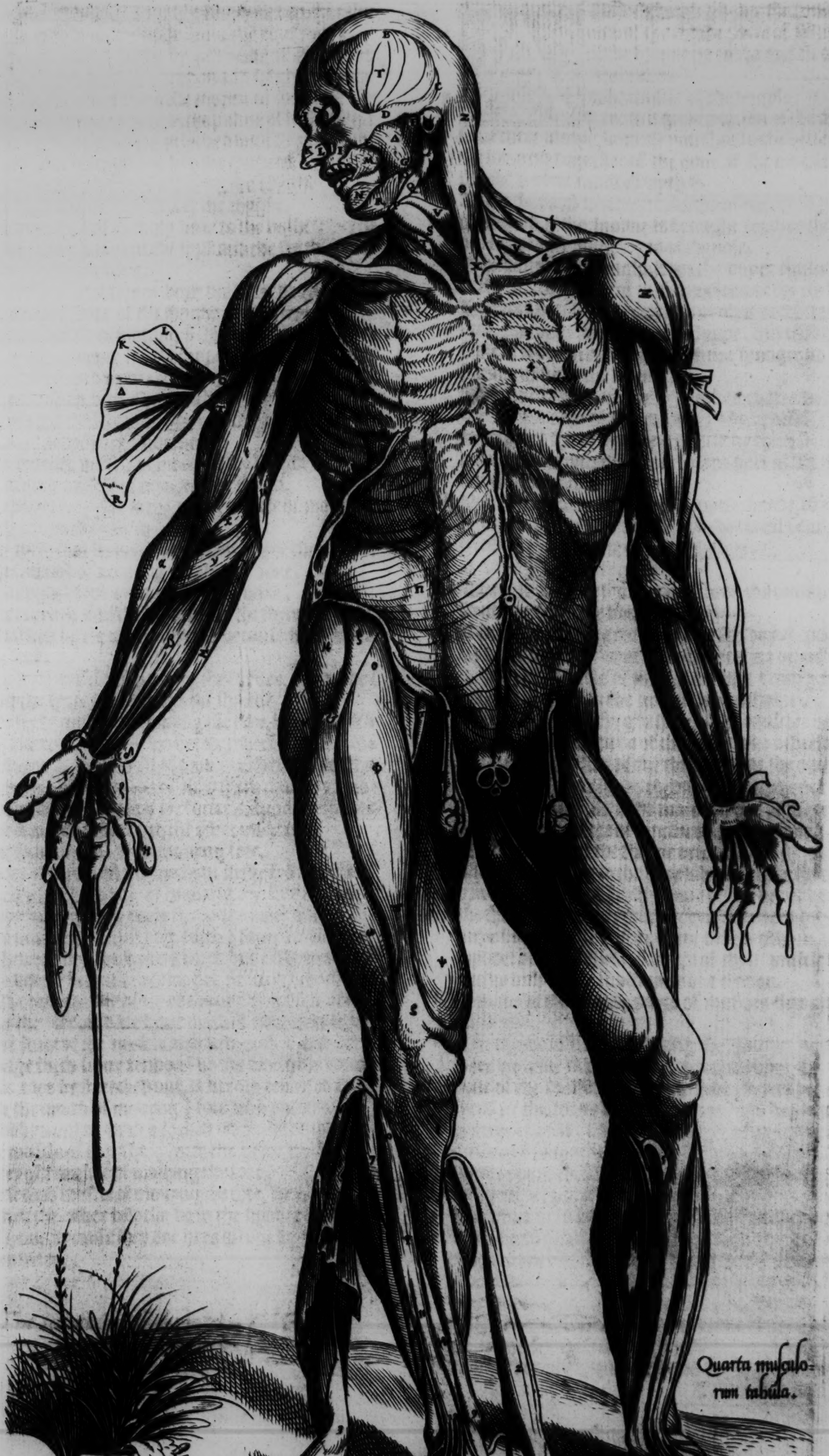
ζ A muſcle bowyng outward the fyrſt ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the lytle fyngar.

η Thys muſcle hangyng downe, bryngeth away outwarde the lytle fynger from thother fyngers.

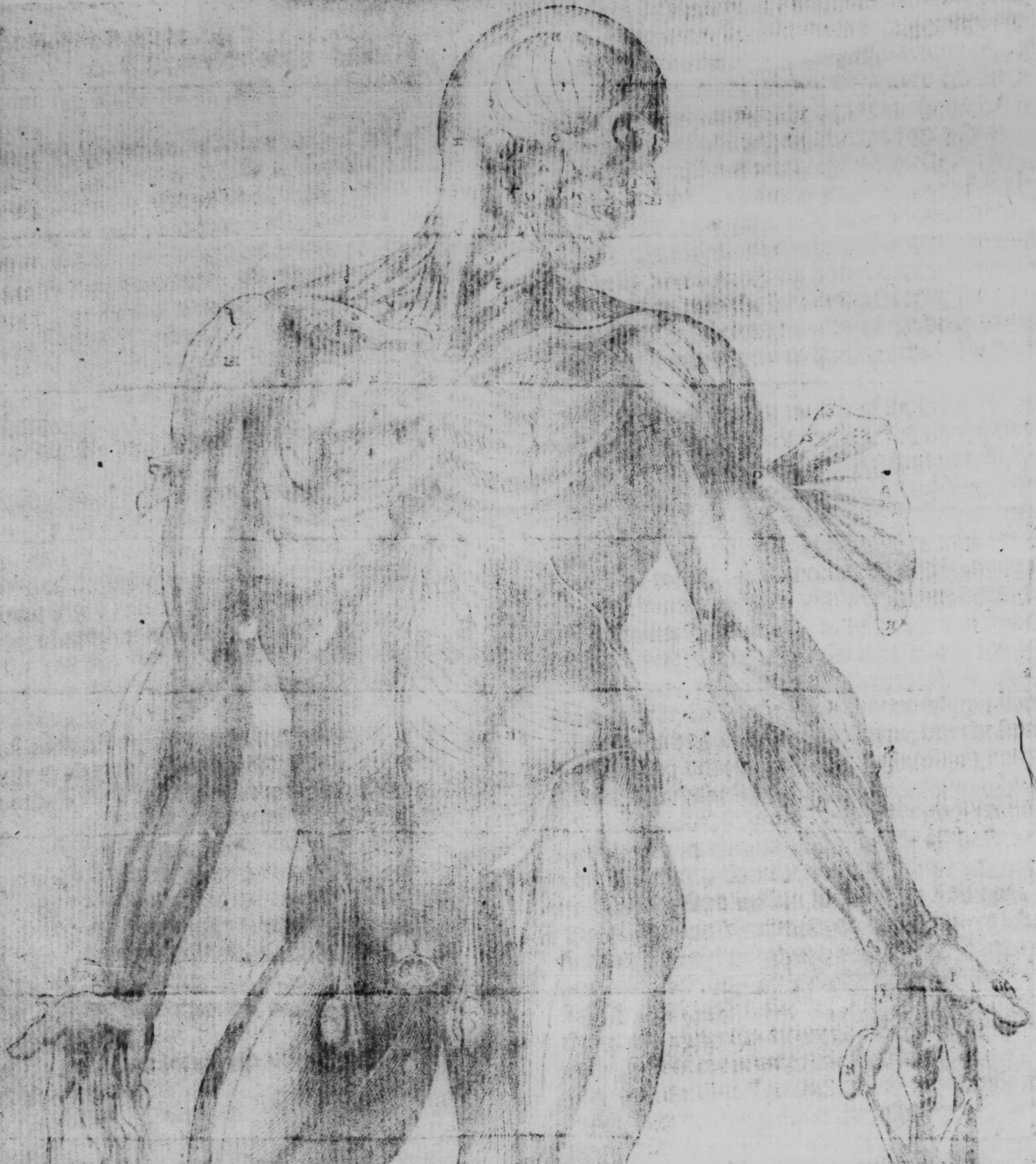
θ Here is ſene an ouerthwarte lygamẽt in the inſyde of the wreſte metyng it and wyth the tendons thys waye creppyng beyng couered.

ι The bygger muſcle of bowynge the fyrſt bone of the thombe.

Here



Quarta muſculorum tabula.



κ Here hãgeth downe ỹ muscle by whose benefyte the thombe is remoued farrest from the forefynger.

λ The brode tendon of the hygest parte of the hande cõmyng forth wyth hys tendon and hãgyng downe in the ryght hande from the toppes of the foure fingers. Furthermore here in the palme of both the hãdes are certayn tendons yclothed with slymye coueryinges, and brought forth to the fyngers.

μ The seconde muscle of mouyng the thygh.

ν The fyrst muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

ξ The knyttyng of the holy bone to the ryght syde frõ the whych we haue cut the fyrst and the syxth of mouyng the shynne bone.

ȣ Wyth thys carracter ȣ both the utter processe and the greater seate of the thyghe are descrybed.

Φ The .ix. muscle of mouing ỳ shynne bone, whose begynnyng, cõmyng frõ the upper ioynt of the hyppe

ρ.ϖ.ς bone, is marked wyth ρ. ϖ sheweth the begynnyng of hys tendon, but ς sheweth the seate where the tendon of thys muscle doth sprynge to gether wyth the tendons, whych are underneth.

σ The seuenth muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

τ The syxth muscle of mouyng the thygh.

υ In the lefte thyghe is the eyght muscle of mouyng the same marked wyth υ.

φ The fyfth that serueth to the mouyng of the thygh.

χ The seconde of mouyng the shynne bone.

ψ The eyght of mouyng the shynne bone.

ω The seuenth muscle of mouyng the shynne, and he is marked in the ryght thyghe because he is there best sene.

2.3. The fyrst muscle of mouyng the shynne, but 3. sheweth the syxte of mouynge the shynne.

4 The syxte muscle of mouyng the fote, hangyng frõ hys insercion wyth ỳ two before rehersed, but in the left legge is sene ỳ fyrst of mouyng the fote, wyth a porcion of the insercion of thys syxth muscle of mo-

5.6. uyng the fote, and thys carracter 6. appointeth this insercion and 5. sheweth the other insercion.

7 The seuenth muscle of mouyng fote.

8.9 A part of the shynbone wythout fleshe frõ whose out syde the syxth muscle of mouyng the fote is taken awaye but 9. doeth onely shewe the inner ancle.

Ψ The muscle of thrustyng forth ỳ foure smale toes,

10,11. 10. sheweth hys sprynigyng forth, but 11. sheweth his seate where he sendeth forth hys porcion, whych we wyll nombre in the place of the nynth muscle of mouyng the fote, and we haue marked hym here wyth

Ω Ω the seate of the muscle marked wyth Ψ and here

12. sprynge forth foure tendons by the which the foure

Ω smale toes be stretched out, Ω before rehersed sheweth the nynth of mouyng ỳ fote, who putteth for-

13. warde hys insercion wᵗ a forked tẽdon noted with 13

14 The muscle of thrustyng forth the great toe.

15 The eyght muscle of mouyng the fote.

16 The second muscle of mouyng the fote, we haue not marked the other whyche be in the hynder seate of the shynne, bycause they are here all one wyth ỳ thre tables before.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the fyfth table of Muscles.

A A hole through whiche the braunche [illegible] of the thyrde payre of synowes of the brayne go to the muscle of the forheade.

B The muscle of the temple.

C [illegible] is a great porcion of the cheke

D bone cutte awaye, bycause you shoulde the better se the ioynyng together of the bone of the temple and the chaw bone marked wyth D.

E A hole through whome a braunche of the thyrd payre of veynes of the brayne is brought forth to the upper lyppe and the wynges of the nose.

F A brode muscle brought from the upper chawe unto the neather, seruyng to the mocions of the chekes.

G Both the synowes perceyued at thys carracter be brought forth to the neather lyppe, but the upper seate of thys carracter sheweth the spongeous substaunce of both the lyppes.

H.I. The muscle ỳ draweth the neather chawe downewarde: and eche of the carracters by hym selfe, noteth eyther the belly of hys muscle by them selfe, in whose myddle parte of the bellyes a part of the muscle is sene wythout fleshe.

K Porcion of the muscle of mouing the heade, comyng from the bone of the breste, and the canell bone, and graft in thee proceadynges of the teates.

L A bone lyk thys fygure.

M The fyrst and the seconde muscle of the tounge descendyng from the bone called *Hyoides*.

N The grystell of the throte lyke a shelde yet couered wyth the muscles whych shalbe hereafter described.

O The ryght muscle of two, commyng from ỳ bone lyke v and graft in the grystill lyke a shelde.

P The muscle of the ryght syde of the muscles which do come from the bone of the breste lyke a shelde, & graft in the grystill of the throte, and at the [illegible] of thys muscle is sene a thrustynge together of the arteries of slepe, with the inner vaynes of the necke and the syxte payre of synowes of the brayne.

Q The fore seate of the sharpe arterie.

R.S A muscle seruyng to the bone which is lyke thys fygure v, sprynging forth from the upper syde of the shoulder. And eyther of thys carracters by hym selfe signifye by hym selfe eyther of the bellyes of hym, whose myddel parte of these is parte of thys muscle not muche unlyke the substaunce of a tendon.

T. Porcion of the seconde payre of muscles that moue the heade.

V. The thyrde muscle of mouyng the shoulder poynt.

Y Here we haue taken awaye the canell bone, for the bone of the breste at the ryght syde, beyng yet adfyxed to the toppe of the shoulder, and kepyng to hym the muscle, whych is the fyrst of mouyng the breste and is marked wyth z.

a The toppe of the shoulder or the hyghest processe of the shoulder poynt.

b The inner or lower procedyng of the shoulder poynt.

c The fourth peculiar lygament of thys ioynt, ascendyng frõ the lower parte of ỳ length of ỳ shoulder.

d A rounde lygament goynge from the toppe of the lower processe, or the insyde of the shoulder poynt, & graft in the [illegible] of the lower heade of the shoulder, and is the fyrst of thys ioynt.

e Another rounde lygament from the hyghest seate [illegible] of the cubyte [illegible] the ſhoulder, and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the ſhoulder, and is the [illegible] lygament of the ioynt thereof.

f In thys ſeate the two lygamentes [illegible] ioyne theyr [illegible] together, makyng the ſhape of an [illegible] lygament, and [illegible] forth the outter heade of the former muſcle of bowyng the cubyte, and is marked ſhortly here after wyth ζ.

g The bone of the breſte to whome all the griſtels of the ſeuen vpper rybbes of eyther ſyde be knytte.

h The fyrſt rybbe of the breſte, the other rybbes wyth theyr ſpace betwene, are euidently perceaued and [illegible] by thys [illegible] of caracters.

I The fyrſt muſcle of mouyng yͤ ſhoulder i. & k. ſhewe the begynnyng of thys muſcle faſhioned lyke a [illegible], euen as yͤ muſcle which lyeth vnderneth hym noted wyth [illegible] l ſheweth the tendon of thys preſent

i.k.l muſcle. Furthermore i. k. & l. ſhewe together as it were the ſhape of a triangle of thys muſcle.

m A muſcle comyng downe from the rote of the ſhoulder and graft in the eyght vpper rybbes of yͤ breſte,

∇ The ſtreyght muſcle of the ryght ſyde of the belly,

n.o. and n ſheweth the fleſhy begynnyng of hym, lyke a [illegible] and o [illegible] the ſynowe begynnyng of thys muſcle [illegible] al the whole muſcle, & in al the ſpace betwene frō p. perteynyng to q. yͤ ſtraygħt

p.q muſcle of the belly do touche together wyth theyr inner ſyde, but in al [illegible] aboue q. or aboue the nauell vpwarde the hygher theſe muſcles ryſe together, the more they are ſeparate from eche other, but [illegible] the [illegible] ſynowes of the oblique muſcles of the belly hang together in thys parte at the [illegible] muſcle.

r Thys lyne [illegible] the fleſhye parte of the ſtreyght muſcle, whych is the laſte porcion of hys [illegible], as ye maye well perceaue in the [illegible] table at thys caracter r.

ſ Here in thys ſpace from r vnto ſ is ſhewed yͤ tendon or ſynowe [illegible] of the ſtreyght muſcle of the belly lyke to that part of the Ape, or parte of the vnfleſhy

t muſcle, but t ſheweth the fleſhy ſeate of thys muſcle [illegible] in the fyrſt and the ſecōde rybbe of the breſte.

u.u.u. [illegible] or [illegible] declaracions, ouerthwartly [illegible] in the ſtraygħt muſcle, to whome the ſynowe ſpryngyng forth of the oblique aſcēdyng muſcle growyng faſt vnto it.

x Thys lyne ſheweth a ſmall porcion of the oblique aſcendyng muſcle, and he is here thruſt together [illegible] the [illegible] muſcle of the belly, ſo yͤ onles ſuche a [illegible] were there left, he could not in the cuttyng

y be delyuered from the ouerthwarte muſcle, & y. ſheweth the ſayd ouerthwart muſcle.

α The oblique aſcendyng muſcle turned backward from the belly.

β [illegible] of the [illegible] veſſels. But theſe thre lyke [illegible] now cyrcles at the roote of the ſtraygħt muſcles, nyghe [illegible] here the ſame as they dyd in the nexte table before, that is to ſaye the conſtruccion and [illegible] [illegible] when [illegible] cut awaye.

γ [illegible] of the muſcle of lyftyng vp the arme [illegible].

δ [illegible] in the leſſe arme, parte of the inſercion of the muſcle lyftyng vp the arme.

ε [illegible] of the ſhoulder wythout fleſhe apearyng betwene the two heades of the former muſcle of bowyng the cubyte.

ζ The former muſcle of bowyng the cubyte.

η A muſcle beyng the cauſer of thruſtyng forth the cubyte whoſe begynnyng ſpryngeth forth frō the lower rybbe vnder the ſhoulder.

θ.θ The hynder muſcle of bowyng the cubyte.

ι The vpper muſcle of them that put the leſſe bone of the arme downewarde.

κ The longeſt muſcle of mouyng the leſſe bone of the cubyte by whoſe helpe the leſſe bone of the cubite is brought vpwarde.

Θ The muſcle of bowyng the ſecōd bone of the foure

λ fyngers λ ſheweth hys begynnyng vnder the muſcle beyng peculiar to yͤ leſſe bone of the cubyte mar-

μ ked wyth ι. whych is hydde, and μ ſheweth the diſtribucion of thys muſcle into foure fleſhye partes, whych afterwarde degenerate into ſeueral tendōs.

ν.ξ The ouerthwart lygament of the inſyde of the wreſt, deuyded by a longe inciſion, and turned downe eyther ſyde to the ſydewarde. Furthermore ν ſheweth the fyrſte muſcle of bowynge the fyrſte bone of the thombe, but ξ ſheweth the muſcle by whoſe benefyt the fyrſt ioynt of the lytle fynger is bowed outward. But as touchyng to the order of the foure tendons of bowyng the ſeconde bone of the foure ſmale fyngers, all thynge is here ſufficiently ſene, yet neuertheleſſe we haue in the meane ſpace affixed this letter ο to the declaracion of the fyrſt fynger & the lytle

ο fynger.

ϖ Here the muſcle ſomwhat appeareth that boweth the thyrde bone of the foure toes.

ϱ A porcion of the muſcle of bowyng the thyrd ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the thombe, whych appereth more euidently in the left cubyte.

* A muſcle ſtretchyng forth yͤ bygger bone of the cubyte, by whome the wreſte is turned.

σ The ſeconde muſcle of mouyng the thyghe.

τ Here appereth darckly the heade of the thyghe goyng vnder the bowt of the hyppe, and compaſſed aboute wyth a lygament, but τ is ſet chieflye in thys place to ſhewe the necke of the thyghe.

υ The great or outwarde proceſſe of the thyghe.

φ The ſeuenth of mouyng the thyghe.

χ The ſyxte of mouyng the thyghe.

ψ The eyght of mouyng the thyghe.

ω The fyfte muſcle of mouyng the thyghe.

Λ The ſeuenth muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne 2. ſheweth hys brode begynnyng, ſpryngyng from the roote

2. of the great proceſſe of yͤ thygh, and at 3 he endeth

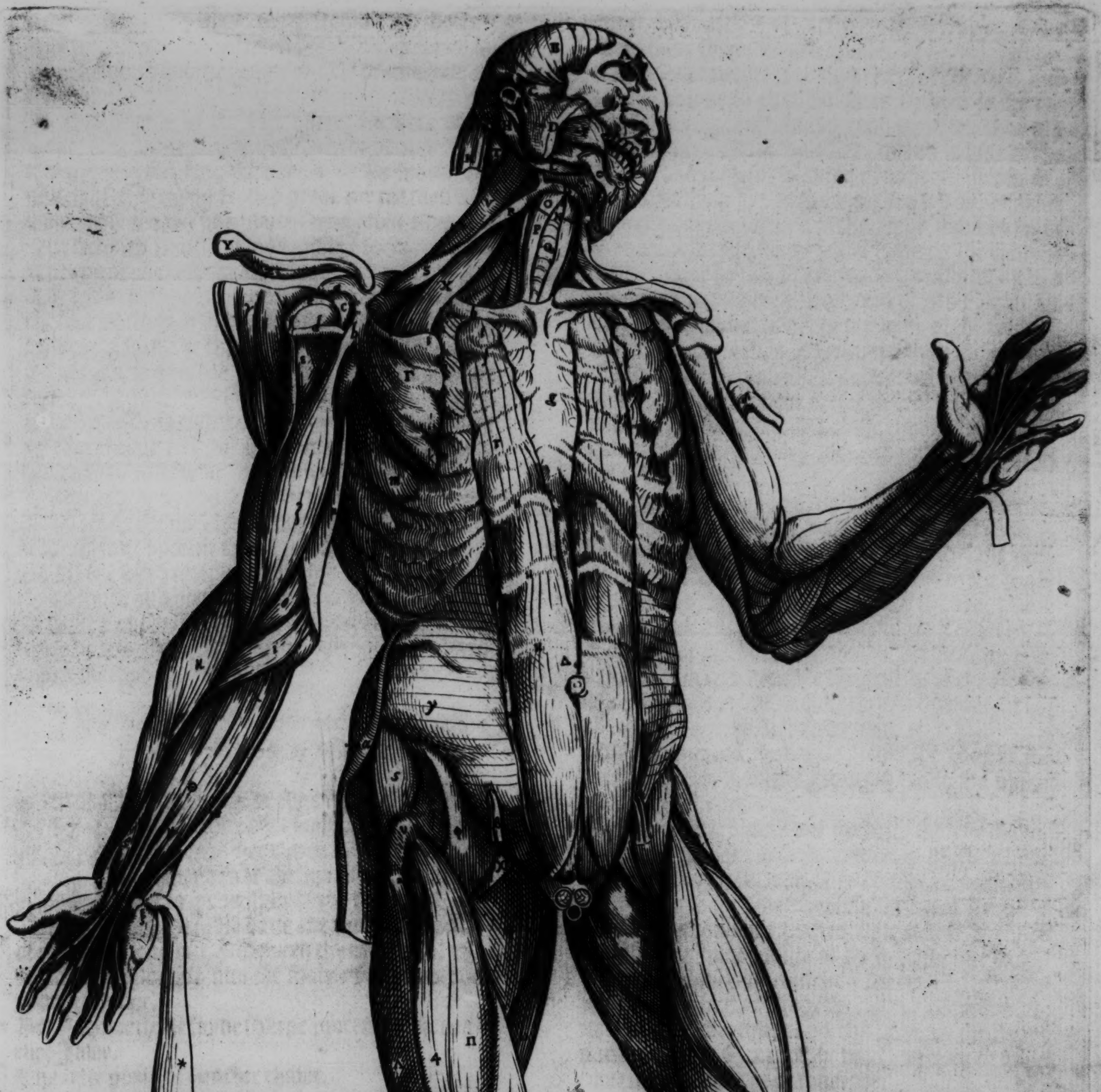
3 into a brode tendon, comixed and adiuncted wyth the tendons of the eyght and nynth muſcle of mouyng

4 the ſhynne, and thys lyne where 4 is, endeth in the forſyde of the thyghe, where as the eyght muſcle begynneth fyrſt to go vnder hym.

Ξ The eyght muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne.

Π Thys ſheweth alſo the eyght muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne, but he priuatly ſheweth the bought in whō the nynth muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne doth ſettell hym ſelfe, whych hangeth forth here marked wyth ϖ and the eyght muſcle doeth make the great ſeate of the bowt, the ſeuenth ſhapeth but onely ſo muche porcion of hym as is ſtretched forth from the lyne marked wyth 4 vnto the ſhaddowe of the ſeuenth

muſcle



Quinta muſculorum tabula.

muſcle, ſo that you ſhall vnderſtande thys bowe to
ryſe from bothe the muſcles.
b Here hangeth out the ſecōde muſcle of mouyng the
ſhynne.
In thys ſhynne on the fore parte, the bone of the
Σ ſhynne is ſene clene without fleſhe, for of al the muſcles
commyng to hym, here remayne no mo but the
muſcle of ſtretchyng forth yͤ great toe marked with
Φ 7 Φ on whoſe tendon you maye ſee wrytten thys 7.
8. The ſeuenth muſcle of mouyng the foote.
9 The eyght of mouyng the fote.
Ψ The great fleſhye lumpe put on the vpper ſeate of
the fote which is deuyded into foure fleſhye partes,
bryngyng forth the foure tendons of mouynge the
great toe and the thre toes nexte towarde the outſyde.
Here yͤ muſcle is caſte downe whych ſtretcheth forth
Ω the foure ſmale toes, with his porcion, alſo before rehersed
to be in ſtede of the nynth muſcle of mouyng
& the fote, where on you ſe wrytten &. I haue ſette no
carracter on the muſcles occupying the backe ſeate
of the ſhynne, bycauſe they both in nōbre and order,
are all one wyth thoſe in the tables before. And for
thys occaſiō alſo you ſo lyke wyſe vnmarked, aſwell
the places of the ſhynne as of the hinder bone of the
legge bare wythout fleſhe which you haue alſo learned
in the ſayd former tables.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the ſyxth table of Muſcles.

THe heade of thys ſyxte table is turned
ouer backward, and it ſheweth
the neather chawe to be deuyded in
myddes of the ſhynne, and brought
to eyther ſyde of the heade.
Here we haue cut awaye a porcion
A of the cheke bone, but A. ſheweth the inſerciō of the
muſcle of the temple into the ſharpe proceſſe of the
neather chawe.
B And B ſheweth the ſayde ſharpe proceſſe of the neather
Jawe.
C The lefte parte of neather chawe.
D A muſcle hydyng hym ſelfe in the mouthe, whyche
is graft in the inſyde of the neather chawe where he
is brotheſt.
E The couer of the wyne pype hangyng at the ende of
the ruffe of the mouthe.
F The lefte carnell not muche vnlyke an almon, ſet
at the hyeſt ſeate of the wynde pyppe.
G The tonges, but the vpper parte of the carracter
endeth wyth the couerynge of the wynde pyppe.
H. In thys place are myngled together manye muſcles
ſeruynge to the mouynges of the heade and
the necke.
I. Here hangeth frome his begynnynge the muſcle
that draweth the neather Jawe downwarde.
K The thirde mouinge of the ſhoulder.
L A karnell growynge at the lefte ſide of the roote of
the wynde pipe.
M The ſharpe arterye where by the voyce or ſounde
is made.
N Thys heape of veſſels and ſinowes ſtretched forth
with their ſydes to the ſharpe arterye, althoughe
the firſte muſcles of mouynge the backe doe ſome
what there ſhewe them ſelues.
T. Syth it is expedient to thys ſeate of the breſt, and
the necke lyke to that whiche is ſhewed in the table
folowyng, we haue by conſyderacion thought
good to expreſſe thys muſcle, whych is lyke to the
muſcle of a dogge, whych Galen doeth ſpeake of:
whych hauyng hys begynnyng from yͤ ouerthwart
O proceſſes of the ioyntes of the necke marked wyth
O. is brought furthermore fleſſhy vnto the fourthe
P Q. rybbe where he is marked wyth P. and endyng in a
thynne couerynge tendon wheron Q. is ſet, and yet
he goeth ſomwhat lower to certayne of the rybbes.
R. A muſcle takyng hys begynnyng from the roote of
the ſhoulder, whych is the ſeconde of mouyng the
breſte. The bone of the breſte is here ſene wythout
poſition of letter, and ſo are the rybbes wyth theyr
ſpaces betwene, wyth yͤ outward muſcles betwene
the rybbes alſo.
S And that you may them ſeuerally the better vnderſtande,
S. ſygnifyeth the bone of the thyrde rybbe, T.
T V. the griſtill of the ſayde thyrde rybbe, and V. the outwarde
muſcle betwene the rybbes ſet in the ſpace
betwene the thyrde and the ſeconde rybbes, whoſe
X thinne ſkynne is borne downe to the fyrſt partes, X.
doeth ſhewe the outwarde muſcle betwene the rybbes,
and it is ſene betwene the griſtils of the ſecond
and the thyrde rybbes whoſe thynne ſkynnes be caryed
vpwarde into the forepartes.
a The arterye and the vayne vnder the bone of the
breſte bone downwarde growyng out to the vpper
parte of the belly.
Δ The ouerthwart muſcle of the belly whome the endes
of the rybbes, and the region of the holy bone
faſtened to the lefte ſyde, do perfectly circumſcribe,
b but b. ſheweth the ſeat where the tendon of yͤ muſcle
ſlopewyſe aſcendyng, doth moſte [illegible] growe
to the ouerthwart muſcle of the belly, before he cun
c clymme to the ſtrayt muſcle, c ſheweth yͤ ſharpnes
whyche the knyttyng together of the oblique muſcle
wyth the ouerthwart doeth begyn, as the ſtrayt
muſcles aboue yͤ ſeate of the nauel, do open or gape
towarde the breſte bone together.
d The hoole, whiche in men geueth waye to the ſeade
veſſels.
e A veyne and an Arterye commynge furth into the
ſtrayte muſcles and the places aboute the bealye.
f Here hangeth downe on the left ſyde from the bone
aboue the preuy membres the ſtrayte muſcle of the
bealye.
g The poynte of the huckle bone, delyuered from the
fleaſhye partes of the two oblique muſcles of the
bealye.
h Nowe let vs returne to the lefte arme and yͤ ſhoulder
poynte, where h ſheweth the vpper corner
of the ſayde ſhoulder poynte in whome the muſcle
marked wyth k is grafte, and h ſheweth alſo therewith
the vpper corner of the ſhoulder poynte.
i The higheth of the ſhoulder, or the higheſt proceſſe
of the ſhoulder poynte.
k The fifth muſcle of mouinge the arme.
l The inner proceſſe of the ſhoulder poynte appearynge
lyke the figure of an anker.
Θ The fourmer muſcle of bowynge the cubyte, whoſe

outwarde heade, whiche ſpryngeth from the vpper
m,n brymme of the cuppe of the ſhoulder ioynte m doth
ſignifie, and n ſheweth his inner heade ſpryngynge
frome the inner proceſſe of the ſhoulder poynte, and
that you maye more euydently diſcerne the ſinowie
parte frome the fleaſhye, marked in al the ryghte
arme of this table, in the whiche n ſheweth the ſy-
o nowye parte, and o the fleaſhye. But thys table a-
lone ſheweth not yͤ partes, but all yͤ fourmer tables
alſo, p ſheweth the ioynynge together of the two
p heades, and q ſheweth the begynnynge of the ten-
q don, whiche thys muſcle bryngeth furth in the lat-
ter bowynge of the cubite

r,r The muſcle of thruſtynge furth the cubite, whoſe begynnynge ſpryngeth frome the neather rybbe of the ſhoulder poynte.

Λ The longeſt muſcle of mouyng the leſſe bone of the
cubyte whoſe hygheſt parte that here maye be ſene
t.u t doeth ſhewe, but u ſheweth the knyttynge of this
outter muſcle implanted in the neather appendons of the leſſe bone of the cubite.

x The higher muſcle of the two, that bryngeth the leſſe bone of the cubite downwarde.

Ξ The muſcle of bowynge of the thyrde bone of the
α foure fyngers, and α ſheweth the heade of the muſ-
β cle, and β the ſeate where the muſcle is deuided
into foure fleaſhye partes, whiche afterwarde euerye one of them bryngeth forth his tendon, ferdermore, it is ſene here in bothe the handes, after what faſhion the tendons of thys muſcle with the tendons of the muſcle lyinge vpon him, doe paſſe ouer to the thirde ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the fyngers.

γ,δ Bycauſe of better knowledge we haue ſet γ to ſhewe the tendon that goeth to the thyrde bone of the myddle finger, and δ the tendon that boweth the ſeconde bone.

ε The muſcle that boweth the ſeconde ioynte of the foure fyngers.

You muſte refer theſe karecters to yͤ four muſcles
ζ,ξ by whoſe benefite the foure fingers be broughte to the thombe, and they be ſtretched furth on the inſide of the tendons that bowe the thyrde bone.

The muſcle bowinge the thyrd bone of the thombe
κ,θ is noted with κ, but θ putteth furth his tendon amongeſt the muſcles of bowyng the fyrſt bone of the thombe and creppynge amonge thoſe that bowe the ſeconde bone of the thombe.

κ The greater muſcle of bowynge the firſt bone of the thombe here doeth hange downe from the knittynge place.

λ The leſſe muſcle of bowynge the firſte bone of the thombe, whyche was hylled vnder the greate muſcle marked with κ.

A muſcle bowynge the firſte bone of the lytle finger
μ outwarde, but the knobbe appearynge before the begynnynge of thys muſcle, is the ſeate of the bygger bone of yͤ cubite byndyng yͤ wreſt to the cubite, gatheringe vp the wreſt to the cubite.

ν The thirde muſcle of mouinge the thighe.

ξ The great proceſſe of the bone of the thigh.

ο The ſeuenth muſcle of mouing the thigh.

ϖ The ſyxte muſcle of mouing the thigh.

ϱ The eyghte muſcle of mouinge the thighe.

σ The fifth muſcle of mouynge the thigh.

Π The eyght muſcle of mouinge the ſhynne compaſ-
ſinge almoſte the whole bone of the thighe, by τ is
τ ſhewed the large begynning of the muſcle from the
roote of the greate proceſſe of the thighe ſpryngyng
furth at the necke therof, alſo Π by it ſelfe ſheweth
a porcion of the holownes in whome yͤ ninth muſcle
of mouynge yͤ ſhynne is conteyned, and this holow-
nes is ſene in the ryght legge with the ende of the
fleaſhye parte of the muſcle, whych ſwellynge furth
υ lyke a halfe boule, is here marked with υ.

φ Here hangeth downe the ſeuenth muſcle of mouing the ſhynne, whoſe holownes ſheweth howe it wrappeth the eyghte muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne, and howe their tendons come together. And that you maye the more commodiouſlye conſider the ſame, beholde the ſeuenth muſcle in the ryght knee ſo cut awaye from the tendon of the eyghte muſcle, that a part of the rounde bone of the knee offreth him ſelfe
* to be ſene marked with *.

χ,ψ Thys ſeate is chiefely referred to yͤ eleuenth table of muſcles, whyche ſheweth frome the bone of the thigh a porcion of the fourth muſcle of mouinge the ſhynne commyng furth, and χ noteth here the ſeate of the fourth muſcle nygheſt to his inſertion, but ψ ſheweth that parte cut away where the appendons of the huckle bone geueth his begynnynge.

Σ Here in the left ſhyn, is ſene al yͤ outſyde of the ſhyn bone, that is to ſaye, that which is the out ſyde of the vnfleaſhye parte before the inſition. And it doeth alſo ſhew him ſelfe in the ryght ſhynne, but Σ doeth properlye note the lygamentes of the ſhynne bone, and the hinder bones of the legge goynge furth to-
ω gether where they do open a ſonder, ω ſheweth the ancle on the out ſyde at yͤ vnfleaſhie part of the hinder bone of the legge.

Φ The ſeuenth muſcle of mouinge the fote, 2 ſheweth
2,5 hys ſpryngynge forth, and 5 ſheweth the begyn-
nynge of hys tendon, whiche is noryſhed with fleſh
bothe in the former and the hynder parte, and in the
inner alſo, where he declyneth toward the ancle, and
4,3 4 ſheweth alſo hys fourmer fleaſhy parte, and 3 his
hynder parte.

Ψ The eyghte muſcle of mouynge the fote, beynge a
6 great parte of hym hyd vnder the ſeuenth, 6 noteth
the tendon of thys muſcle, turned backeward to the
backe ſyde of the vtter ancle.

Ω A muſculous place by whoſe benefite the great toe with the thre other toes nexte hym, be broughte outwarde.

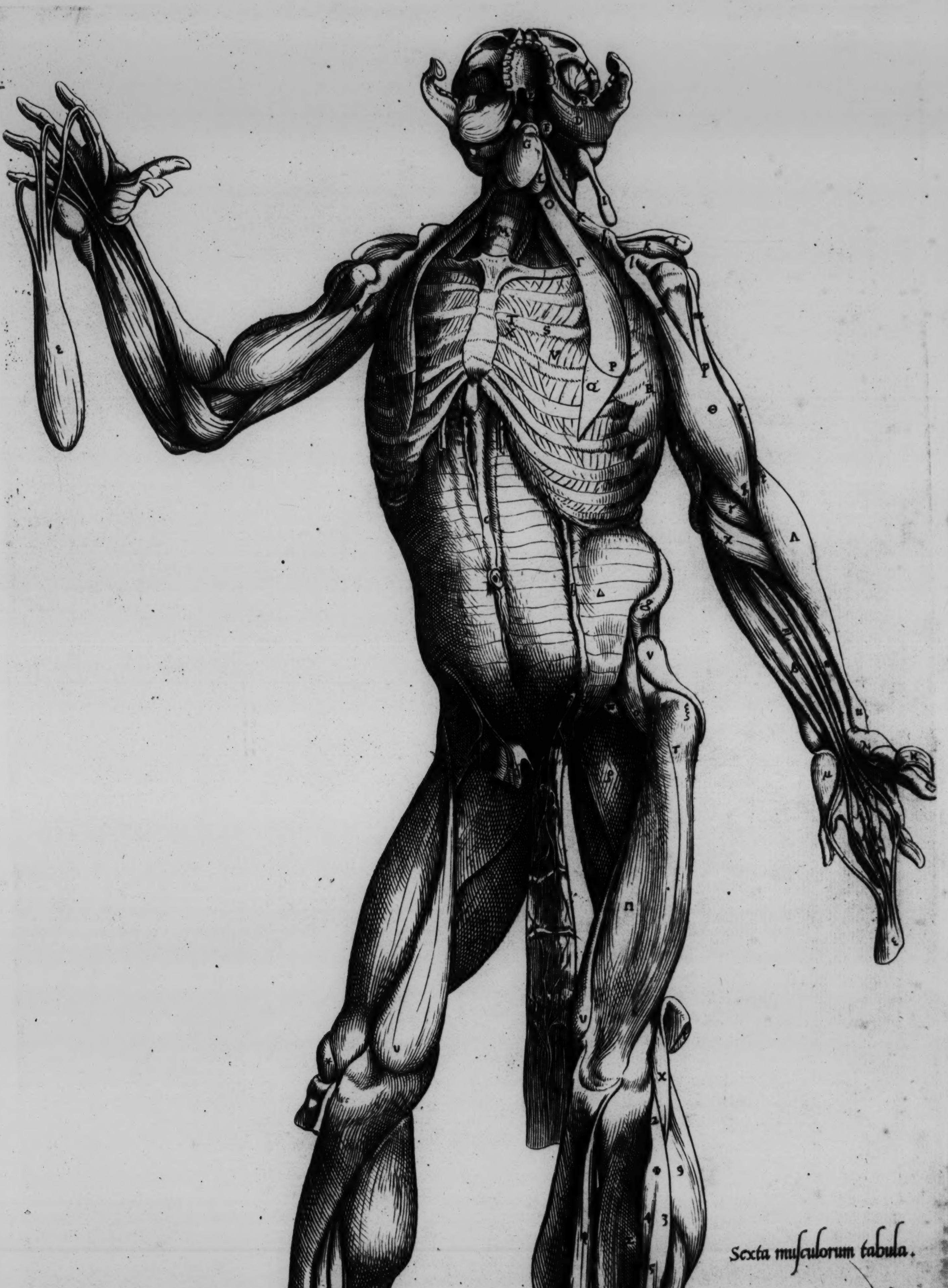
7 Here lyeth oute the muſcle of ſtretchynge furth the great toe.

8 Here in thys ſeate ſheweth him ſelfe the muſcle of bringynge the lytle toe outwarde.

9 The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the fote.

I haue ſet no notes here in the backe parte of the ryght ſhynne, bycauſe all the table goyinge before haue exactlye ſhewed ſo manye as are in thys ſeate here deſcribed, wherfore, ſuche as require notes here, let them retourne to the fyrſte, the ſeconde and the thyrde tables before, where they maye be aboundauntlye ſatiſfied, but becauſe it dependeth in yͤ table folowyng, by whom the greate toe is mo-
X ued inwarde, I haue ſet X in this table thereon.

The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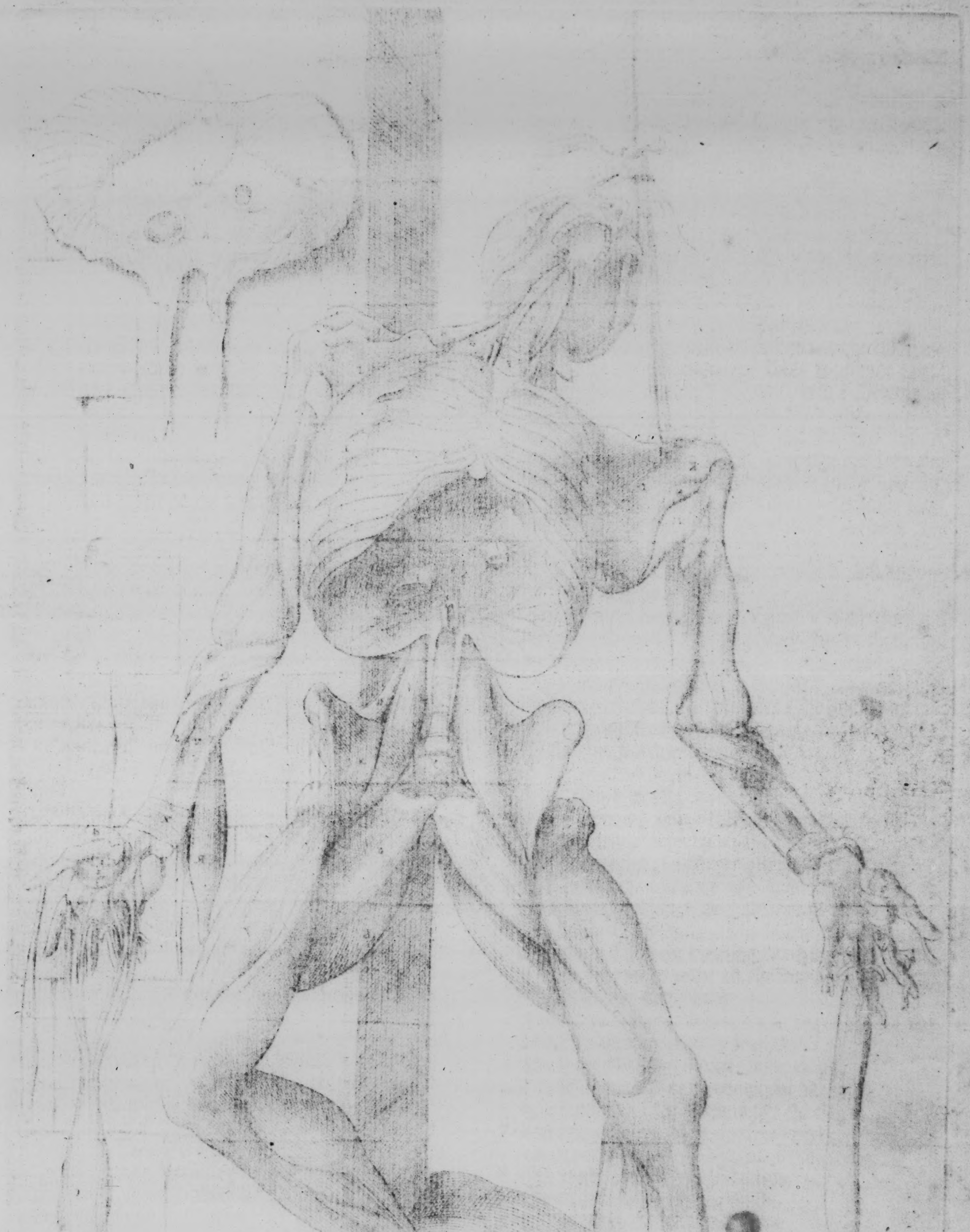
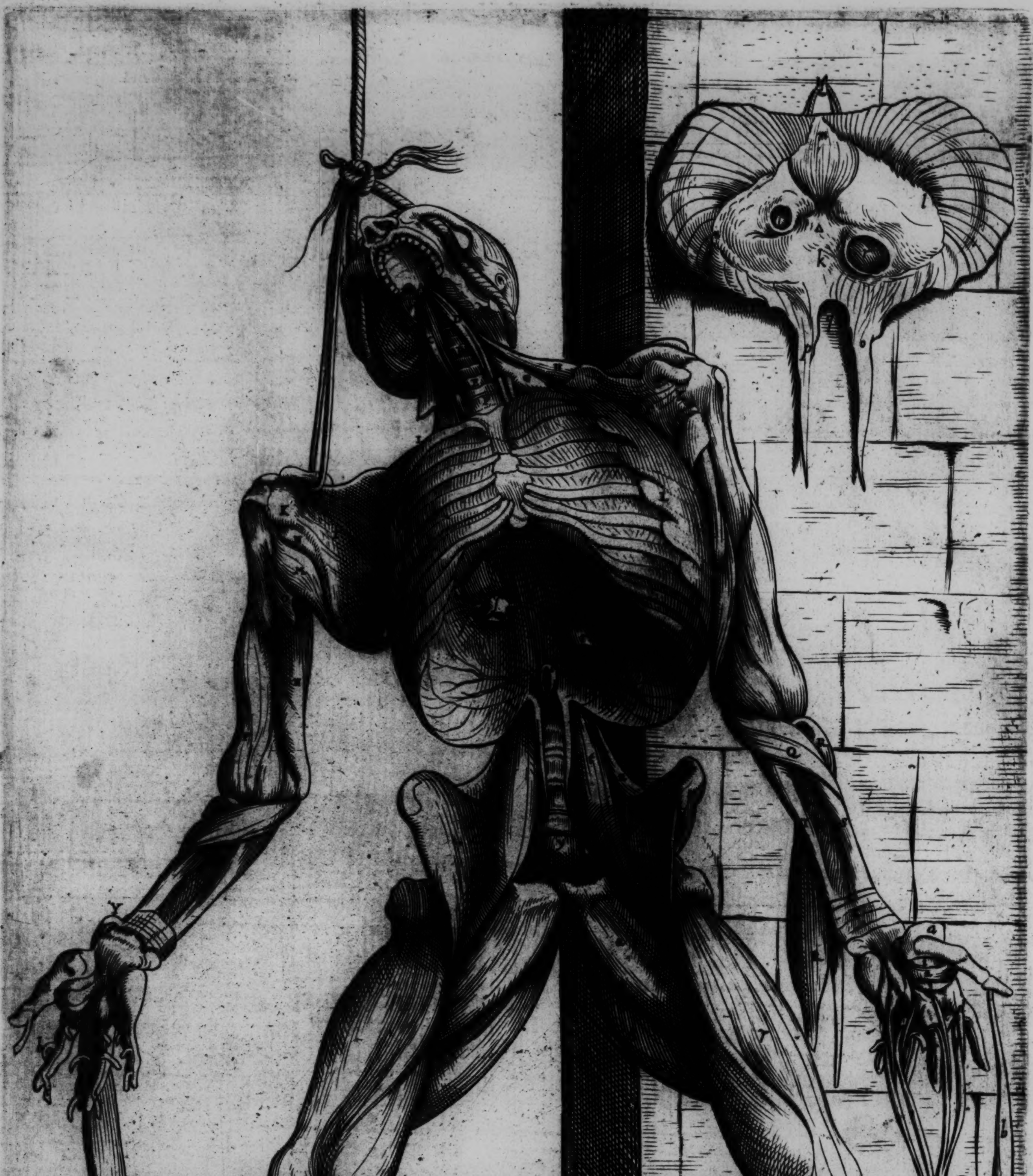
Sexta muſculorum tabula.





Septima muſculorum tabula.

¶ The interpretacion of the Karacters of the ſeuenth table of muſcles.

The ſeuenth table of muſcles, the corde beynge louſed frome whence it depended in the payntyng, it falleth only downe backewarde, ſo muche as ſuffiſeth to ſee the mydryfe, which in this preſēt table you maye ſee paynted at the lefte ſyde, hauyng the ſame fourme as when it was cut oute, and you maye alſo ſee, howe by hys curiouſnes, he cleaueth there to the wall. And ẏ the ryghte arme in maner of a broken wynge ſhould not fal downe backewarde we haue in thys ſorte hanged hym vp by a corde, that hys holowe ſyde alſo myghte the better be ſene, to the peruſer therof.

A The corner of the wynde pype hangynge furth frō the ende of the ruffe of the mouthe, ẏ neather Jawe beynge vtterlye taken awaye.

B Certayne bodyes of the tournynge ioyntes of the necke.

C, D The fyrſte payre of muſcles of mouinge the backe.

E, Parte of the ſtomacke or the throte hydde vnder the ſharpe arterye, whyche we haue marked wyth
F F, but the veſſels whyche be at bothe ſydes of hym, is a heape cauſed by the Arteries of ſlepe, with the inner vaynes of the necke, & the knittinge together of the ſyxte payre of ſinowes of the brayne.

G Another muſcle of the ſeconde payre of mouynge the backe.

H. The thyrde of mouing of the ſhoulder.

I. The fifte of mouinge of the arme.

T The ſyxte of mouynge the arme, whoſe inſertion K
K doeth ſhewe ẏ reſt of hys ſhape is founde out of ẏ ſhoulder, ferdermore K L & L conferred together conſtitute on thys muſcle the fourme of a treangle.

L,L The ſeconde muſcle of mouinge the breſte.

M The thyrd of mouinge the arme.

N,N The muſcle of ſtretchynge forth the cubite whoſe begynnynge with the vpper N is brought from the ſhoulder poynte.

O Portion of the tendon of the fourthe muſcle of mouinge the arme.

P The latter muſcle of mouinge the cubite.

Q. The vpper muſcle of bryngyng the leſſe bone of the cubite downewarde.

R.R The fourmer muſcle of bowing the cubite.

S The leſſe bone of the cubyte.

T The bygger bone of the cubite.

V A ligamēt going betwene ẏ leſſe & the bigger bone of the cubite, goynge there betwene the two bones where they do open a ſonder.

X The neather muſcle of mouynge the leſſe bone of the cubyte downwarde.

Y,Y From the leſſe bone of the cubyte on the ryghte ſyde, whiche beynge lyft vp higher with all the whole hande then is the lefte hangeth, the longer muſcle the bringers of the ſayd leſſe bone of ẏ cubyte vpwarde.

a The leſſe muſcle of bowynge the fyrſte bone of the thombe.

1,2,3 With theſe thre karacters the muſcles of bowynge the ſeconde bone of the thombe are marked.

b Here hangeth downe the muſcle of bowing ẏ thirde ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the thombe.

c A muſcle whiche is the cauſer of bowinge the third bone of the foure fingers, whome yf you diligentlye beholde you ſhall perceyue certayne muſcles commynge to his tendons, whiche brynge the foure fyngers to the thombe, amonge whome he that
d moueth the forefinger is marked with d cleuinge frome his inſertion in lyke maner as the other thre, but the portions of the tendons of the muſcles that boweth the ſeconde bone of the foure fyngers, be
e yet kepte frome thence. e. is ſette on the portion belongynge onelye to the forefinger and f vpon the
f tendon of bowynge the thyrde bone of the forefynger, f but the inſertions of thoſe foreſayde muſcles are ſene in the ryghte hande, and g ſheweth in
g the forefynger the inſertion of the muſcle whyche bryngeth the forefynger to the thombe and h
h the inſertion of the muſcle of bowynge the ſeconde bone and i hys inſertion that ſerueth to the bowing
i of ẏ third bone. The breſt of this preſēt table in ſo muche as pertayneth to the muſcles betwene the rybbes, anſwereth in al thinges to the table before, wherfore we haue not thought beſt to beſtowe hereon ouer many karacters.

Δ The mydryfe whoſe couerynge circle is circumſcribed, the ſayd mydryfe beyng ſpred abrode wythout the bodye.

k.l.m k.l.m.n. That whyche is here without, compaſſynge theſe letters aboute on the oute ſyde beinge intermedled with fibres or ſmale thynne couerynges is the fleaſhye parte of the ſayde mydryfe.

o.p o.p. Shewe two lygamentes or tendons of the mydryfe beynge grafte in the bodyes of the ioyntes
q of the loynes q and s ſheweth the clefte of the mydryfe where it lyeth on the bodyes of the ioyntes of the backe, ſendynge ouer the greate arterye and the vayne, whiche is a bone whoſe necke or mouthe or begynnynge r adfixed in the bodye of thys table doeth ſhewe, as he doeth the braunches like wiſe of ẏ arterye runnyng furth into ẏ mydryfe.

r A hoole makynge waye to the ſtomacke, whiche is marked with r in the body.

ſ A hoole makynge waye for the ſtalke of the holowe veyne ſene in the bodye, marked with ſ.

t The ſyxte muſcle of mouynge the thigh.

u The ninth muſcle of mouinge the backe.

x The ſeuenth muſcle of mouinge the thigh.

y The holye bone is here marked, and here mete certayne ſynowes brought from the marye thereof.

α The eyght of mouinge the thigh.

β The fifth of mouinge the thigh.

γ The eyght of mouing the [illegible].

δ The muſcle of mouynge the great toe frome the other toes.

1.2.3.4.5.6.7. Here alſo hangeth downe from his inſertion a muſcle [illegible] bryngynge the greate toe with the other toes vnto hym outwarde. And they that came in the ſynewes of thys preſente table, anſwere to them, whiche were ſene in thoſe partes in the former tables.

The interpretation of the karacters of the eyghte table of muſcles.

THys is the laſte of the tables of expreſſynge the fore parte or face of the bodye, hauynge yet ſome of his muſcles on the foreparte, puttyng furth the other accordynge to the order of inſition. And bycauſe the inner muſcles betwene the rybbes and thoſe that be at the inſyde of the breſte at the ſydes of the breſt bone, myght the better be perceyued, we haue cut awaye the ſayd bone, with alſo the griſtels of the rybbes tournynge it ouer on the ryghte ſyde, beſide the ryghte legge, where you maye ſee it ſette oute vnder the forefinger of the right hande.

A,B The muſcles of bowinge the necke, the vpper parte of the backe, and the firſt ioynynge together of the muſcles which do bowe the backe.

C A muſcle ſpryngyng from the firſt ribbe, and is one of the ſeconde payre of mouing the backe.

D,D The outward muſcles betwene the rybbes, be here ſene, in the ſpaces betwene the bones.

E,E The inner muſcles betwene the ribbes, metyng together in the ſpaces betwene the bones.

F,F A muſcle grafte in the eyghte rybbes of the breſte, and is the ſeconde mouer of them whyche do moue the breſte.

G Here are both the ſhoulders according to the order of cuttyng, naked, without fleaſhe, and remoued alſo from their ſeates.

H Here hangeth downe the muſcle that tourneth ouer the arme forwarde, occupiynge the holownes of the ſhoulder.

I A muſcle grafte in the vpper angle of the roote of the ſhoulder, and is the thirde of his mouers.

Γ The hinder muſcle of bowynge the cubyte, whoſe higher and vtter parte of hys begynnynge is marked with L, his lower and inner parte is marked with M, and the inſertion of thys muſcle, is ſhewed with N.

L,M

O The leſſe bone of the cubyte.

P The bygger bone.

Q A parte of the tendon of the fourmer muſcle of bowinge the cubite.

R Here hangeth downe a muſcle from his inſertion, which is y vppermoſte of mouynge the leſſe bone of the cubyte downwarde.

S Here hangeth y muſcle frō the bygger bone of the cubyte, which is the neather moſt of bryngynge the leſſe bone of the cubyte downwarde.

T,Y This ſeate marked with T is the ligament of knittynge the wreſte to the cubyte, and it appeareth more thicke where Y [illegible].

X The muſcles hanggynge from their inſertion, which bowe the ſeconde ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the thombe.

Δ After the wreſte are eyghte muſcles, whiche could not be otherwiſe expreſſe, of bowinge the firſt ioyntes of the foure fyngers, but the ryght hande is ſet furth to vs and paynted ſydewiſe, that the muſcle marked with Γ myght the better be ſene, which boweth the firſt bone of the forefynger inwarde.

Θ The ſyxte muſcle of mouynge the thygh, whoſe begynnynge procedeth from the ioyntes of the backe

a,b where he is marked with a and b ſheweth the ſeat where he begynneth to brynge furth his tendon.

Λ The ſeuenth muſcle of mouynge the thigh.

Ξ The nynth muſcle of mouinge the backe.

Π The holye bone frome whoſe former holes be ſene certayne ſynowes to go furth.

Φ The fyfth muſcle of mouynge the thigh, but Φ ſheweth priuatly the latter or hinder part of this muſcle, and c hys former parte.

c

d The former ſeate of y bone aboue y priuy mēbres, made bare on this ſide, or without fleaſh according to the order of cuttynge.

Ψ The nynth muſcle of mouyng the thygh occupiyng the former ſeate, of the hoole in the bone aboue the preuye membres.

In the left kne are ſene the tendons of the ſeuenth

Ω muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne, marked with g, of

g the eyght marked wyth h, and of the ninth marked

h with i, tourned ouer from the knee with the whirle

i bone or patell theron marked with k.

k In the ryghte legge the eyghte muſcle of mouynge

l the ſhynne hangeth alone wholye downe frome his inſertion marked with l, conſeruynge to hym the whirle bone, on whom k is ſet.

m The former ſeate of the ſhinne bone deliuered from all his muſcles.

n The former ſeate of the hynder bone of the legge delyuered from all hys muſcles after the order of cuttynge.

o There is noted a lygamente put betwene the bone of the ſhynne and the hynder bone of y legge, where bothe the bones do open together.

* The muſcles whiche are ſene here are thoſe whiche were expreſſed in the ſyxte table of muſcles with Φ and ✱ and they be the ſeuenth and eyght of mouynge the fote. In the vpper ſeate of the fote are nowe no muſcles, ſaue onelye the bones appearing there, whyche are compaſſed aboute with ligamentes whyche doe there appeare, but the muſcles beynge yet in the hynder ſeate of the ſhynne, begynne here to be taken awaye after the order of cuttynge,

p,q and p q ſhewe the fyrſte and the ſeconde mouynge of the fote, from the fourth muſcle beynge author

r of the ſame mouinge marked with r, hauynge ſet

ſ furth thys karacter ſ, with whome the tendon of the thyrde muſcle of mouynge the fote is properlye and peculierlye marked.

u Here runneth furth part of thys muſcle of bowyng the thyrde ioynte of the foure toes.

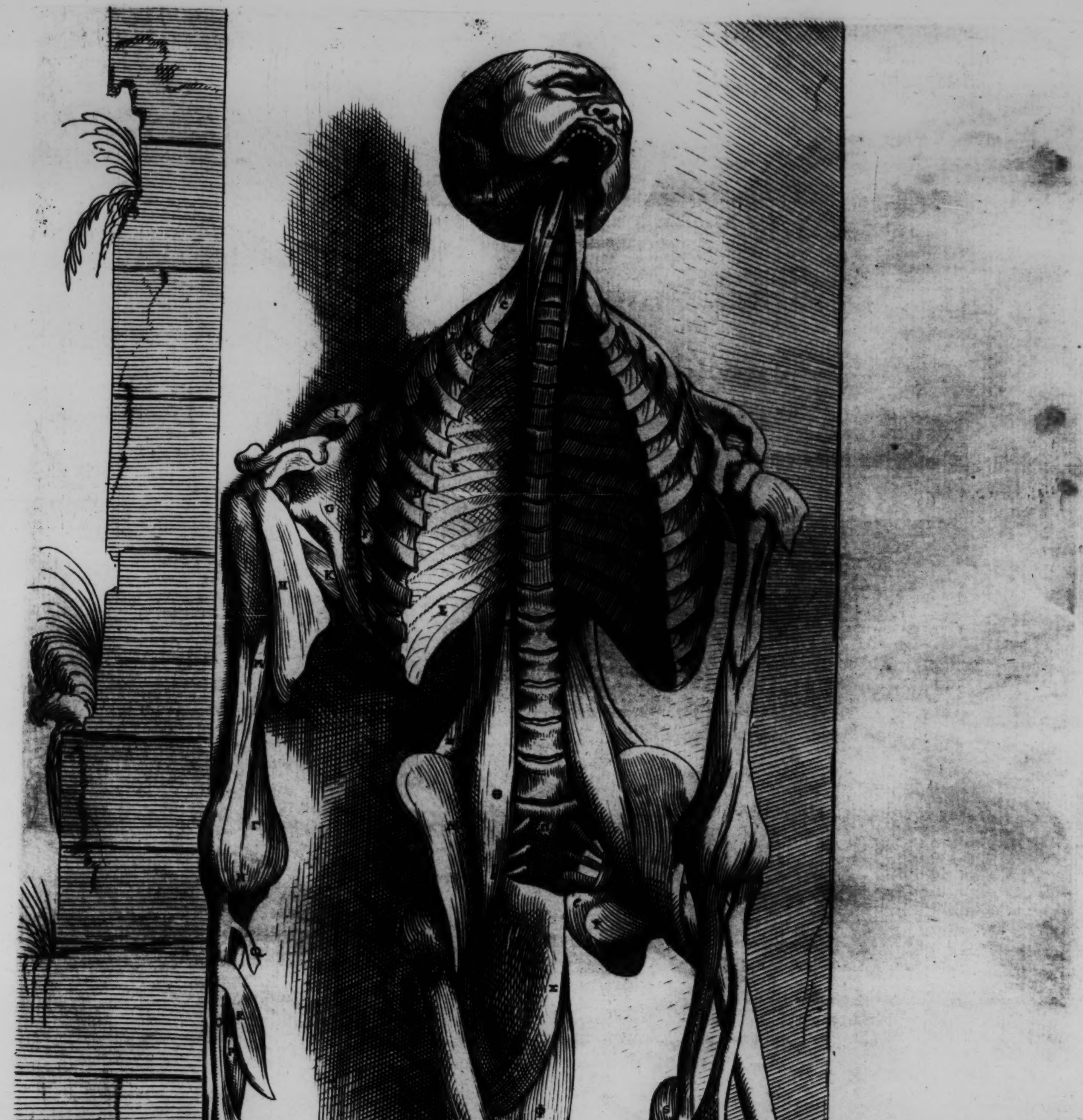
x Here the fyfte muſcle of mouynge the fote doeth darkelye offre him ſelfe.

α The hynder bone of the breſte, or the ſeate agaynſt the hearte.

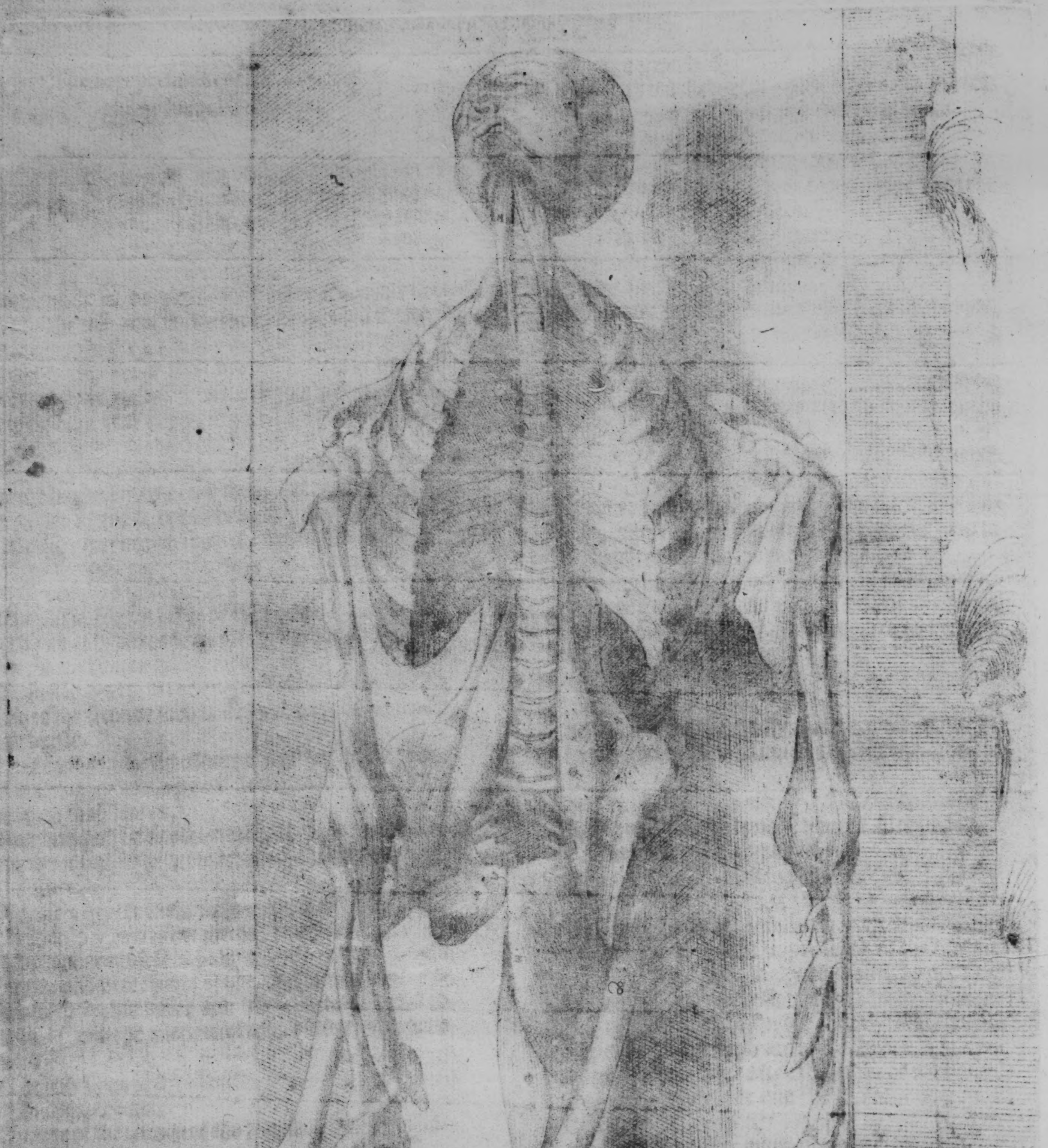
1.2.3.4 5.6.7. With theſe karacters the ſeuen griſtels of the true rybbes are ſhewed, but the other foure are the gryſtels of the eyght, the nynth, the tenth, and the eleuenth rybbes.

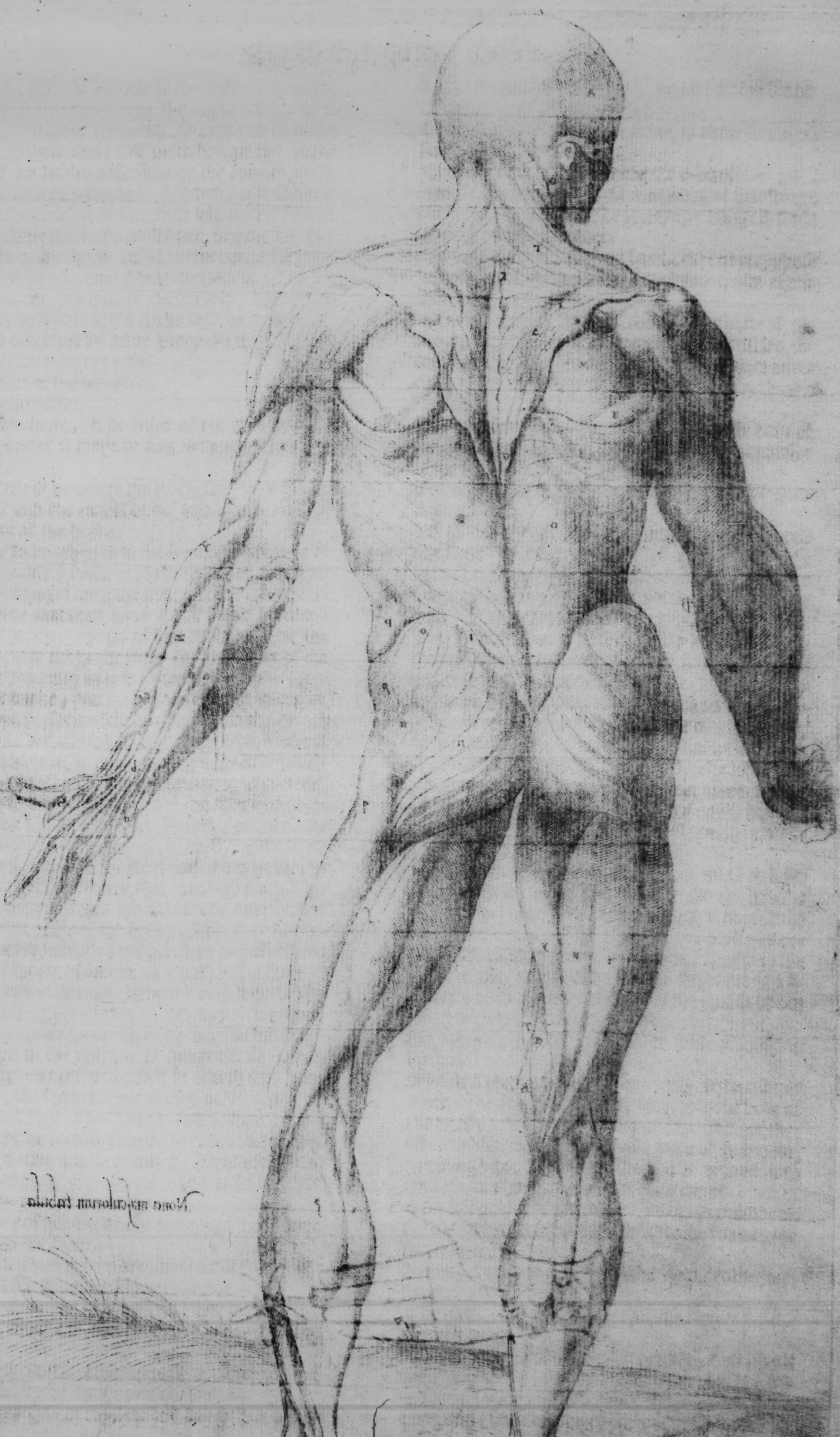
b The ſyxte muſcle of mouynge the backe of a man.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the nynth table of Muſcles.

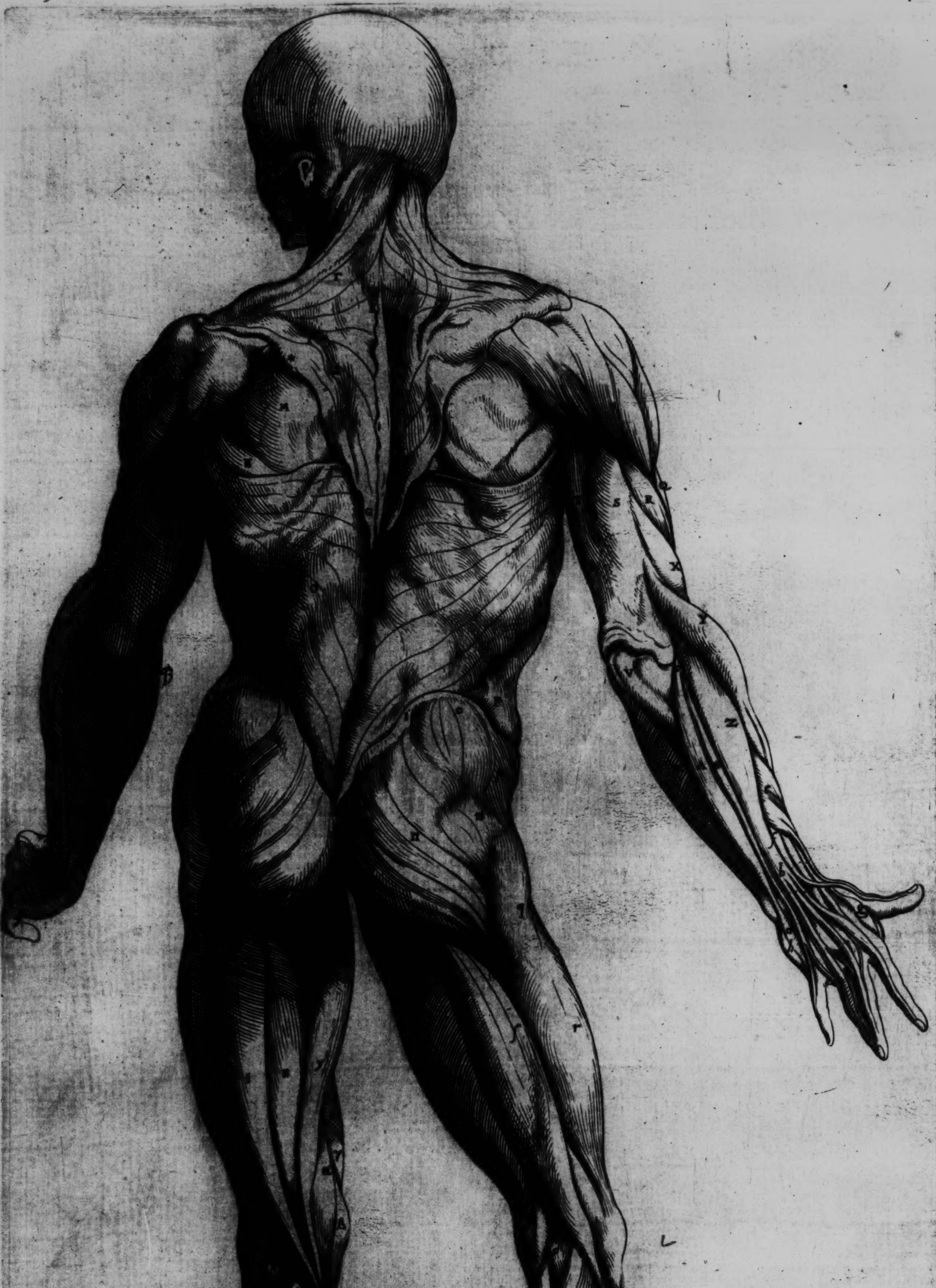

k
k
g
q
p
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Octaua muſculorum tabula.





Nona muſculorum tabula



Nona muſculorum tabula.

The nynth fygure of Muſcles.

This preſẽt table is the fyrſt of all the tables expreſſynge the backe parte, and is in order the nynth. And yf you compare theſe tables of deſcribynge the backe parte to the tables deſcrybynge the former parte, this may then be yͤ thyrde or yͤ fourth, for it ſheweth as yet no muſcle cut of, but thoſe whyche the thynne fleaſhye couerynges do conſtitute, whyche are lyke wyſe ſene in the thyrde table, furthermore, we haue here cut awaye the ouerthwart lygament ſet by the wreſte on the out ſyde of the cubyte, bycauſe he is ryghte well ſene in the fyrſte and the ſeconde table, and therefore we haue prepared this table as an introduction to the reſte.

A The muſcle of the temple.

B The cheake bone.

C The Jawe bone. The hoole of the eare with the karnels vnder it maye be ſene withoute affixion of karacter.

D The muſcle of mouinge the heade, ſpryngyng from the breſte and the canell bone, and grafte into the ſuke bone of the heade.

Γ,Δ A muſcle to be reherſed in the ſeconde place to be re
herſed amonge yͤ mouers of the ſhoulder, who hath
his begynnynge frome the bone in the backe parte
F E of the heade marcked wyth E and F and E vnto G
G ſheweth the begynnynge of thys muſcle frome the
backe parte of the heade to the eyghte ioynte of the
H.I breſte, ſpryngyng as it were from the middle ioyn=
tes of the backe, and HI doe poynte the inſertion,
whych thys preſẽt muſcle attempteth in the heigth
of the ſhoulder, and where it is ſome what brode of
the canell bone. * In this ſeate thys preſent muſcle
* opteyneth as it were a thynne coueryng ſemycircle,
other his fleaſhy thinne ſkynnes do ende in the cyr=
K cumference of a ſemicircle. K In thys parte yͤ necke
is committed to the heigth of the breſt, but the lines
or letters yͤ circumſcribe thys muſcle are gathered
together after thys forme, that is to ſaye from E vn
to F. The firſte parte is brought furth ouerthwart
to the hynder parte of the heade. And that his ex=
tremite noted with F is not here ſene to differ from
the rote of the eare ſo much as F doth differ from E,
the cauſe is hys flyinge frome the eye, whyche the
lefte arme ſtretched out forwarde, as you ſee doeth
euidentlye ſhewe, where as ſome man not hauynge
knowledge in the optikes or iudgemẽt by the eye
myghte thyncke it ſhorter then of trueth it is. Fur=
thermore, the ſeconde lyne of thys preſente muſcle
is meaſured from E by K vnto G. The thyrde from
F vnto H. The fourth frome H vnto G, and wyth
theſe lynes thys muſcle is ended. Item in the lyne
of his inſertion goynge frome L to K is in no wyſe
founde any note of ſeparation.

L The muſcle of lyfting vp the arme, ⁊ is the ſeconde of mouynge the ſame.

M A muſcle occuppinge the knobby ſeate of the ſhoulder, and is the fift of mouinge the arme.

N, A muſcle commyng out from the lower ribbe of the ſhoulder, whyche is the thyrde of mouynge the arme.

O The fourth muſcle of mouinge the arme, and in the table folowinge he ſhalbe marked with Θ.

P In the ryght ſyde of thys table P doeth ſhew a portion of the muſcle of the bealy, which portion we do cal the oblique and ſlop wyſe diſcender.

Q. The muſcle of bowyng the arme, is there ſomwhat ſene on the ryghte arme.

R The latter muſcle of bowing the cubite.

S A muſcle beynge one of the authours of thruſtinge furth the cubyte, whoſe begynnynge hangeth from the necke of the ſhoulder.

T The muſcle of thruſtynge furthe the cubyte, whoſe begynnynge ſpryngeth from the lower rybbe of the ſhoulder.

V The thre angled ſeate of the bygger bone of the cubyte, beyng bare or couered with no muſcles, receyuinge chiefely his inſertion of the ſinowie inſertions of the muſcles, whiche doe ſtretche furthe the cubyte.

X The muſcle of puttinge vpwarde the leſſe bone of the cubite, and is graft in the neather appendaũce of the ſayd leſſe bone of the cubite.

Y A muſcle ſtretchyng furth the wreſte, with a forked tendon.

Z We wyll nowe ſpeake of the muſcle marked wyth
Z whiche is the begynner of the ſtretchynge
oute of the forefynger, myddle fynger, and rynge
a fynger, whoſe begynnynge is noted with a and hys
b ſeate where he leaueth to be fleaſhy with b.
I wyll nowe ſpeake of the muſcle beynge the au=
thour of thruſtynge oute the lytle fynger, the com=
mixion of his tendons of the muſcle, whiche is ſhe=
wed with Z we haue here ſet it furth as it doeth a=
Θ peare often vnto vs, ⁊ of the muſcle marked wͭ Θ,
whiche commixion is at the rote of the lytle finger.
Λ The muſcle ſtretchynge furth the wreſte whoſe be=
gynnyng commeth from the ſhoulder marked with
c,d c and hys inſertion is ſhewed with d on the bone at
the backe ſyde of the wreſt, and he ſerueth to holde
vp the litle finger.

Ξ Here in both the cubytes a muſcle is marked with
Ξ bowynge the wreſte and grafte in the eyght bone
of the ſame, beynge here moore better perceaued
then in anye other table of muſcles. Lyke as the
begynnynge of the muſcle of bryngynge furth the
ʒ brode tendon of the hande is here ſene at thys ka=
racter ʒ with the begynnynge of the muſcle of bo=
wyng the wreſte graft in the backe part therof, and
is goodlye ſet furth in the thyrde table of muſcles
wyth Λ

e Muſcles creppynge furth thys waye crokedlye, of whome the one grafteth a tendon into the bone of the wreſte, whiche beareth vp the thombe, another offereth his tendon, to the firſte bone of yͤ thombe, graftynge and knyttynge the thirde tendon into the ſeconde and thirde bone of the thombe.

f A muſcle grafte in the thre bones of the thombe on the outſyde, tournyng ouer the thombe toward the forefynger.

g A muſcle bryngynge the thombe nyghe to the fore fynger.

h The muſcle that bryngeth the lytle finger frõ the other fingers.

Π i,k,l,m,n. The firſt muſcle of mouĩg yͤ thigh diſcribed about with i,k,l,m,& n. ſo yͤ i vnto k, noteth part of hys begynnyng ſpringing frome the poynte of the huckle bone, and k vnto l ſheweth parte of his begynnyng from the bone called Coxendix or the hyppe bone hangynge at the lower ſeate of the holy bone, where alſo the lefte muſcle toucheth the ryght, m ſheweth the hyghe parte of hys inſertion, and n the lower parte, whyche becauſe amonge the muſcles of mouynge the ſhynne he ioyneth and deapelye hydeth hym ſelfe, euerye parte of hym is not ſene.

o The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the thigh, beinge for the moſte parte couered vnder the firſt.

p The ſyxte muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne, who doeth degenerate into that broade tendon, whiche is bewrapped with the muſcles that compaſſe aboute the thighe, but he is not ſo thicke but that the muſcles vnder him maye ryghte wel be ſene.

q The ende of the fleaſhye parte, of the muſcle before noted with p.

r The ſeuenth muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne, couered with the thynne coueryng tendon of the ſyxte muſcle of mouinge the ſhynne.

ſ The fourth muſcle of mouinge the ſhinne, put into the hynder parte of the ſeuenth muſcle.

t The thyrde muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne marked in both legges, lyke as certayne other folowynge.

u A muſcle whych we haue in the place of the fift mouynge of the ſhinne.

x And here appeareth a portion of the fifte muſcle of mouynge the thighe.

y The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne.

α The firſt muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne.

β The eyght muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne.

γ The nynth muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne.

δ In thys bowte the arterye comminge to the ſhinne with alſo the greate veyne of the legge, and the greateſt or thyckeſt ſynowe of all the bodye are conueyed or caryed.

ε The firſt muſcle of mouinge the fote.

ζ The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the fote.

η The ſeuenth muſcle of mouinge the fote.

θ The eygte muſcle of mouinge the fote.

ι A parte of the leſſe bone of the ſhynne and alſo the outwarde ancle without fleaſhe.

κ Here is ſomewhat ſene a ſmal portion of the nynth muſcle of mouinge the fote.

λ The muſcle that bryngeth the lytle toe from the other toes.

μ Here is noted a tendon in the left calfe, of mouynge part of the thyrde muſcle.

ν The inner ancle.

The interpretation of the karacters of the tenth table of muſcles.

Thys is the tenth in the reſpecte of al the tables before, and the ſecond of expreſſyng the backe parte. And in the order of cuttynge it myghte wel folow yͤ fourth. In thys do depende certayne muſcles of the table before, beyng taken away frõ their begynnynges. And here likewiſe are ſene certẽ muſcles which in no wyſe ſhewed thẽ ſelues in yͤ table before. And amõgeſt other yͤ muſcle is here taken away, which in the nynth table we marked wyth Γ Δ bycauſe he coulde not by hangyng downe in anye place expreſſelye ſhewe him ſelfe.

A The righte muſcle of the fyrſte payre of yͤ mouers of the heade.

B,B The ryght muſcle of the ſeconde payre of mouinge the heade.

C The thirde muſcle of mouynge the ſhoulder.

D The canell bone.

E The thirde muſcle of mouynge the breſte marked in the table folowynge with F.

Γ The fourth muſcle of mouinge the ſhoulder whoſe foure ſydes by roũde beſet with G,H,I,K.

The fifth muſcle of mouynge the arme.

L The higheſt parte of yͤ ſhoulder or ſhoulder poynt.

M The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the arme, whiche
Δ we haue dilygentlye circumſcribed in the backe
ſeate of the body yf you do know P to be inſertion or
P knyttynge in of the muſcle for P,N & O do circum-
N,O ſcribe the endes or confines of the ſayd muſcle lyke
a triangle, his fourmer parte is ſene in the fourth
table of muſcles marked with Ξ.

Q The ſyxte muſcle of mouynge the arme.

R The thirde muſcle of mouing the arme.

& In thys ſeat certayn muſcles of mouyng the backe are ſtretched furth, with alſo the fourth of mouynge the breſte.

Θ This muſcle the ſecond table ſhewed marked with
Γ, and it is he by whoſe benefite yͤ arme is brought
downewarde towarde the backe beynge alſo the
S,T fourth mouer of the ſame. S & T ſhew the longitude
V of thys muſcles begynnynge, V ſheweth the parte
nexte his inſertion, whiche can not here be ſhewed
but in the ſeuenth table where he is marked with O,
X he is ſomwhat perceyued, and X ſheweth his ſide at
that place, where frome the huckle bone he leaueth
to ſpringe any moore fourth, the ſydes of this muſ-
cle are circumſcribed from S to T then frome T by X
Y to V furthermore frome S to V, but Y ſhall note the
neather angle at the rote of the ſhoulder there ſwel-
lyng forth and couered wyth the thirde ſyde of the
muſcle.

Z A portion of the oblique muſcle of the bealy deſcendynge of the Abdome or Mirach.

a A muſcle bryngyng his begynnynge frõ the lower rybbe of the ſhoulder and is the thruſter furth of the ſhoulder.

b A muſcle bryngynge his begynnyng from the necke by the heade of the ſhoulder and is the authour of thruſtinge furth the cubyte.

c A portion of yͤ former muſcle of bowyng yͤ cubyte.

d A portion of the muſcle of the breſte of bowyng the cubyte.

e The longeſt muſcle of puttynge the leſſe bone of the cubyte vpwarde.

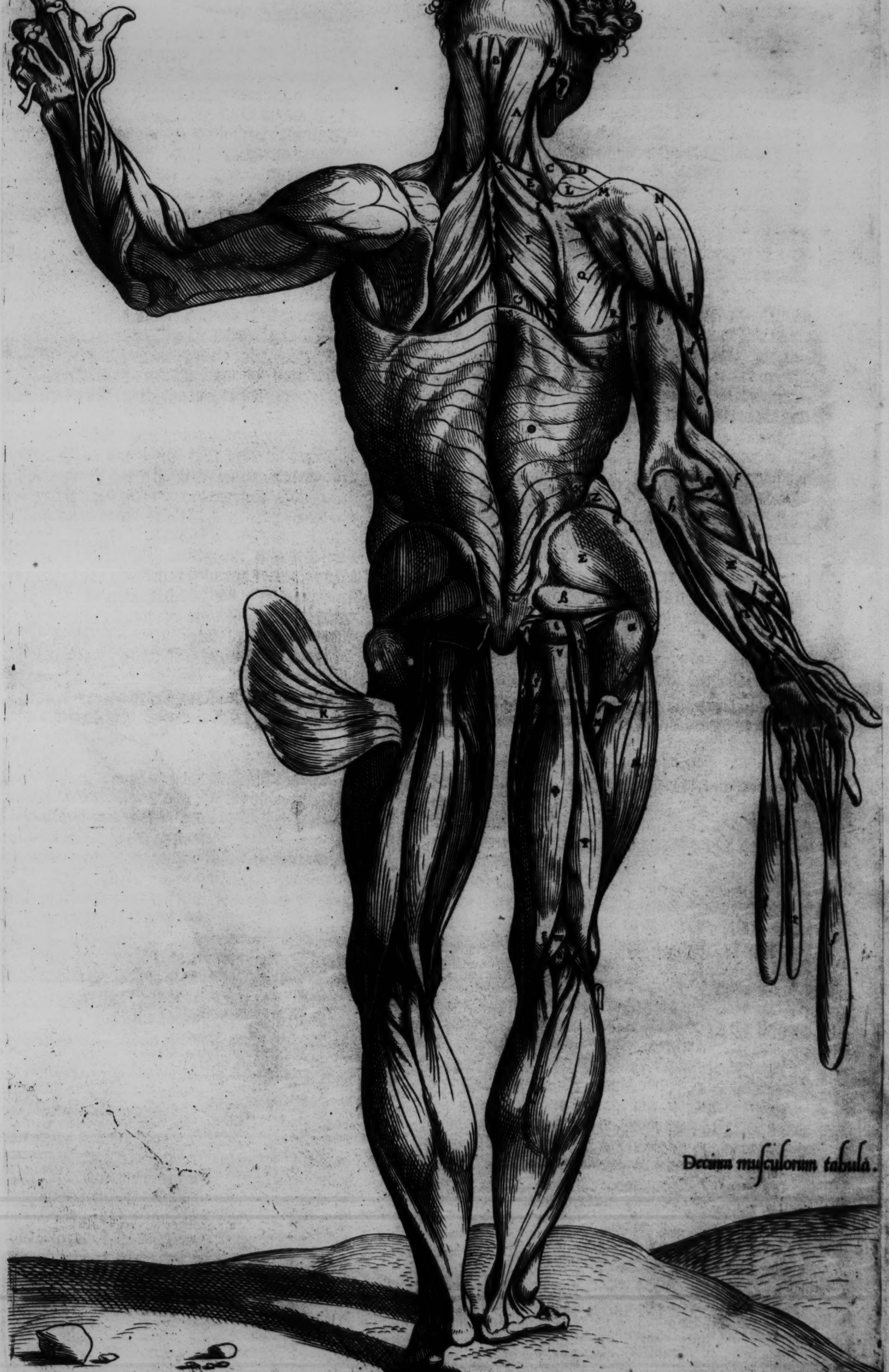
f The muſcle of ſtretchynge furth the wreſte with a forked tendon.

g In thys ſeate is ſene a thynne coueryng ligament byndynge vp the vpper part of the leſſe bone of the cubyte to the ſhoulder.

h,h In thys ſeate the bygger bone of the cubyte is ſene without fleaſhe, or deliuered from his muſcles.

i The muſcle of bowynge the breſte, whiche is graft in the eyght bone of the wreſte.

Λ,Ξ,Π, Theſe .iii. karacters note .iii. beginniges of muſcles deſcendynge frome the bygger bone of the cubyte.


B
B
A
G
C
D
E
L
M
N
I
F
Δ
H
Q
G
R
P
b
c
O
R

Decima muſculorum tabula.

The fyrſte marked with Λ is graft in yͤ leſſe bone of the cubyte before the myddle of hys longitude, & is the ſhorter muſcle of bryngynge the leſſe bone of yͤ cubyte vpward. The ſeconde marked wyth Ξ is deuyded into two partes noted wyth k and l, and k,l k ſygnifieth that parte whyche ſendeth furth hys tendon to the bone of the wreſte nygh to the ſuſteynour of the thombe, and l ſheweth the neather part deuyded in twayne, the one graffeth into the fyrſte m bone of the thombe marked wyth m, the other marn ked with n implanteth in the ſeconde and thyrde ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the thombe. Ferdermore the thyrde begynnynge marked wyth Π is alſo parted in two partes marked with o & p whereof o p the vppermore marked wyth o is grafte in the thre bones of the thombe, and the neathermore marked wyth p is he that bryngeth the forefynger and the myddle finger awaye from the thombe.

q Here hangeth furth a muſcle from hys begynning whyche ſtretcheth furth the wreſte with one tendon onelye.

r And nexte the chiefe authour of thruſtynge the lytle fynger is marked with r lyke wyſe as the muſcle that thruſteth furth the forefynger, the myddle ſ finger, and the rynge fynger is marked wyth ſ.

t A muſcle bryngynge the thombe nygheſt to the forefynger.

Σ The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the thighe, whoſe ſpryngynge furth ſomwhat lyke the forme of a ſemycircle n & x do note. Althoughe u yf thys preſente a,x table were tourned more on the ſyde, oughte to be y ſtretched ſomwhat moore forwarde, but y ſheweth the inſertion of thys muſcle lyke as u x & y do beſet the whole muſcle.

α The greate & outwarde proceſſe of the thighe.

β The fourth muſcle of mouynge the thighe.

γ A lygament commynge from the ouerthwart proceſſe of the fyft bone aboue the holye bone and goynge into the ſharpe proceſſe of the hyppe bone.

δ A ligament commynge frome the ſayde ſeate of the holye bone, and graft in the latter or higher ſeate of the appendaunce of the hypbone.

ε The tenth muſcle of mouing yͤ thigh, which turned ouer this way from the backe ſyde of the holy bone, ſheweth as it were another muſcle affyxed to hym both aboue him and beneth him.

ζ Bycauſe this ſeate ſhalbe ſene as well in yͤ next Table folowynge as in this: we haue not cut away from this table the ſynow moſt to be marked of all the other ſynowes of the bodye. That is he, whiche we wyll numbre to be the fourth of them, whiche go to the thygh, which ſhalbe ſheweth in the fyft & ſixte table of ſynowes with. 71. And this preſent ſynowe whoſe ledynge furth and order we haue thoughte ſo muche to be conſydred, is he by whome the humyditie runneth downe to the fete, euen frome the amplitude of the brayne panne throughe the hoole in the ioyntes of the backe ordeyned to conuey the marey therof, the whiche often tymes many haue felte to runne downe into the legges, ſome lyke warme water, and ſome lyke colde. And therefore we haue thought it ſo much the more conuenient to ſhewe the diſtribution therof with moſt dilygence, for ſo much as I haue ſene in thys oure tyme manye diſeaſes almoſte not to be numbred, whiche come by the deſluxion of the humours vnto thys ſynowe. Thys ſame ſynowe you ſhalle ſee on the backe part of the thighe in the holowe bowght of the hamme marked η with η althoughe that η doeth properlye ſhewe his greateſt portiō which though it be ſpred into many braunches yet doeth the chiefe parte of hym fall downe to the neather parte of the foote betwne the heele & yͤ inner ancle, θ ſheweth yͤ leſſe parte or porθ tion of this ſynow where he is deuyded in yͤ bought of the hāme two wayes, the moſte part of hym beyng ſpredde into the muſcles occupyeng the ſyde & the former ſeate of the ſhynne, which ought with no leſſe labour to be earneſtly and diligētly obſerued, then any of the other ſynowes of al the whole body, and yf there were no other cauſe, but that in ſycke men, both hote and burnyng medecynes are ſo often there to adfixed. And beſyde thys alſo that phiſicions ſhall herby well knowe and perceaue, the place where to thoſe aduryng and corrſyde medycins ſhoulde be layde, it ſhal be alſo profytable and a goodly thynge to weye and ſhewe the matter how the vlcer when it is adured by the ſtrength of the medicyns ſhoulde pourge out the humour whyche runneth by thys ſynowe. And thys vlcer ſo adured is ſhewed here to be nyghe to the braunche of thys ſynowe whych is noted wyth θ. whych yf it be made any lower then the vpper appendaunce of the hynder bone of the legge doeth conſyſt, the ſynowe can in no wyſe be touched. I woulde wryte more of this but that I woulde not confounde the partes of the ſciens of phiſycke.

κ,κ You ſhall ſe in both the thyes thys letter κ notyng the fyrſt muſcle of mouyng the thygh, whych in the left thygh is wholy turned ouer from hys place and faſtened onely to the bodye at hys inſertion, and in the ryghte thyghe he remayneth where he is bygλ ger or chiefelye ſene, but where you ſee λ he is tenderlye grafte in, after the maner of a thynne couerynge.

μ The ſeuenth muſcle of mouynge the thigh, not couered anye more with the thynne couerynge tendon of the fyrſt muſcle.

ν The thyrde muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne, whoſe heade is marked wyth ν, the ſeate of him bryngingν,ξ furth hys fyrſte tendone is marked wyth ξ. The thyrde table of muſcles ſheweth furth hys inſertion vnder this karacter ʒ.

Ψ The fourth muſcle of mouynge the ſhinne.

ϖ,ϖ The fyfth of mouynge the ſhynne.

ρ A portion of the fifte muſcle of mouyng the thigh.

σ The ſeconde of mouynge the ſhynne.

τ Portiō of yͤ eyght muſcle of mouing yͤ ſhin, yͤ firſt of mouyng yͤ ſhyn beynge cut away, whiche otherwiſe ſhuld haue ben ſene here in thys circle. And ſo much as appertayneth to the muſcle ſet on yͤ ſhynne & the fote, all doeth agre to the table before, as it doeth to the twelfe folowynge, whyche table we ſhall ſet with karacters there, conſernynge thoſe here.

The interpretation of the karacters of the eleuenth table of muſcles.

The eleuenth fygure of Muſcles.

Ahe lefte muſcle of the fifte payre of mouynge the heade.

A,A The ſeconde payre of muſcles of mouynge the heade marked onely
B,B with karacters on the lefte ſyde.

* Here goeth furth a muſcle darkly, by whoſe benefite we brynge the neather Jawe downewarde.

C The thyrde muſcle of mouynge the ſhoulder.

D The canell bone.

E Here hangeth a muſcle frome the ſhoulder poynte, grafte in the bone lyke this v letter.

F The thyrde of mouynge the breſte.

G The fifte of mouynge the arme.

Γ A muſcle occuppyeng the roundenes of the ſhoulder vnder the poynte thereof, whiche is the ſyxte of mouynge the arme, whoſe begynnynge is meaſured
H.I from H vnto I the ſeate of hys inſertion is marked
K with K and ſo with H I, & K he is beſette rounde aboute in maner of a triangle.

L A muſcle takynge hys begynnynge from the lower rybbe vnder the ſhoulder, and is the thyrde of mouinge the arme.

M, Here the ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the arme, delyuered from hys ſpryngynge furth, is bowed all the whole parte of it forwarde, whome the table nexte before dyd ſette furth with N, O & P. And ſo the inner ſeate of the muſcle where he lyeth to the ioynte of the ſhoulder offreth hym ſelfe to be ſene beynge as it were the top of the triangle, to whoſe ſimilytude they diſcribed yͤ begynnyng of this muſcle, where N is, is that parte of the muſcle that was
N
O nexte the roote of the ſhoulder. But O ſheweth that parte whoſe begynnyng dependeth from the ioynt at the toppe of the ſhoulder and the canell bone. Fertermore, yf you wyll ymagyne D to be that part of the muſcle to whome the canell bone doeth geue begynnynge, you ſhall perceyue and vnderſtande the begynnynge of thys free muſcle beynge oute of hys ſeate to ſhewe lyke a blunte poynte or corner, as the fygure vnder thys eleuenth table drawen out doeth declare and ſhewe in that place, where the inwarde place of the muſcle is ſette furthe mooſte nyghest vnto the poynte. And the begynnynge of thys muſcle is ſhewed here with A, B, C. that is to ſay from A. B at the toppe of the ſhoulder, is the portion of hys begynnynge diſcendynge from the ſhoulder poynte, from B & C the other parte of hys begynnynge belonging to the canel bone. And laſte of all D ſheweth the ſeate of hys inſertion, and for ſo much as pertayneth to the blunte toppe of the tryangle, you maye ſee B to be ſet lower then A C with whiche karacters you ſhall perfectlye beholde a playne triangle.

P Thys muſcle afore reherſed delyuered from al his ſeates from whence he broughte hys begynnynge and hangynge onely from hys inſertion at the right arme, ſheweth well thys ouerthwartnes made on the ſhoulder.

Q. The fourth of mouynge the breſte.

R The eleuenth muſcle of mouynge the backe.

S The fiftene muſcle of mouing the backe or yͤ one of the eyghte payre of mouynge the backe, we haue
T,T,V marked with theſe karacters, T V two of the rybbes which are here vncouered accordyng to the order of cuttyng, and V ſheweth the ſpaces betwene the ſayd rybbes that the ouerthwart muſcle of them whyche are betwene the rybbes myghte be ſene.

X The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the breſte.

Δ The fifte muſcle of mouynge the breſte.

a,b The darcke couerynge begynnynge of the oblique or ſlopwyſe aſcendyng muſcle of the bealye, commynge downe frome the toppes of the backe bones betwene a & b.

c Here hangeth from his beginning the fourth muſcle of mouyng the arme.

Θ The muſcle of thruſtynge furth the cubyte whoſe
d begynnynge marked with d is broughte frome the
e necke at the toppe of the ſhoulder, goynge there to the ioynte of the ſhoulder. And e ſheweth hys ſeate where this muſcle can be no moore diſſeuered and knowen from the other muſcle of thruſtynge furth the cubites to be marked here after wt f than it is.

f A muſcle of thruſtynge furth the cubyte commynge downe from the lower ryb of the ſhoulder ⁊ going together with the muſcle marked with Θ.

g The latter muſcle of mouynge the cubyte.

h,h The longer muſcle of bryngynge the leſſe bone of the cubyte vpwarde.

Λ A muſcle ſtretchyng furth the wreſt wyth a forked tendon, whoſe begynnynge is marked with i, the
i,k,l, ſeate where he bryngeth furth his tendon with k, and the inſertion of his tendons are marked with l.

m The ſhorter muſcle of bringing the leſſe bone of the cubyte vpwarde.

n,o n. the leſſe bone of the cubyte. o. the bygger bone of the cubyte. And in the myddle betwene theſe bones is a lygament, goyng betwene all a longe the ſayde two bones holdyng together, where theſe bones do open from eche other.

Σ The ſeconde begynnyng of the thre begynnynges, whych taken theyr begynnyng euery one by hym
p. ſelfe from the bygger bone of the cubyte, p is the parte of hys begynning, that offereth the tendon to
q the wreſte, and q is the marke of the tendon graft in the fyrſt bone of the thombe. And r is the marke of
r the tendon that implanteth in the ſeconde and the thyrde bones of the thombe.

ſ A muſcle mouing yͤ thombe nygh to the forefynger.

Π And here hangeth from his inſertion the thyrde begynnynge of them that ſprynge furth from the big
t.u ger bone of the cubyte, t noteth his portion that is attributed to yͤ forefynger, ⁊ yͤ myddle fynger, and u the parte which is proper to the thombe.

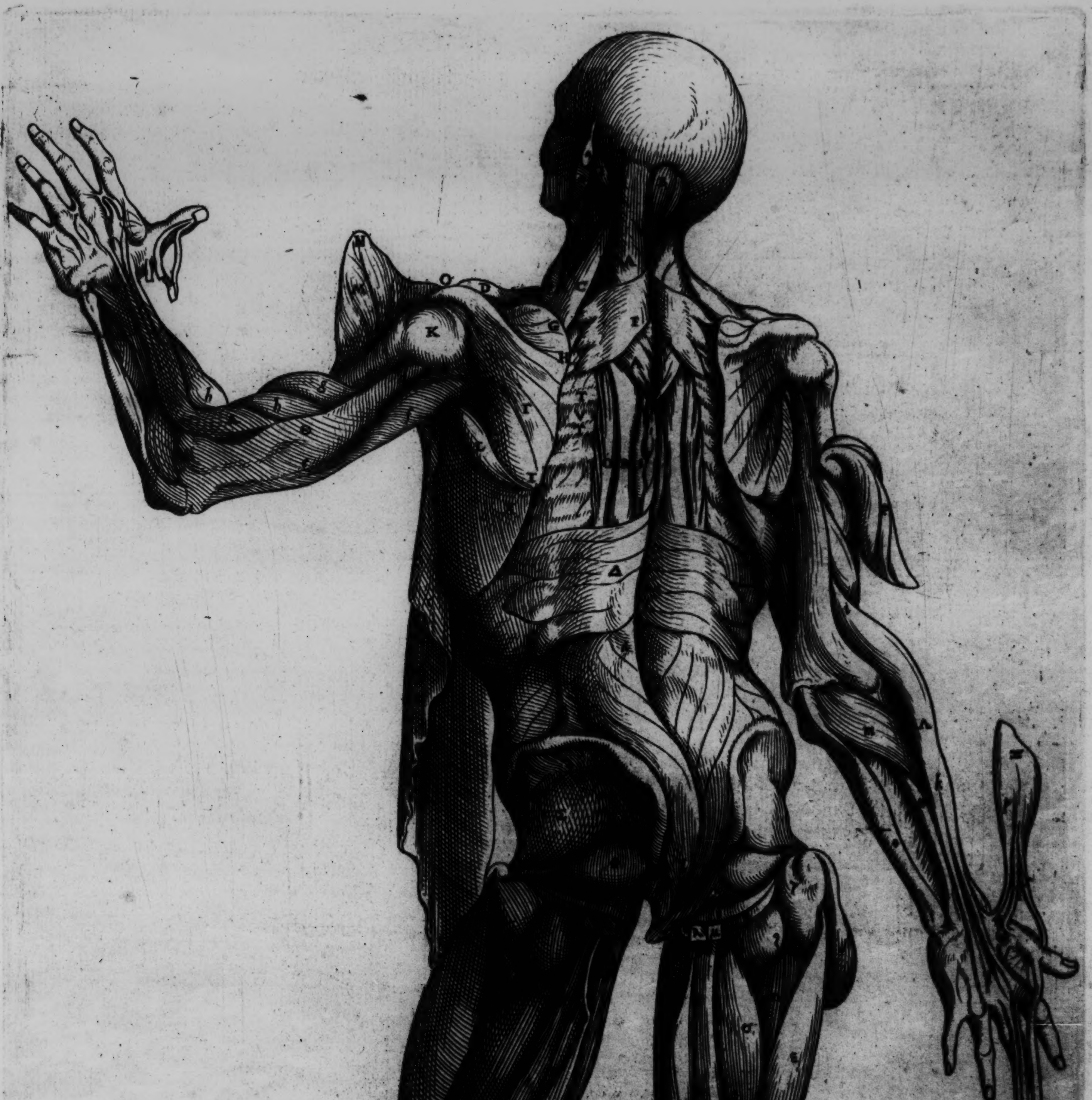
Σ The thyrde muſcle of mouynge the thyghe, whoſe begynnyng is ſet about it with z. y. x. and that whi-
y,z che is ſene at the ſydes of theſe karacters aboue, is the backe ſyde of the huckle bone, delyuered frome the ſeconde and the firſte muſcle of mouynge the thyghe, but α ſheweth the inſertion of thys thyrde
α muſcle.

Φ The fourth muſcle of mouynge the thyghe bryngynge hys begynnynge from the thre lower bones of the holye bone, and there bryngynge furth hys
β fyrſte tendon where you ſee β.

γ The great proceſſe of the thygh.

Λ The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the thygh.

δ,ε,ζ The ſeuenth muſcle of mouynge the thyghe, and


N
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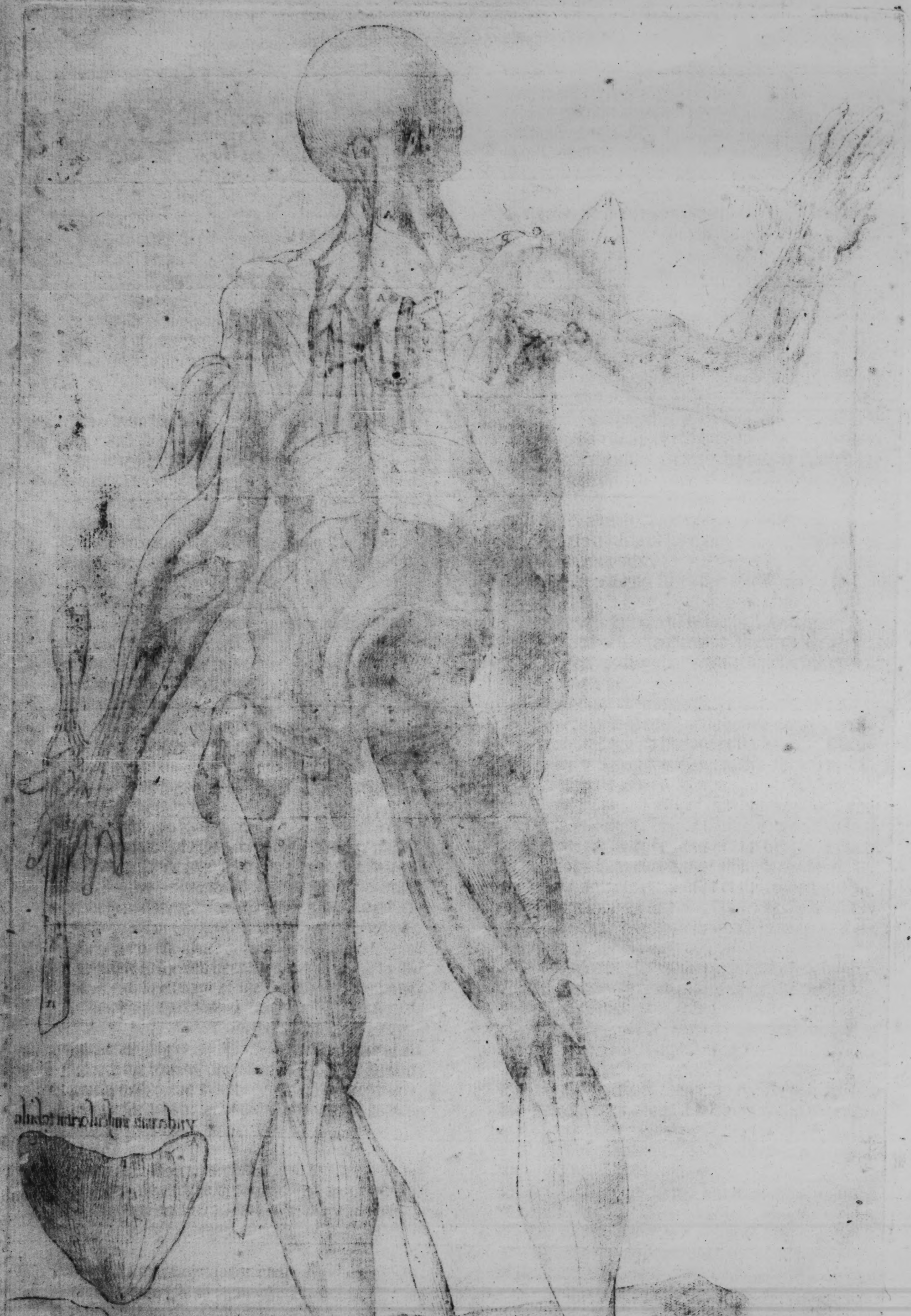
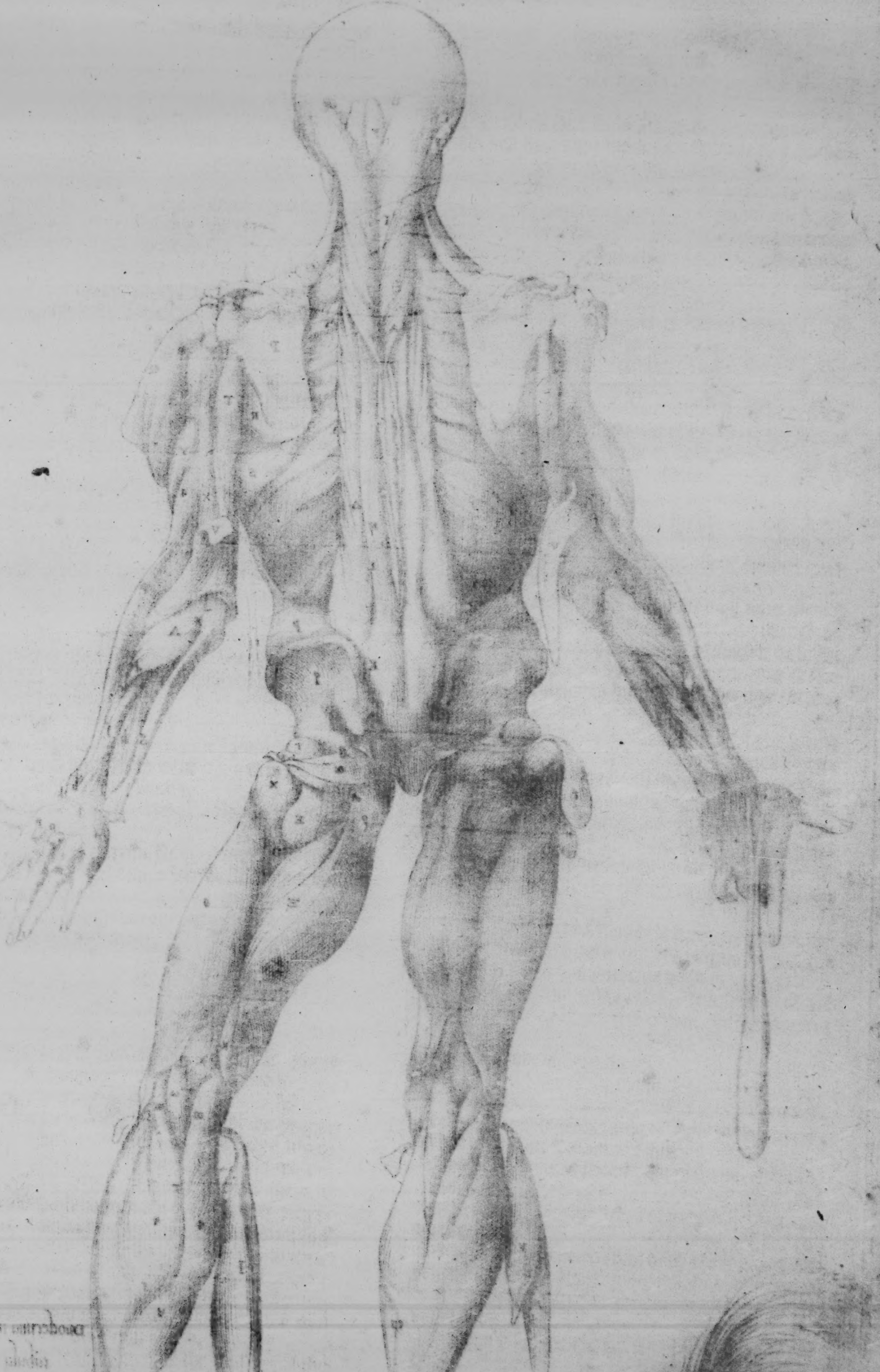
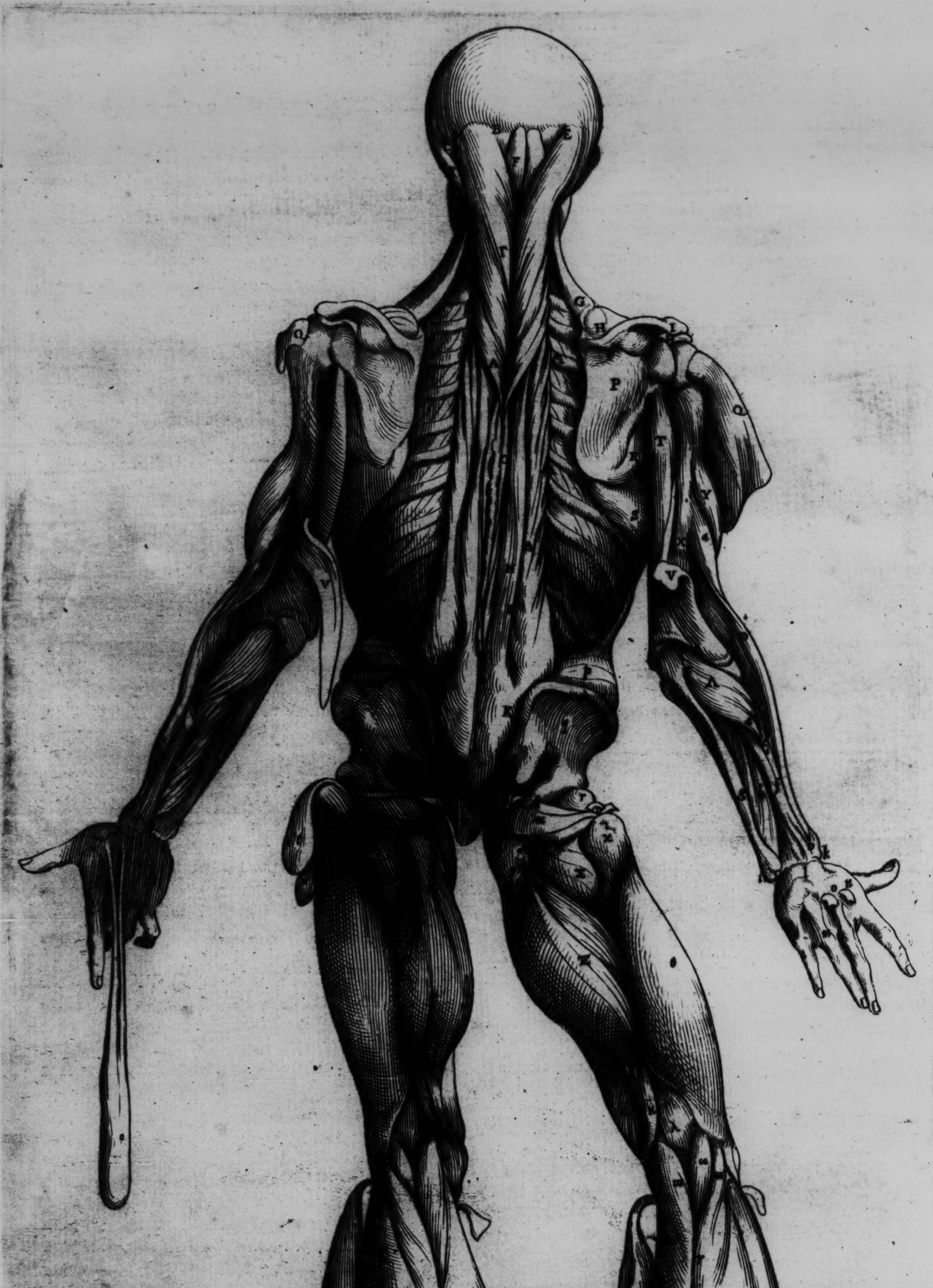
vndecima muſculorum tabula







Duodecima muſcloꝝ tabula.

that which ſhould be ſhewed by this karacter ξ whē we come to this karacter Ω by ⁊ by ſhalbe declared

η A lygament commynge from the holye bone, belongynge to the ſharpe proceſſe of the hyppe bone.

θ The tenth muſcle of mouynge the thigh, turned vp thys waye frome the inner ſeate of the bone aboue the priuye membres, and creapynge as it were betwene the two muſcles marked with ι and κ.

ι, κ

λ The heade of the thyrde muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne, whyche are taken to be the fyrſte of all them that ſprynge from the hyp bone.

μ The heade of the fourth muſcle of mouynge the ſhyn, whych is the left and yͤ .ii. of the foure heades commynge from the appendans of the hyppe bone.

Ψ A muſcle whome we take to be the fifth of the mouers of the ſhynne, and the begynnynge thereof is

ν, marked wyth ν whyche is accompted the thyrde of thoſe heades that come hence from the hyppe bone,

ξ ξ ſheweth the boughte of thys preſente muſcle, in whome reſteth the thyrde of mouynge the ſhynne,

ο ο here the fyfte muſcle endeth in a tendon, to be implanted in the foreſeate of the ſhinne bone.

Σ We entende in the nexte table to declare the fyfte mouynge muſcle of the ſhynne with theſe karacters Ξ, Σ, Π, and to ſhewe thys muſcle in thys preſente

&, & table with & and & and afterwarde with ξ and Ω euerye one of them by them ſelfe poyntynge to a parte of the muſcle to the whych he doth ſerue, and fyrſte thys karacter & and & together doe ſhew the hinder part of the muſcle ⁊ ξ and Ω his former part therof. But ξ ſheweth properlye the former porcion of hys former parte, and Ω the latter porcion of the ſayde former parte.

ϖ The fourth muſcle of mouyng the ſhinne hangyng here frome hys parte whiche the bone of the thyghe

ρ bringeth furth marked wyth ρ.

σ The thyrde muſcle of mouyng the ſhinne, hanging from his inſertion.

τ A porcion of the eyght muſcle of mouyng the ſhyn. I haue here ſette no karacter on the ſhinne, becauſe in the nexte table folowyng thoſe muſcles that be here, ſhalbe ſhewed in order accordyngly, and noted with karacters conuenient.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the twelfeth table of Muſcles.

A The lefte muſcle of the fyrſte payre of mouynge the heade. A noteth hys be-

B, C gynnynge and B, C his inſertion, whyche he attempteth in the bone of the hynder

D parte of the heade. D ſheweth the ſeate where the ryghte muſcle doeth fyrſte begynne to de-

E parte frome the lefte, and laſte of all E ſheweth the inſyde of thinſertion of the ryght muſcle, wherfore yf ye be diſpoſed to brynge thys muſcle into a fourme of a triangle, ye ſhall marke it with theſe karacters AB, AC, BC, and the ſpace alſo betwene the ſayde ryghte and lefte muſcle, yf ye wyll ymagyne it to be a triangle, ye ſhall note it from B to E then from B to D and from E to D.

E, F A muſcle of the ſeconde payre of the muſcles of the lefte ſyde mouynge the head.

G The thyrde of mouyng the ſhoulder.

H The fifte of mouynge the arme.

I The heygth of the ſhoulder delyuered frome hys muſcles.

Δ The ribbes with their ſpaces betwene are not here marked with anye karacters, bycauſe they are here lyke to the other in the table before at T T, V.

K, L The fourth muſcle of the mouers of yͤ breſte, whoſe begynning is marked wyth K ⁊ L betokneth yͤ ſeate or place where he fyrſt leaueth to growe any moore from by the longeſt muſcle of mouynge the backe, whiche ſhall be folowynge marked with N lyke as here after frome K to L.

M, M With M and M are ſhewed certaine tendons of this preſent muſcle.

N The eleuenth of mouynge the backe.

O The fyftenth of mouynge the backe.

P Here is ſene the gybboſitie of the ſhoulder delyuered from hys muſcle, whiche is numbred the ſyxt of

Q mouynge the arme, and he is here marked with Q, hangynge forth from his inſertion.

R The thyrde muſcle of mouyng the arme.

S The ſeconde of mouynge the breſte.

T A muſcle thruſtynge furthe the cubyte, who bryngeth his begynnynge frome the lower rybbe vnder the ſhoulder.

V Here hangeth furth frō that ſeate on yͤ lefte arme, the outwarde muſcle of thruſtinge furth the cubite, at the whyche ſeate he is muche tangled with the ſayde former muſcle marked with T whych is ſene in the ryghte arme to hange furth beynge cutte awaye.

X In thys ſeate frō yͤ ſhoulder ſpryngeth furth a fleaſhye porcion, whom we haue in the place of yͤ thyrd muſcle of thruſtynge furth the cubyte, and he ſhall be marked in the nexte table folowynge with a.

Y The hynder muſcle of bowynge the cubyte.

Θ A muſcle bringing yͤ leſſe bone of yͤ cubyte vpward who ſpringeth furth more hygh on the ſhoulder, a-

a boue the gibboſyte therof where a is wrytten ſhew-

b yng hys inſercion wyth b.

Δ An other muſcle by whoſe help the leſſe bone of the cubyte is brought vpwarde, hys begynnyng is ſhe-

c d wed wyth c, and hys inſercion wyth d.

e A ſynowe porcion, or the ende of thinſercion of the vpper muſcle of thruſtyng downe the leſſe bone of the cubyte.

f The leſſe bone of the cubyte.

g The bygger bone of the cubyte.

h, The lygament or knyttyng together whyche goeth betwene the leſſe ⁊ the bygger bone of the cubyte, where they open from eche other.

i k Thys is the ſeate of the boughtes prepared for the conueyaunce of the muſcles and of the gryſtelles that deuyde the bygger bone of the cubyte from the wreſte.

l Thys ſeat is delyuered from both the muſcles and tendons, that the ligamentes to whome the bones are ioyned to, myght yͤ better be ſene, otherwiſe they coulde not.

m The bone behynde the wreſte bearynge the rynge fynger, the whiche bone we haue ſpeciallye noted bycauſe you myghte diſcerne the better the bones of the backe oute of the wreſte, from the ſpaces be-ι fleſhe, and frome the muſcles, whiche be aboute them.

μ, Here is layed vp the muſcle yͭ bryngeth the thombe next to the forefynger.

ν A muſcle hangynge frome his inſertion, that thruſteth furth the wreſte with a forked tendon.

ξ. Here is ſene a good parte of the ouerthwarte muſcle of the bealye.

ο The backe of the huckle bone is nowe ſene vtterlye without fleaſhe.

ρ The heade of the thigh goynge vnder into the cup of the hippe bone, or the lygamente whiche compaſſeth this ioynt about.

ſ A lygament commynge from the holy bone, ending in the ſharpe proceſſe of the hyppe bone.

τ.υ Here hangeth downe yͤ thyrd muſcle of mouing the thyghe marked with τ, and the fourth alſo marked with υ.

φ, The great or outwarde proceſſe of the thigh.

χ The tenth muſcle of mouynge the thyghe whoſe princypall parte to be marked with χ you ſhall fynd in the ſyxtene table to be noted at theſe karacters, F G H, but thys preſente table ſheweth that parte of thys muſcle, whiche beyng tourned ouer at the proper bought of the hyppe bone is brought to yͤ great proceſſe of the thighe.

ψ The thinne muſcle ſpryngynge frome the ſharpe proceſſe of yͤ hippe bone, & ſtretched furth to yͤ higher ſeat of the muſcle marked with α.

γ Another thynne muſcle alſo, ſtretched furth to the neather parte of the muſcle marked with ζ.

Ξ The fifte muſcle of mouynge the thigh, but Ξ ſheweth ſpecially the latter part or backe of this muſcle whoſe head partely of it beig ſinowy is marked with Λ, and that whiche is fleaſhye with ε, ſpryngeth furth from the appendaunce of the hyp bone, and he is numbred the fourth of the heades goinge furth.

Λ,ε

ζ In this ſeate thys parte of the fifte muſcle of mouynge the thighe is muche fleaſhye and much lyke the ſhape of a mouſe.

Η,Θ Here yͤ latter part of yͤ fift muſcle doeth degenerate into a tendon, grafte in the inſyde of the heades of the thighes.

Π and Σ ſheweth the fore part of the fifte muſcle of mouynge the thighe, and Π the latter portion of that ſame muſcle, and Σ the fore part. But ſyth you can not thoſe fore partes here perfectlye perceyue, that you maye the eaſelyer I ſhall ſet theſe bygger Greke letters on the table folowinge to ſhewe the partes of this muſcle there dependynge furth.

The ſeuenth muſcle of mouing the ſhynne.

ι The eyght muſcle of mouing the ſhynne.

Κ,Χ The brode ſeate of the bone of the thigh whych is thruſt downe beyng on the roote of hys neather heades on the backe ſyde.

λ

Μ,ν The fourth muſcle of mouing the ſhynne hanging here frome his inſertion. And μ ſheweth his parte ſpryngynge from the hyppe bone, and ν the part to whom the thigh geueth beginnynge.

The fifte muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne.

ξ The firſt muſcle of mouinge the fote.

Φ The .ii. muſcle of mouyng yͤ fote, but yͤ begynnyng of this muſcle (lyke as of the fyrſt) is partly fleſhye

Ψ where he is marked wyth ϖ and partly ſynowy marked wyth ρ, and τ ſygnyfieth the ſeate, where theſe two fyrſt muſcles of mouynge yͤ fote do fyrſt touche together.

ϖ ρ τ

υ These muſcles ſwellyng hetherto in the calfe, do here leaue to be fleſhye, but theſe ſwellynges ſhalbe exquiſytly expreſt in the nynth table of muſcles.

χ,ψ The begynnyng of thys tendon, brought forth frō theſe two preſent muſcles.

ω The begynnyng of the thyrde muſcle of mouynge the foote, whoſe tendon &, doeth ſhewe in the lefte ſhynne.

&

The interpretation of the karacters of the thyrtene table of muſcles.

A,B C,D,E,F,G. The ryghte portion of the ſeconde payre of mouynge the heade, in whome euerye karacter by hym ſelfe doeth priuatlye ſome what ſignifie. By A is ſignified the muſcle of the ſecond payre ſpryngynge furth with a ſharpe begynnynge from the ouerthwart proceſſe of the fourth and fift tournynge ioyntes of the breſte. B ſheweth the ſeate of thys muſcle, where he leaueth to be fleaſhye and degendringe as it were into a tendon, furthermore, B ought alſo to ſignifie a muſcle, whiche ſpringeth from yͤ poynt of yͤ ſeuenth turnyng ioynt of yͤ necke, and is myngled with the muſcle marked with A. C is wrytten on the ſeate of theyr goynge together, whyche ſheweth not onelye the goynge together of bothe theſe muſcles, but alſo where they are both made exactlye fleaſhye. D ſheweth the inſertion of bothe thoſe muſcles. By E on the other ſyde, yͤ third muſcle of the ſeconde payre is ſhewed, whoſe begynnynge is verye deplye hydde, hys inſertion in the meane ſpace is ſene at F and laſte of all by G, and by G is marcked the fleaſhye lumppe of the ſeconde payre.

The fyfte muſcle of mouynge the backe.

H Portion of the ſyxte muſcle of mouynge the backe.

I The fyftenth of mouyng yͤ backe or another of the

K eyght payre of thoſe muſcles.

Γ The eleuenth muſcle of mouynge the backe, whoſe begynnynge marked wyth L hangeth from the holye bone, and hys tendons are marked wyth M,M. And ſo the higheſt M doeth ſignifie the vppermoſt

L,M ende of this preſent muſcle.

M, Thys karacter ϰ in the place of N doth ſhew the

.ϰ nynth muſcle of mouynge the backe, or one of the fifte payre.

O,O Here hangeth furth a muſcle from hys ſpryngynge furth, beinge the furth of mouynge the breſt, and in apes and dogges it is the ſeuenth.

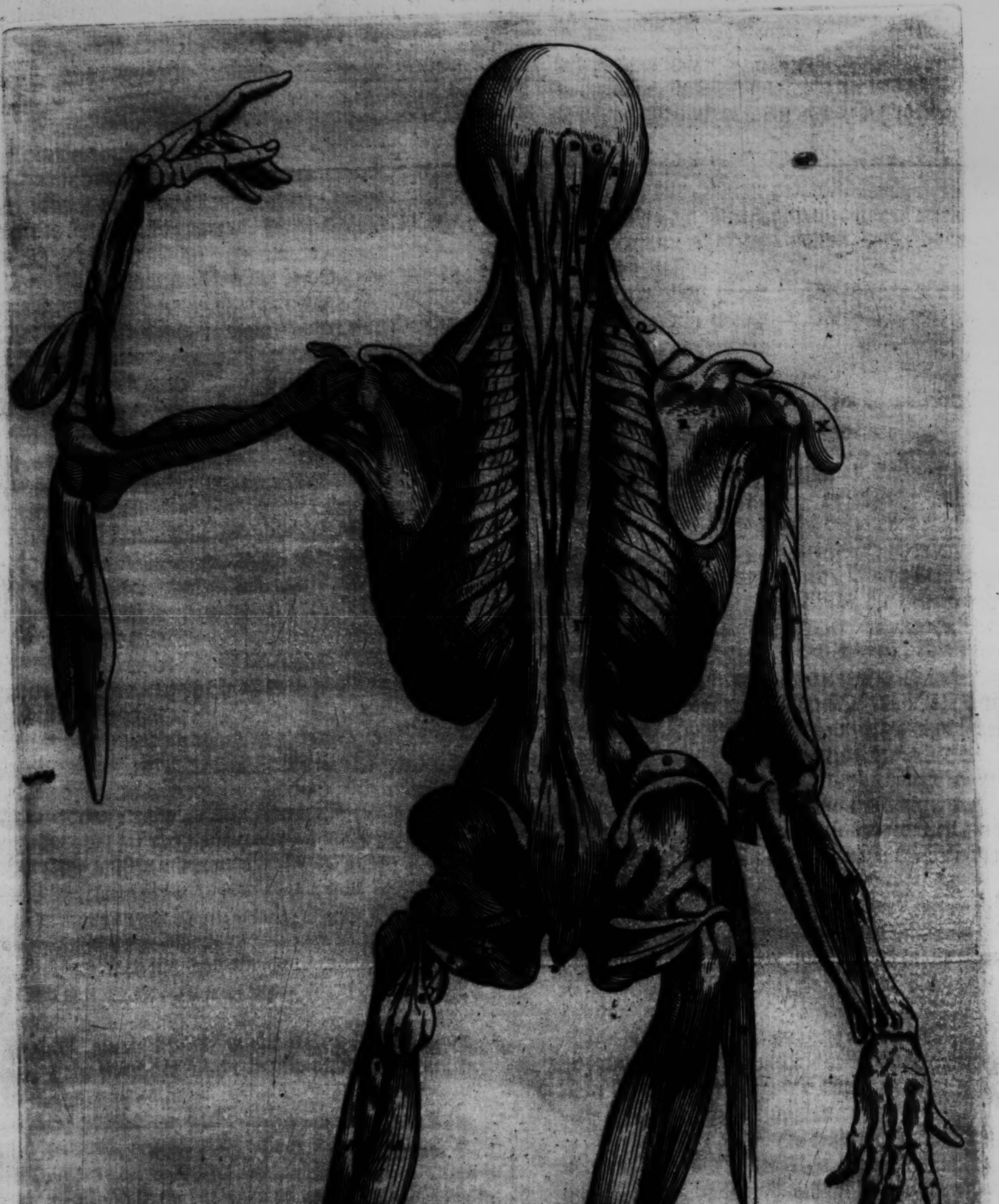
P.P These ſharpenes of the ribbes, ſhewen the knobbes of them in whome the fourth muſcle of mouing the breſte implanteth. And for as muche as appertayneth to the rybbes and the ſpaces betwene them they are all one here as they were in certayne of the tables before.

Q The thyrde muſcle of mouynge the ſhoulder.

R The ſhoulder beyng on the backe parte cleane without fleaſhe.

S The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the breſte.

T The thyrde peculyer lygament of the ioynte of the ſhoulder



Decima tertia muſculorum tabula.

ſhoulder.

x Here hangeth downe the fyfte muſcle of mouynge the arme.

y In both the armes the backe parte of the ſhoulder is cleane wythout fleſhe & ſene wythout any muſcle.

a The hynder muſcle of bowyng the cubyte.

b,c,d The muſcles of thruſtyng furth the cubyte. And thys is marked wyth b, which bryngeth his begynnyng from the lower rybbe of the ſhoulder, c is he that taketh hys begynnyng from the necke of the ſhoulder point, d ſheweth a fleſhye parte takynge hys begynnyng frō the heygth of the arme almoſte to the mydle of his longitude. e the leſſe bone of the cubyte.

f.g The vpper muſcle of bringing the leſſe bone of the cubyte downewarde, whoſe inſercion is marked with g.

h Here hangeth downe the ſhorter muſcle of bryngyng the leſſe bone of the cubyte vpwarde.

i The bygger bone of the cubite, the leſſe is marked aboue with e. But k ſheweth a lygament in bothe the cubytes byndynge together all alonge the leſſe bone of the cubyte to the bigger, where theſe bones open together, one agaynſt another. And in ſo much as appertayneth to yͤ bones of the wreſt, of yͤ hand and of the fyngers, you ſhal fynde all thynges here coreſpondente to thoſe in yͤ tables before, but yͤ we haue cutte awaye here the muſcle that bringeth the thombe next to the forefynger. And in the left hand are ſene the thre muſcles, whiche doe bowe the ſeconde ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the thombe, marked with theſe karacters. 1. 2. 3. Furthermoore,

1,2,3 the muſcle that boweth the fyrſte bone of the forefynger inwarde is here properly ſheweth with l.

l

m The backe of the huckle or haunce bone vtterlye without fleaſh, lykewyſe as is the outwarde part of the hyppe bone.

n The ſayd hyppe bone without fleſh delyuered from muſcles that growe to him.

o. A lygament commynge from the holye bone grafte in the ſharpe proceſſe of the hyppe bone.

p The heade of the thigh bone.

q The great or outwarde proceſſe of the thigh.

r Here hangeth from his inſertion the tenth muſcle of mouynge the thighe, ſhewyng hys inner ſeate whiche was compaſſed about euery where with bones.

ſ,t,u And ſ,t,u, doe note the tendons of this muſcle whiche be turned ouer to the hyppe bone.

x,y,z, With theſe thre karacters is ſhewed a fleaſhy part, as it were of a ſcabberde of a ſwearde bryngynge furth frome thence the tenth muſcle of mouyng the thyghe, where he is bowed to the hyppe bone. And ſo x ſheweth the vppermoſte ſeate of thys fleaſhye parte, y the myddle, and z the loweſt ſeate.

α A portion of the nynth of the mouers of the thighe.

β,γ In the ryght legge are marked two inſertions of muſcles, into the leſſe proceſſe of the thigh, β ſheweth the inſertion of the ſyxte muſcle of mouynge the thighe and γ the ſeuenth of mouynge the ſame.

δ The eyght muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne, almoſte compaſſynge aboute yͤ whole proceſſe of the thigh.

ε Here is ſette furth the ſharpe lyne of the thighe, in whome is grafte the fifte muſcle of mouynge the thyghe.

Ξ,Π, The fifte muſcle of mouynge the thighe hangynge furth from the inner heade of the ſame, in whom Ξ ſheweth the latter parte, Π and Σ the former part. And yet here alſo Π ſheweth ſpecially yͤ hinder portion of his former parte and Σ the former portion.

Φ The muſcle numbred in place of the thyrde muſcle of mouynge the fote, bryngynge hys begynnynge marked with Φ from the outer heade of the thighe

ζ and bryngyng hys tendon where you ſee ζ written.

η,κ A muſcle whome we declare to be hydde in the hamme.

Ψ The fourth muſcle of mouynge the fote, whoſe begynnyng is ſhewed wyth θ his ſeate where the tendon of the two fyrſte muſcles of mouynge the fote,

θ,κ groweth ſtubbernlye vnto hym, is noted with κ.

λ By λ is noted the inſertion of the tendon, whyche ſpryngeth from the two fyrſte and the thyrde of mouynge the fote.

μ In thys ſeate the ſhynne bone is ſene without fleaſh lykewyſe as a greate portion of the outer heade of the two lower heades of the thigh.

ν, The tendon of the eyghte muſcle of mouynge the foote.

ξ The tendon of the ſeuenth muſcle of mouynge the foote.

Ω Wyth thys karacter we haue thought expedient to ſhewe the legge on the ryght ſyde in thys thyrtenth table of muſcles, bowed downe or leanige to a ſtone, ſo that the neather ſeate or ſoole of the fote myghte the playnelyer appeare to the eyes, and that alſo the muſcles there ſhewynge them ſelues myghte after the order of inſition by lytle and lytle offer them ſel-

ϖ ues in the tables folowynge. And thus by ϖ is ſignified here the fyrſte lygament or thynne coueryng ſubſtaunce growynge to the firſte muſcle of mouyng the toes goyng alſo vnder into the ſoole of the fote in the ſteade of a brode tendon.

ρ The muſcle that bryngeth the greate toe inwarde from the other toes.

σ The muſcle of bryngyng the lytle toe frō the other toes.

τ,τ The fyrſte and the ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the fote, hangynge furth in a whole man from yͤ fourth of mouing yͤ fote, and he is put in hys owne place, in that fygure which Ω. ſheweth furth.

υ The tendon of the thyrde muſcle of mouynge the foote.

φ A portion of the fourth muſcle of mouynge the fote, whych in the whole man you ſe marked wyth Ψ.

χ A tendon cōmynge from the fyrſt, the ſeconde, and fourth muſcle of mouynge the fote and graft in the heele, although that χ, ſheweth priuatly here the holownes, ſene betwene the former parte of thys preſent tendon, and the hynder ſeate of the other muſcles, whyche occupyeth thys ſyde of the ſhynne.

Ψ,ω Parte of the ſhynbone wythout fleſhe neyther is he couered wyth muſcles before thinſition. ω Here are ſene porcions of muſcles whych occupye the backſyde of the ſhynne, beſyde the thre fyrſt muſcles of mouynge the fote.

The interpretation of the karacters of the fourtenth table of muſcles.

The fourtenth fygure of Muſcles.

THys is ye laſte table of expreſſing ye backe part of a man, lackyng here hys ſhoulders and his armes, and bendynge his knees, that he myght put furth to be ſene the ſoole of the foote of one of the legges. And beſide declaration of the knees, we haue alſo ſet forth the heade with the two firſt ioyntes of the necke, which heade ſhoulde ſhewe the fourth payre of the muſcles which moue the heade, otherwiſe we ſhuld be conſtrayned to make another table therof.

A,B The thyrde part of muſcles of mouynge the heade, grafte in the hynder parte of the heade, frome the rydge or poynte of the ſeconde tournynge ioynte of the necke.

C The ſwellyng furth of ye bone of ye ſute bone called *proceſſus mamillaris*, as well ſene in the whole figure as in the figure ſet at the knees.

D Here thys karacter with certayne other folowynge is proper to the fygure ſet betwene the knees, ſhewynge the ouerthwarte proceſſe of the firſte ioynte in the necke.

E The ſharppe poynte of the ſeconde ioynte or tournynges of the necke, and ſo E appoynteth the ſecond bone there.

F G The fourth payre of muſcles of mouynge the head, commynge from the firſte tournynge ioynte in the necke, and grafte in the nodle of the head.

H,I In the necke of the whole figure is ſhewed the fift payre of muſcles of mouinge the heade, which commynge from the hynder parte of the heade, implanteth in the ouerthwarte proceſſe of the firſt ioynte in the necke.

K,L The ſixte payre of muſcles of mouynge the heade, commynge frome the poynte of the ſeconde ioynte in the necke, and grafte in the ouerthwart proceſſe of the firſte.

M Parte of the thirde muſcle of mouynge the ſhoulder, chiefelye ſene where as he goeth furth frome certayne ouerthwart proceſſes of the ioyntes in the necke.

N The thirde of the muſcles that moue the backe.

O The ſeuenth muſcle of mouinge the backe.

P Thys karacter P placed in the loynes, noteth the nynth muſcle of mouyng the backe.

Q The eleuenth muſcle of mouynge the backe, hangynge here from his laſte inſertion, and ſhewynge

R the bought marked with R, where he geueth place

S to ye thyrtenth muſcle of mouynge the backe & S appoynteth his begynnynge.

T The thyrtenth muſcle of mouinge the backe, whoſe

V,X begynnynge is noted with V, and hys ende wyth X, which ſheweth alſo ye beginning of the fiftenth muſcle of mouynge the backe.

Y The fiftenth muſcle of mouynge the backe, whoſe

a hygheſt extremitie marked with a is hyd vnder the ſeuenth of mouynge the backe.

It is much expediente to beholde with dilygence, thys fourtenth table of muſcles, bycauſe of ye ſhape of the breſte and the compactyng of the rybbes, ſith it doeth mooſte exquiſitlye ſhewe the proceſſe of the ſayde rybbes as well as the other tables before.

And in ye ioynyng or faſtenyng together of the bones, we haue not hytherto in any place ſo exactlye ſhewed the knyttynge of the rybbes whereby they myght optayne theyr natural ſituation pertaynyng to theyr oblique duxions, as here. For I haue lefte to great a ſpace betwene the poynt of the huckle bone, and the blade of the twelfth rybbe of the breſte in the ſituation of the bones: Neyther was it very hard in theſe former tables of muſcles to finde oute the iuſte procedynge of the rybbes ſyth they remained continually in theyr proper places throughe the whole order of inſition. And beſyde that euery man doeth ſe although I do holde my peace, and ſpeake no more: that the outwarde muſcles of them which are betwene the rybbes doe ſhewe them ſelfe wythout any more teaching. In lykewyſe alſo, the huckell bone, the hyp bone, wyth the bone aboue the pryuy membres, called *os pubis*, requyre here no indicacion or ſhewyng wyth letters, but yt you maye in conferryng them together, repayre to the whole fygures of bones yf you nede inſinuation by caracters, yet haue we neuertheles on the bone aboue the pryuy membres adfixed, b ſhewyng the thynne coueryng, beyng there ſene in the hole of the ſayd bone.

b The ſyxte muſcle of mouyng the thygh hangynge forth from hys inſercion.

d The ſeuenth muſcle of mouynge the thyghe.

e Here hangeth forth ye nynth muſcle of mouyng the thyghe.

f,g A fleſhye parte, or els yf thou wylt, certayne pryuat muſcles, bryngyng forth the tenth muſcle of mouyng the thyghe here hangyng forth from theyr inſercion.

I The muſcle whych we haue ſhewed to be hyd in the hamme, whome Galen thoughte (but not truelye) to haue had the whole power of bowynge the hamme.

h,i h ſheweth hys ſpryngynge furth frome the heade of the thyghe, and by i is ſhewed hys inſertion into the forebone of the legge.

k,k The ſeuenth muſcle of mouyng the fote.

l The tendon of the eyght muſcle of mouing the fote, whoſe inſertion marked wyth m goeth into the

m ſmall bone of the inſteppe of the fote ſuſteynyng the ſame.

n,o,p,q, From the heele on the left fote hange four muſcles lyeng flat on ye grounde, beyng ye workers of the motions of the foote, n & o ſhewen the two fyrſt mouers of the foote p the thyrde, and q the fourth, but

r r ſet at the ryght ſyde of the heele ſheweth the inſertion of hys tendon.

Δ Δ doeth ſhewe the figure ſette here at the outſyde of the whole fygure by the ryghte foote, whyche by the order of inſition foloweth nexte after the ryght fote of the whole figure, and in the table of muſcles nexte before, we ſet it furth with thys letter Ω.

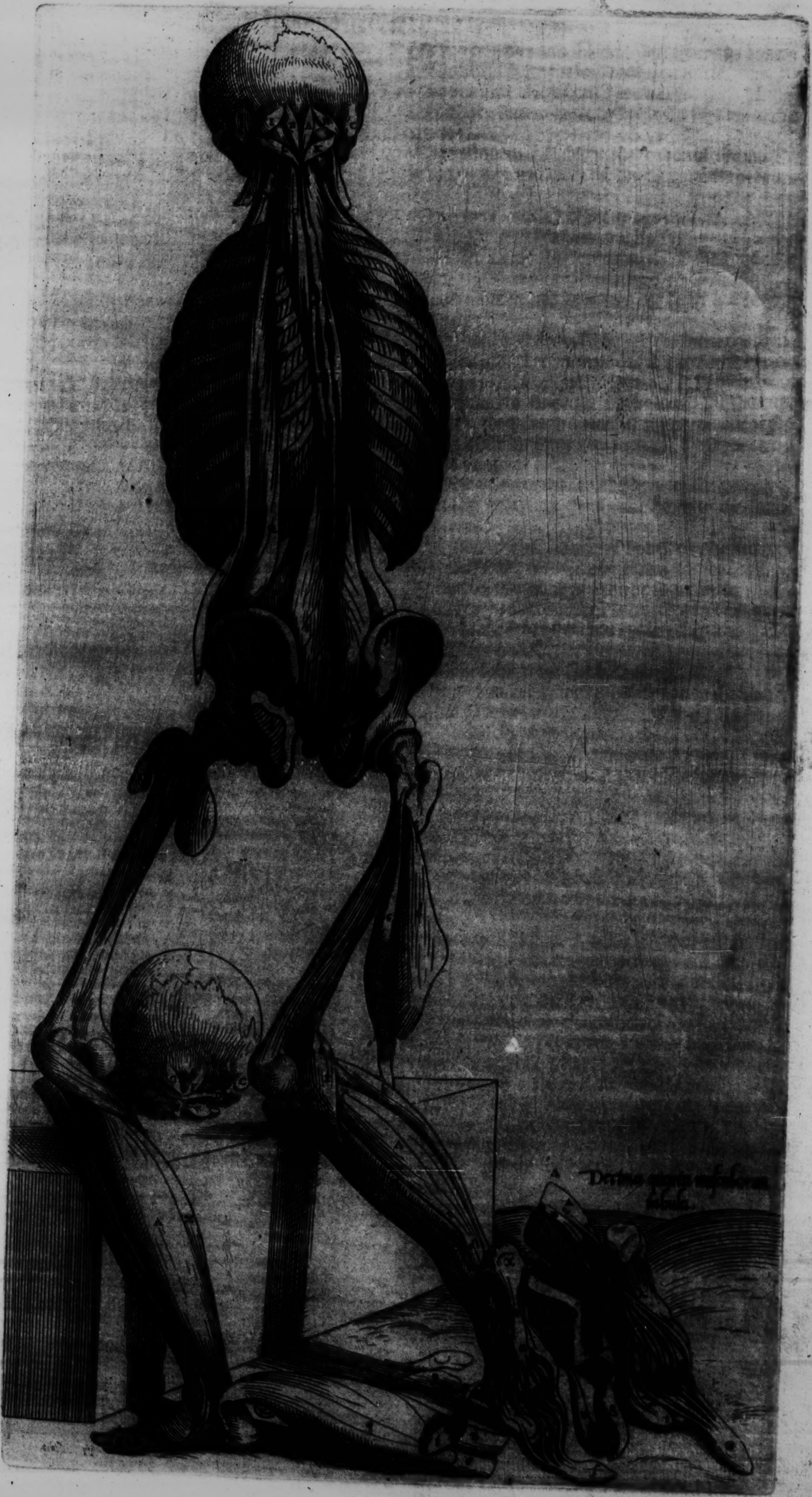
ſ The lygament of the fote hangynge frome the endes of the toes, whiche dyd growe to the muſcle of bowynge the ſeconde ioyntes of the foure toes marked here with Θ and fulfyllyng the office of a brode tendon in the ſoole of the fote.

t Here hangeth out a muſcle of bryngynge the great toe from the other toes.

u Here hangeth alſo a muſcle from his inſertion, whiche bryngeth the lytle toe outwarde frome the other toes.

Θ A muſcle bowynge the ſeconde bone of the four toes

x ſheweth



Decimaquarta musculorum tabula.

κ κ ſheweth his begynnynge ſpryngynge frome the
α heele, and α his partition into foure tendons. But by what reaſon the tendons of this muſcle are deuyded, & by what reaſon they ſende furth yͤ tendons whyche are vnder them in this righte foote of the greater fygure you haue it playnlye expreſte. Yet yf you wyll perpende them well it behoueth you to loke ſtedfaſtlye on the inner ſeate of the foure toes, althoughe the figure noted wyth Δ ſheweth lyke wyſe the ſame, in whome you ſhall ſee this muſcle hangynge furthe frome hys inſertion marcked wyth Θ.

β This fleaſhy lumpe is it by whoſe benefite the firſt ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the great toe is bowed and thys ſame marked with β hangeth downe in the figure appoynted by Δ.

Λ,Λ Λ the muſcle that boweth the ſeconde bone of the greate toe, γ ſet in the ryght legge ſheweth the begynnynge of thys muſcle, Λ in thys ſeate from the inſyde, this preſent muſcle bryngeth furth his tendon, whyche beganne in hys fleaſhye ſubſtaunce nighe to the karacter ε. Furthermore, in both theſe figures ſhewing the ſooles of yͤ feete, you ſhal find this tendon next the great toe marked with Λ.

Ξ Ξ Ξ the muſcle that boweth the thirde bone of the foure toes ς ſheweth his begynnynge ſomwhat
ς higher vnder the muſcle hidde in yͤ hamme, marked
κ with Τ and κ ſheweth a tendon ſpryngynge from the inſyde of his fleaſhye ſubſtaunce, whiche deuydeth in the ſoole of the fote into four tendons there
θ as you ſee θ offerynge them ſelues afterwarde into the foure toes.

λ,μ Here ſheweth him ſelfe the portion of muſcle, whiche amongeſt the mouers of the foote is numbred the fyfte.

λ A lūpe or moſſe of muſclous fleſh, brought furth into four portiōs, is ſtretched furth in tendons, whiche tendōs bow yͤ thyrd bone of the foure toes. And thys muſculous maſſe of fleſh is yͤ whoſe operation bryngeth the foure ſmall toes to the greate toe. And that you maye haue the moore perfecte knowledge of theſe tendōs and theſe portions of yͤ muſculous ſubſtaunce, we haue marked the tendon of bowynge the thyrde bone of the former toe with υ
υ and the muſcle of bryngynge the ſayde former toe to the great toe with μ.

The declaracion of the two fygures of the fyftenth table of Muſcles and of their karacters.

These two fygures of thys preſent table are kepte in lyke forme as the ryghte legge with yͤ fote in the fourtenth table, and the fyrſte of theſe fygures, in order of inſition or cuttynge commeth after that whyche Δ appoynted in the table before. And the latter figure of this table doeth ſuccede the fyrſte. Here enſue the notes or karacters of them bothe.

A1 The ſhynne bone.

B1 The hinder or leſſe bone of the ſhynne.

C1 Here hangeth downe the muſcle whyche is hydde in the hamme.

D E1 The fyfte muſcle of mouynge the foote, D ſheweth his begynnynge and E his tendon cōmynge downe grouelynge from the inſyde of the muſcle.

F1 The boughte into whom yͤ tendon runneth, whiche boweth the ſecond ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the greate toe.

G1 The bought in the whiche the tendon of the muſcle is caried, which boweth the thirde bone of the foure toes.

H1 The ſeuenth muſcle of mouynge the fote.

I1 The eyght muſcle of mouing the fote.

K1 The inſertion of the ſyxte muſcle of mouynge the foote.

L1 A muſculous heape bowynge the firſte bone of the foure toes.

M1 Smal bones ſet at the firſt ſpace betwene the ioyntes of the great toe, the name of it was founde from the ſhape of ſeſamy ſede, to whom it is very lyke.

N1 Here hangeth downe a muſculous ſubſtaunce, whiche recheth furth a portion to euerye one of the inſydes of the four toes, bryngynge the ſayde foure toes to the great toe.

O1 A muſcle bowyng the ſeconde bone of the great toe.

P1 A muſcle bowynge the thyrde bone of the foure ſmall toes.

Q1 A portion of the tendon of bowynge the ſeconde ſpace betwene yͤ ioyntes of yͤ greate toe ioyned with the tendon that boweth yͤ thirde ſpace betwene the ioyntes of yͤ foretoe. Theſe karacters folowing are proper to the other, which is the left fygure.

R2 The ſhynne bone.

S2 The leſſe bone of the ſhynne.

T2 A thynne couerynge lygament ioynynge the hinder bone of yͤ legge to yͤ ſhyn bone, where as theſe two bones open one agaynſt another.

V2 The ſeuenth muſcle of mouynge the fote, X thys waye the tendon of the ſeuenth muſcle is tourned o-
X Y uer vnder the bone lyke a dye, and is alſo hydde. Y ſheweth the inſertion of thys tendon in the bone of the inſteppe that ſuſteyneth the great toe.

a2 Another muſcle hyd vnder the .vii. beyng the eyght of mouynge the fote, whoſe inſertion b doeth ſhew, goinge into the bone of the fote holdynge vp the litle toe.

1,2,3. By theſe thre karacters in the latter or left figure, are ſhewed thre boughtes ordeyned for the muſcles goinge vnder into the neather part of the fote from the hinder ſeate of the ſhyn, & 1. ſheweth the bought or holones in whome the tendon of the fifte muſcle of mouyng the fote is caried, 2 ſheweth the bought to the tendon that boweth the thirde bone of the foure toes, but 3 ſheweth the bought whiche is ſet furth for yͤ tendō yͤ boweth yͤ .ii. ioynt of yͤ great toe.

c2 The fifte muſcle of mouyng yͤ fote hangeth downe on the grounde, beinge marked in the firſte figure with D & E, and in the ſeconde he is marked at hys
d inſertion with d.

e2 The muſculous heape that boweth the firſte bone of the foure toes, hangeth here downe from the bones of the fote, whych ye do ſee now bare and without fleaſhe.

The interpretation of the karacters of the ſyxtenth table of muſcles.

WE myght conuenientlye haue plaſed thys ſyxtenth table of muſcles nexte after the thyrde table, but bycauſe it is but only a part of the bodye, therefore we haue thoughte it good to ſet it here, wherin the inſide of the left thighe, the ſhynne of the foote is expreſte with all his muſcles, with alſo the holye bone, and the bone yͭ ioyneth to his lefte ſide, that yͤ tenth muſcle of mouynge the thigh myght the better be ſene, whiche in the whole table coulde not be ſo well ſene in yͤ part therof which occupieth yͤ inſyde of the hyp bone and alſo the holye bone, as he maye be here. And here folowe the karacters of thys table.

A, Sheweth the holye bone.

B The ſyde of the holye bone, to whome the left hyppe bone was ioyned.

C A lygament commynge from the holy bone, goyng into the appendans of the hyppe bone.

D Parte of the lefte bone of the priuye membres, whiche dyd ioyne to the right bone.

E Noteth the fourth ſynowe goinge vnder the thigh.

F,F The tenth muſcle of mouinge the thyghe, where F,F & G, marke thre of his partes with certayne inſcriptiōs where as he groweth furth muche fleaſhye in the inner ſeate of *Os pubis*, and of the inner ſeate of the hyppe bone, and where H, is ſet thys muſcle is ſomwhat ſtreyghter or narrower and turned to the bought ordeyned for him in the hyppe bone, and ſo brought furth to the great proceſſe of the thigh.

I Here is ſene a portion of the ſyxte muſcle of mouing the thigh.

A portion of the .vii. muſcle of mouinge the thighe.

K L M The fyrſte of mouyng the ſhynne, whoſe ſeat where he leueth into a tendon by the inner heade of the thigh is marked with M.

Δ N,O The ſeconde muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne, N & O ſhewe yͤ begynnyng of thys muſcle commyng frō yͤ knyttynge together of the holye bone. And M alſo although he be ſet on yͤ firſt muſcle, yet he ſheweth the ſeate of thys ſeconde muſcle where he leueth into a tendon.

P The nynth muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne is here ſene with a ſmall portion.

Q The eyght muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne.

R The thirde muſcle of mouyng the ſhynne, whoſe tendon lyke as of the firſt and the ſeconde muſcles of mouinge the ſhynne, maye be ſygnified with M, and he is ſoone perceyued where the tendons of the muſcles are grafte in the former ſeate of the ſhynne bone.

S,T The fyfte muſcle of mouyng the thighe, S ſheweth the latter part of this muſcle. And T ſheweth yͤ latter portion of yͤ fore part of this .v. muſcle of yͤ thigh.

V,V The fifte muſcle of mouinge the ſhynne.

X,Y Parte of the ſhynne bone withoute fleaſhe. But Y ſheweth the inner ancle.

a,b The firſt muſcle of mouynge the fote.

c A long thynne tendon and ſlender broughte furth frome the thynne muſcle of mouynge the foote beynge within the other muſcles

d The greateſt muſcle of makynge the calfe of the legge, beinge the fourth of mouynge the fote.

e The muſcle that boweth the thyrde bone of the four ſmall toes.

f Portion of the fyft muſcle of mouynge the fote beynge within the other muſcles.

g The tendon of the ſyxth muſcle of mouynge the foote.

h Certayne tendons ſtretchinge furth the toes.

i The muſcle which bryngeth the greate toe inwarde from the other toes.

❧ *The interpretation of the karacters of the xvii. fygure.*

THys ſeuententh table of muſcles ſhewing yͤ difference & procedynge of manye lygamentes, expreſſeth the whole bone of the thighe, with the ſhynne bone, and the leſſe bone of the ſayde ſhynne alſo, to whome their lygamentes yet remayne.

A,B C,D. The bone of the thigh.

B The heade of the thigh bone goinge into the cuppe of the hippe bone.

C,D The lower heades or endes of yͤ thigh bone ioyned together to the ſhynne.

E F G,H. The ſhynne bone.

F The hyghe procedynge of the vpper appendans of the ſhinne bone, which goeth into yͤ wreſt or holownes betwene the two neather heades of the thighe bone bringinge furth a ligament, which ſhal anone be marked with X.

G The bought of yͤ neather appendās of yͤ ſhin bone, into whome are broughte manye tendons of thoſe muſcles that occupye the foreſeate of the ſhynne.

H The inner ancle.

I,K The leſſe bone of the ſhinne, but K ſheweth priuately the vtter ancle.

L M The greateſt muſcle in the calfe of the legge, being the fourth of mouyng the fote, and amonge al other muſcles of the bodye he is in colour moſte blueſt. But M ſheweth perticulerlye the tendon of thys muſcle grafte in the bone of the heele, where as N ſheweth a ſmall portion of the firſte and ſeconde tēdons of the muſcles yͭ moueth the fote, which grow together within the fourth muſcle of mouynge the foote, and with him beinge knytte in one doe bothe together engrafte themſelfe in the heele.

O A rounde lygament ioynyng the bone of the thigh to the hyppe bone.

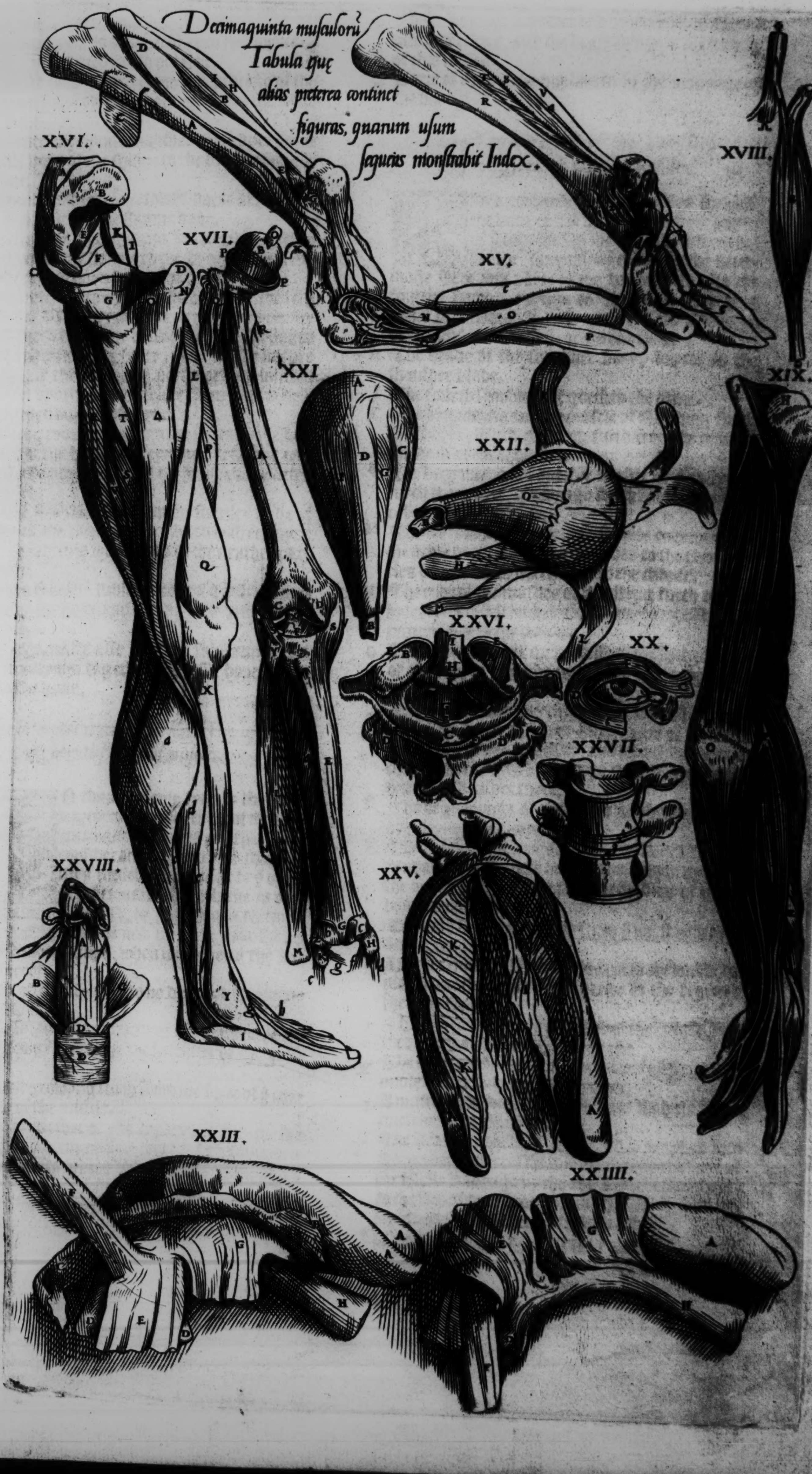
P A greate rounde compaſſynge lygamente, compaſſynge aboute the ioynte of the thigh with the hippe bone.

Q Portions of lygamentes taken awaye frome the great and vtter proceſſe of the thyghe into the ſubſtaunce of muſcles, and the chiefeſt of the ſeuenth of mouyng the ſhynne.

R Small portions of lygamentes alſo, commynge downe frome the roote of the leſſe and inſide of the thyghe, growynge oute of kynde or degeneratinge chiefelye into the eyghte muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne.

S A thinne couering lygament ſeruing to al the other ioyntes cōpaſſing about yͤ whole ioynte of yͤ kne excepte that parte, where the patell or yͤ panne of the knees ſette.

Decimaquinta muſculorũ
Tabula quę
alias preterea continet
figuras, quarum uſum
ſequens monſtrabit Index.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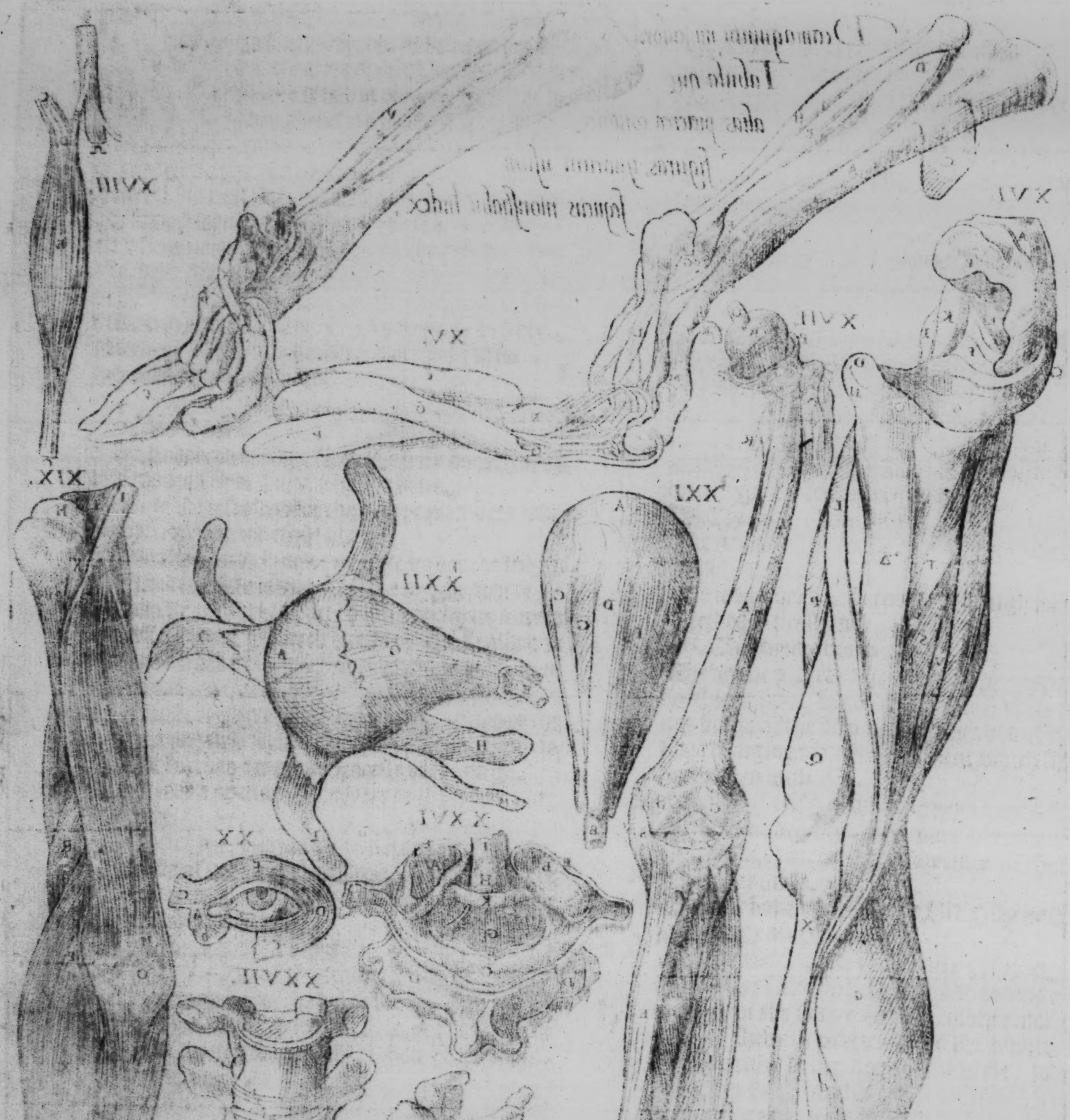


T A lygament properlye belongynge to the ioynt of the knee, faſtened at the outſyde therof.

V, And thys lygament is alſo peculier to the ioynte of the knee, and faſtened to his out ſyde.

X A lygament commynge frome the proceſſe of the ſhynne bone marked with F and grafte in the bone of the thigh.

Y A lygamente knyttynge together the vpper parte of the leſſe bone of the ſhinne to the bygger bone of the ſhynne.

Z A lygament byndynge the lower parte of the leſſe bone of the legge to the ſhynne bone.

a A thynne coueryuge lygament faſtenyng together the leſſe bone of the ſhynne to the bygger by all the ſpace where they open from eche other.

b,c Here is noted a lygamente bewrappynge the tendons aboute after the maner of a rynge, whyche are ſtretched furth frome the forſeate of the ſhynne to the vpper partes of the foote, and that the nature of him myght the better be perceyued by inſition we haue ſet hym deuyded alonge, yͤ one part of hym beinge turned ouer on the ſyde.

d A lygamente commynge from the ſhynne bone, and implanted at the heele, conteynynge certayne tendons deſcendynge thys waye to the neather partes of the foote.

e A lygament ſtretched out from the ſmaller bone of the legge to the heele beyng couered with certayne tendons goyng this way downe to the neather part of the foote.

f A lygament lyke the ſubſtaunce of a gryſtell, commynge from the inner ancle, and grafte in the inſide of the heele.

g Another lygamente alſo lyke the ſubſtaunce of a griſtell knyttynge together the leſſe bone of the ſhynne to the heele.

The interpretacyon of the karacters of the eyghtenth figure of muſcles.

IN thys preſente fygure the chiefe wrytters and mayſters of thys ſcience haue dilygentlye expreſt the conſiderations, and the ſhape of thys muſcle accordynge to yͤ order of inſition and that whiche is conteyned betwene Φ and Ω, is portion of a certayne ſynowe cut of both aboue and beneath, as it ſhalbe expounded moore fetlye, when we come to the karacters therof.

A A portion of this ſynowe to be deuyded into many braunches.

B Certayne ſpryngynges furth of the ſynowe noted with A goynge vnder the conſtitution of the muſcle.

C A lygament growyng furth from the bone of yͤ conſtitutinge of the muſcle.

D A metynge together of the lygamente and the ſynowe to faſhyon the muſcle, and the firſte diſtribution is made into fybres, and into the heade of the muſcle.

E The ſeate where the greateſt deuyſion is, of the fibres called the thynne ſkynnes and where the bealy of the muſcle doeth conſiſt.

F The commynge together and conmixtion, of the diuiſion of fibres, with the begynnynge of the tendon of this muſcle.

G Parte of the tendon implanted to the mouynge of the bone.

The interpretacyon of the karacters of the nyntenth table of muſcles.

THys nyntenth table of muſcles ſheweth the bone of the ſhoulder, and the bones of yͤ cubyte with the fibres deliuered frõ fleaſhe, compaſſynge aboute the vttermoſte ſeate and parte of the hande with alſo the fourthe ſynowe goynge to the arme that here moſte commodiouſlye the nature of the makynge of the muſcle maye appeare to our eyes.

H The heade of the ſhoulder bone, knytte to the ſhoulder blade.

I The fourth ſynowe that goeth to the arme.

K The begynnynge of the muſcle of thruſtyng furth the cubyte, which groweth furth from the roote of the head of the ſhoulder.

L The begynnynge of another muſcle of thruſtynge furth the cubyte, growynge furth frome the lower rybbe of the ſhoulder.

M The ſeate where the fourth ſynowe commynge to the arme doeth offre his braunches to the two muſcles whiche doeth ſtretche furth the cubyte.

N The ende of the muſcles of thruſtyng furth the cubyte, or their inſertion into the latter proceſſe of the bigger bone of the cubyte.

O The latter parte of the proceſſe of the bygger bone of the cubyte, whiche is alwaye ſeene wythoute fleaſh.

P There is ſene the fourth ſynowe goynge to yͤ arme where he faſteneth in the latter ſeate of the vtter ſwellynge of the ſhoulder, and offreth hys braunches to the muſcles bryngynge their begynnynges from the ſhoulder there.

Q The begynnynge of the latter and hynder muſcle of bowynge the cubyte.

R The heade of the longe muſcle, implanted in yͤ appendaunce of the leſſe bone of the cubyte nyghe to the wreſte puttynge the ſayde leſſe bone of the cubyte downwarde.

S The muſcle that ſtretcheth furth yͤ wreſt with a forked tendon.

T Another muſcle of ſtretchynge furth the wreſte, implanted at the backe of the hande in the region of the lytle fynger.

V The muſcle of the bygger bone of the cubyte, ſtretched furth, and bowinge the wreſte

X The muſcle that thruſteth furth the forefynger, the midle finger and the rynge fynger.

Y A muſcle by whome I ſhall declare the lytle finger chiefelye to be thruſte furth.

Z The fleaſhye parte of thys muſcle deuyded into thre tendons, wherof the one grafteth in the bone of the wreſte holdynge vp the thombe, the ſeconde into the firſte bone of the thombe, the thirde into the ſeconde and thyrde bone of the thombe.

a A muſcle by whoſe benefite the thombe is brought to the foreſynger.

The twentye fygure declarynge the muſcles of the eye lyddes.

Although the thirde table of muſcles at theſe karacters C,D,E, dyd ſomwhat entreate of theſe muſcles, yet haue we here placed this peculyer fygure, wherin A ſheweth the fyrſte muſcle of the eye lydde, and B wyth C ſhewe the begynnynge of the ſayde muſcle, D ſheweth the ſeconde muſcle whoſe begynning is noted with E. And F ſheweth the knyttynge together of them bothe.

The .xxj. and the .xxij. fygure conteynynge the declarations of the muſcles of the eyes.

Syth we might not in yͤ whole tables of muſcles, ſet furth the muſcles of the eye, we haue here taken furth the eye out of the heade, to declare the muſcles of the ſame, ſhewynge the figure therof to be beholden to the reader with dilygence. And in the fyrſte fygure the eye with his muſcles beynge yet in their proper ſeates on the one ſyde of the eye are declared. And the ſeconde table ſheweth the ſyxe fyrſte muſcles of the eye, lyinge frome their inſertion alonge on the grounde. The ſeuenth ſynowe reſerued ſtyll to the ſynowe of the ſyghte. But the declaration of their notes ſhalbe put furth or declared in the nexte pagyn folowynge.

A,1,2. The former ſeate of the eye where the cyrcle betwene the whyte and the blacke is, called in Latyne *iris*, becauſe it reſembleth the raynebowe.

B,1,2. The ſynowe of ſyght or viſiue, there cutte, where he fyrſte falleth into the ſeate of the eye from the ſcull.

C,D,E.1 Here on this ſide are ſene thre muſcles being yet no muſcle deliuered from his ſeate.

F,G,1 Of the ſpaces whiche are betwene the ſixt firſt muſcles beynge couered with fatte two ſpaces doe appeare in thys fygure.

H,I,K,L. M,N, The ſyxe fyrſt muſcles of the eye, but H noteth the muſcle by whome the eye is brought vpwarde, and I ſheweth hym by whome he is brought downwarde M & N, ſhewe them by whome he is tourned, aboute, K ſheweth him by whome he is broughte to the bygger corner or angyll of the eye and L by whō he is broughte to the leſſe corner of the eye.

O The ſeuenth muſcle of the eye, in no parte delyuered from the ſynow of ſyght, ſaue that he is vtterly clenſed from all that fatte that couered him.

The interpretation of the .xxiij. the xxiiij and the .xxv. fygures beynge of the muſcles of the tongue.

And the thre and twentyeth fygure doeth ſhewe the tongue wyth hys muſcles alſo, delyuered from the reſt of the bodye, and beynge at the ryghte ſyde, ſhewynge ſo nigh as may be the nature ⁊ ſituation of yͤ muſcles of the ryghte ſyde. The foure ⁊ twēty fygure hathe all thynges that the thre and twentye hathe, ſaue onelye that the fyrſt and nynth muſcle of the tongue myghte ſomwhat better expreſſe here theyr natural courſe then in the thre and twentye, we haue bowed agayne vpwarde, the thyrde and ſeuenth muſcles of the tongue, leuyng the fyft hangeth downe from his inſertion.

The fyue and twentye fygure hathe nyne muſcles of the tongue cut awaye, ⁊ the tongue is there ſene deuyded accordynge to hys longytude, the lygament of the tongue beynge here taken awaye from bothe the bodyes of the ſame, the ſuperficiall and outwarde of the ſayde bodies, which is helde together with a lygament there appearing, and the conſtruction and makynge of the tongue of man is lykewyſe as you ſee here paynted.

A,A,A, 1,2,3. A portion of yͤ tongue ſene in yͤ mouth gaping before the inſition, yet couered wyth his coate, ſeruing to it ſelfe and to the whole mouth, the ſtomacke and the ſharpe arterye.

B,B 1 Thys lyne ſheweth parte of the forſayde coate, cut from the mouth, by the ſydes of the neather Jawe for the portion of the tongue beynge here, as it is ſene no where els vpon the lyne, is yet clothed with the ſayde cote, and that whyche is ſene here vnder the cote is in no wyſe couered with that cote.

C,1 A portion of this foreſayde coate, whiche we haue here cutte awaye frome the innooſte parte of the mouthe and the tongue therwith alſo.

D D 1,2 The firſt muſcle of the tongue.

E,1,2. The thirde muſcle of the tongue.

F,1,2 The fyft muſcle of the tongue.

G,1,2. The ſeuenth muſcle of the tongue.

H,1,2 The nynth muſcle of the tongue.

I,3 The lygamente of the tongue to whome the fybres or ſmall lynes of the bodyes of the tongue are broughte.

K,K,3. A kynde of fibres of the right ſyde of the tongue.

L,L,3. A kinde of fibres of the left ſyde of the tongue.

The declaratyon of the .xxvj. fygure of the lygamentes of the head, and of the lygamētes .i. and ij. ioyntes of the necke.

This preſent fygure doeth expreſſe the firſte and ſeconde tournynge ioyntes of the necke, declared and drawen furth on the backeſide with their lygamentes. Here foloweth the deſcription of the karacters theron affixed.

A,B,C, The fyrſte tournynge ioynte of the necke, knytte to the ſecond. But A ſheweth properly the ryght boſome or boughte of the ſayde fyrſt turnynge ioynte, whiche receaueth the ryghte heade of the bone of the nodle, and B ſheweth the lefte boughte into whome the lefte heade of the nodle bone goeth, but C ſheweth yͤ ſeate of yͤ fyrſte tournyng ioynte where the other ſpondels or tournynge ioyntes doe ende into the ryghte bone of the backe

D D G,H, The ſeconde tournyng ioynte of the necke.

E,E,E. A thynne couerynge lygament knyttynge the firſt ioynte

ioynte of the necke to the ſeconde.

G The bodye of the.ii.ioynte of the necke bryngynge furth hys tothe or ſharpenes.

H The tothe or ſharpe proceſſe of the ſeconde toynte of the necke.

I A rounde lygament grafte in the bone of the nodle from the tothe of the ioynte.

K An ouerthwarte lygamente conteynynge the tothe in hys bought whyche bycauſe of the ſayde tothe is hydde in the firſte tournynge ioynte.

¶ The interpretation of the .xxvii. fygure.

AND thys ſeuen and twentye fygure ſheweth two ioyntes of the breſte, paynted out of a chyldes body on the forparte in whome 1 ſheweth the gryſtell of the vppermoſte ioynte goinge betwene the lower appendans of the bodye, and the bodye it ſelſe, 2 ſheweth the lower appendauns of the ſayde ioyntes. 3 ſheweth a gryſtellye lygament going betwene the appendaunce of ẏ vpper and ẏ neather ioynte. 4 ſheweth ẏ vpper appendaunce of ẏ neather ioynte, & 5 ſheweth the gryſtel that knytteth together the ſayd appendaunce to his ioynte.

The.xxviii.fygure ſhewynge the muſcles of the ſtrayte gutte.

A, HEre is a portion of the ſtrayte gut, with his muſcles cutte from the bodye, which we vſe to leue in the bodye whyles we take oute the other guttes.

B The ſtrayte gutte.

C Two muſcles whiche after the expulſion of excrementes, drawe the ſayde gutte vpwarde agayne.

D A muſculous ſubſtaunce growynge to the roote of the yarde, whiche in women is ioyned to the lower parte of their ſhape. Furthermore, by D is ſhewed the ſeate from whom two muſcles growe furth into the yarde.

E A circle or compaſſynge muſcle lettynge or forbyddynge the excrementes to goe furth wythout conſent of the wyll.

The interpretatyon of the karacters of fourtene figures of the wynde pype.

IN the firſte fygure is expreſt the foreparte of the bone lyke v delyuered here frome all hys muſcles with alſo the foreſeate of the wynde pype and the ſtalke of the ſhape of the arterye, whiche conſiſteth in the necke, beinge yet no muſcle of the ſayde wynde pype taken awaye. And thoſe muſcles that be here ſene, ſhalbe declared by the karacters folowyng.

The ſeconde fygure ſheweth the ſame on the ryght ſide as in ẏ firſt, although we haue not kept here ſo great a portion of ẏ ſtalke of ẏ ſayd ſharpe artery, and we haue frō hence alſo cut the vpper ſydes of the bone lyke v.

The thyrde table aunſwereth in all thynges to the ſeconde, ſaue that thys ſheweth on the backe parte thoſe thinges whiche the other ſhewed on the ſyde, and that here for that purpoſe and cauſe are expreſſed the vpper ſydes of the bone, whiche is lyke thys letter v called in Latyne *Hyoides*.

The fourthe ſetteth furth the former ſeate of the wynde pype wyth a portion of the ſtalcke of the ſharpe arterye, the bone called *Hyoides*, beynge cutte awaye with the muſcles frome the ſame bone and frome the breſte bone, whyche goeth to the wynde pipe, here is yet reſerued of ẏ comon muſcles of the wynde pype, the fyfte and the ſyxte, and the muſcles belongynge onelye to the couer of the wynde pype.

The fyfte fygure varieth nothynge in the order of cuttynge frome the fourth ſhewynge verye well the ſame as dyd the fourth to be ſene at hys lefte ſyde.

The ſyxt doeth ſo ſhew on the backeſyde, the wynde pype delyuered frō ẏ reſt of ẏ ſtalke of ẏ ſharpe arterye, ſo that we haue not left any portion neather of the ſtomacke neather of anye common muſcle, yet haue we in the meane ſpace taken awaye none of the gryſtels of the wynde pype from their ſeate.

The ſeuenth conteyneth the wynde pype on hys ryght ſyde ſo expreſſelye that hys couer is nowe cut awaye, with the muſcles alſo, whyche dyd knyt the ſeconde of the gryſtels to the fyrſte. Furthermore, the lower proceſſe of the fyrſt gryſtels on this ſide, is delyuered frome the ſeconde, and the fyrſte is in ſuche maner turned ouer forwarde from the ſeconde, that the myddle ſeate of the firſt carthelage or gryſtell is ſene on the backeſyde all naked.

The eyght differeth from the ſeuenth in thys, that we haue here cutte awaye the ſtrayte muſcles of thoſe foure whyche knytte the thyrde carthelage to the ſeconde, and the ſeconde carthelage appeareth here moſt bare or vncouered.

The nynth doeth varye from the eyght in that, that we haue taken awaye here, beſyde thoſe muſcles of late reherſed, other foure oblyque muſcles of ioynynge the thyrde to the ſeconde, and afterwarde two more ſette at the thirde roote of the gryſtell, reſeruing onely with the thre griſtels ẏ muſcles that knit the thirde to the firſte.

The tenth offreth him ſelfe to be ſene at the former ſeate of the wynde pype, the firſte gryſtell beynge taken awaye, and nothinge but the muſcles with the ſeconde and thyrde cartelage or gryſtels (which muſcles doe ioyne ẏ thyrd gryſtel to the thyrde) appearynge.

The eleuenth ſerueth not to declare the muſcles of the winde pype, but we haue drawen thys wyth the other two folowynge ſhewynge the wynde pype becauſe of the tongue. Here the wynde pype is expreſſed fre frō the reſt of the ſtompe of the ſharpe arterye and hys common muſcles, whiche hauyng ſtyll his couer, doeth leane vpon hys backe and hynder parte ſhewing his vpper face.

The twelfth differeth frō the eleuenth in that thys conteyneth the lower ſeate of the wynde pype, whiche is ſet furth vnto you.

The thyrtenth table varyeth frome the twelfth in

Maystar Banistar is my name

And with my hand I wrot this same

thys onelye that it repreſenteth to vs the openyng of the wynde pype or the lyghtell tongue to be more ſhutte together and ſhytte in, then in the other.

Here foloweth the declaration of the karacters.

A In the fyrſte 2 and 3 note the bone called *Hyoides*, not fullye delyuered from his thinne couerynges or pinnicles.

B In the firſte 2 and 3 ſhewe the lower ſyde of the bone *Hyoides* bounde vnto the vpper proceſſe of the gryſtell lyke a ſhylde, which C doeth ſhewe at 2.3.

C and 4.

D In the firſt and yͤ thirde, the hygher ſyde of yͤ bone *Hyoides* is noted cut a way there from yͤ ſet where as

E E is wrytten.

F A muſcle ſpryngynge furth from the lower ſeate of the bone *Hyoides* and grafte in the lower ſeate of the firſt carthelage or griſtel.

In the firſt fygure bothe the ryghte and the left are ſene, but in the ſeconde the ryght onely.

G A muſcle brought from the ſheith of the hyndre bone into the lower ſeate of the firſte griſtell. The fyrſte alſo expreſſeth bothe the right and the lefte, but the ſeconde expreſſeth no moore but a portion of the right muſcle.

H The ſtomacke or hys necke ſene at 2.3 and 5.

I A muſcle commyng from the latter ſeate of the ſtomacke, grafte in the ſyde of the gryſtel whiche ſheweth lyke a ſhylde, and the thyrde ſheweth almoſte all the ryght and the lefte, and chiefelye the begynnynge of them both. The ſeconde ſheweth the ryght with a verye ſmall portion of the lefte. The fift expreſſeth the inſertion of the lefte, as lykewyſe the fyrſte and the fourth doe alſo ſhewe the inſertion of them bothe.

K Here are two muſcles vnknowen to the profeſſours of diſſection, ſpryngyng frō the bone lyke v & grafte in the roote of the couer of the wynde pype, theſe are ſene in yͤ ſeconde, yͤ thyrde and yͤ fourth fygure.

L *Epiglottis* is called in Englyſhe the couer of the winde pype, whiche is ſene in the ſeconde fygure, and afterwarde at .3.4.5.6.and.11.

M Certayne kernels ioyned to the roote of the throte, at the ſydes of the ſharpe arterye at.2.3.4.and 5.

N A muſcle ſtretched furth frome the firſt gryſtell to the ſeconde, or the vtter muſcle of ioynynge the firſte carthelage to the ſeconde. In the firſte is ſene parte of the ryghte muſcle and of the left, and both of them appeare whole in the fourth.

O A muſcle ſtretched frome the ſeconde griſtell into the firſte, or the inner muſcle on the other ſide of the which do knyt the ſeconde carthelage or gryſtel, to the firſt, and the lefte is onely ſhewed in the fifte.

P A muſcle bryngynge his begynnynge in the backe parte frome the lower ſeate of the ſeconde gryſtell and grafte in the thirde gryſtell. The ſyxte ſheweth the lefte and the ryghte. The ſeuenth ſheweth the ryght and ſomwhat the lefte.

Q The ſeate of the foreſayde muſcle in the eyght and the nynth.

R A muſcle commynge frome the ſyde of the ſeconde griſtell, and graft in the thyrde gryſtel, the ſeuenth and eyght ſhewe only the ryght.

S The bought or holownes of the ſeconde carthelage noted in the eyght and the nynth, to whome the neather proceſſe of the firſt gryſtel noted with T in the eyght and nynth doeth growe.

V A muſcle obteynynge his ſituation in the rote of yͤ thyrde gryſtel. The ſyxte repreſenteth thys muſcle on bothe ſydes. The ſeuenth ſheweth a portion of the ryght and the lefte, and the eyghte ſheweth alſo the ryght.

X In the nynth figure is ſhewed a bought into whom falleth a muſcle occupyenge the roote of the thirde gryſtell on the other ſyde expreſte with thys karacter V.

a A muſcle ſpringynge frome the whole length of the fyrſt carthelage and graft in the thirde, or the muſcle that coupleth the thirde to the fyrſte, the tenth fygure ſheweth the righte with a, and the left with

b b, the fyrſte gryſtell beynge taken awaye. The ſeuenth, the eyght and the nynth doe expreſſe yͤ whole muſcle on the ryght ſyde noted with a and the higher ſeate of yͤ left, for which cauſe I haue ſet in theſe fygures b.

c The vpper ſeate of the lyghtel tonge or yͤ openyng place, whiche is in the myddle of the wynde pype, is ſene in this fygure.

d The lower parte of the tongue, whiche we haue more openlye expreſſed in the thirtenth then in the twelfte.

e,e Two holwtes of either ſyde one, which when yͤ lyghtel tongue or the openyng place is ſhyt & cloſed do appeare in the lower ſeate of the ſayde tongue at the ſydes: bothe in the twelfeth and thyrtenth fygure.

f A certayne hardenes lyke the hardenes of a brawne called in Latyne *Callus*, apeerynge in the myddle of the thyme or openyng place where he chiefely conteyneth him in the thirtenth.

g Leſt yͤ gryſtels not marked with any letters might cauſe anye difficultye or hardnes of vnderſtandynge, we ſhall ſomwhat note theym wyth letters, as here after you ſhall perceyue. g noteth the fyrſte griſtell offerynge hym ſelfe in the firſte figure, and afterwarde in the 2.4.5.12.13.

h The fyrſt gryſtell in the thyrde fygure and in the 6.7.8.9 offering him ſelfe on the backſide

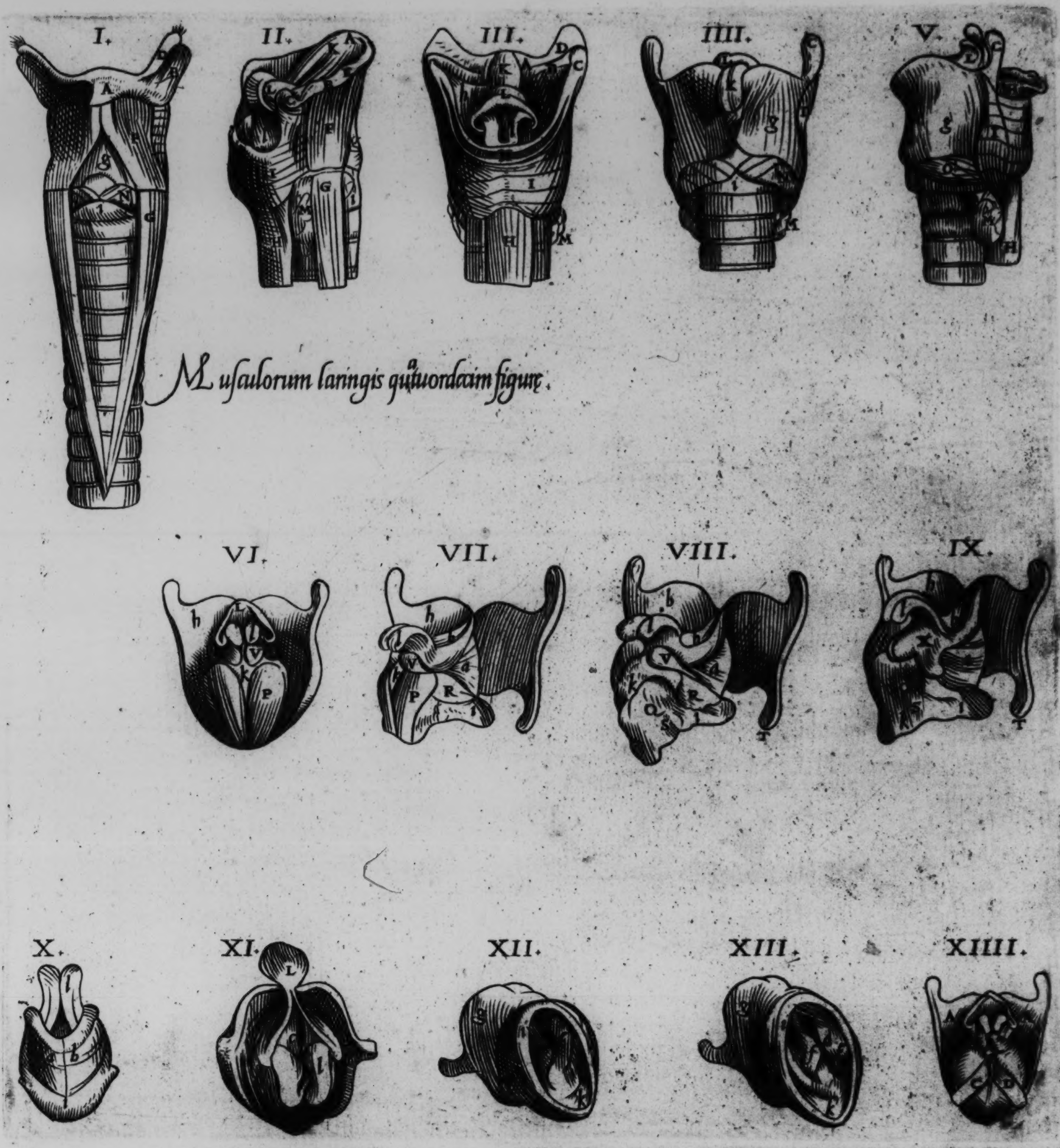
i The ſeconde gryſtel ſene on the fore ſide in the firſt 2.4.5.7.8.9.10.12.13.

k The ſeconde gryſtel ſene on the backeſyde in the ſyxte.7.8.9.11.12.13.

l The thyrde gryſtell ſene in the ſeconde.3.6.7.8.9.10.11.

The declaration of the fourtenth fygure.

THe fourtenth differeth frome the ſyxte in that that thys ſheweth priuatlye the muſcles, whiche I haue ſene drawen furth from the ſharpe poynte of the ſeconde gryſtell, to the lower proceſſe of the fyrſte gryſtell, and by A & A, is ſhewed the fyrſte gryſtell of the wynde pype B ſheweth the poynte of the ſecond gryſtell, but C & D appoynte two muſcles takynge theyr begynnyng from the poynte of yͤ ſeconde gryſtell, and grafte in the fyrſte gryſtel.


I.
II.
III.
IIII.
V.
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VII.
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IX.
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XI.
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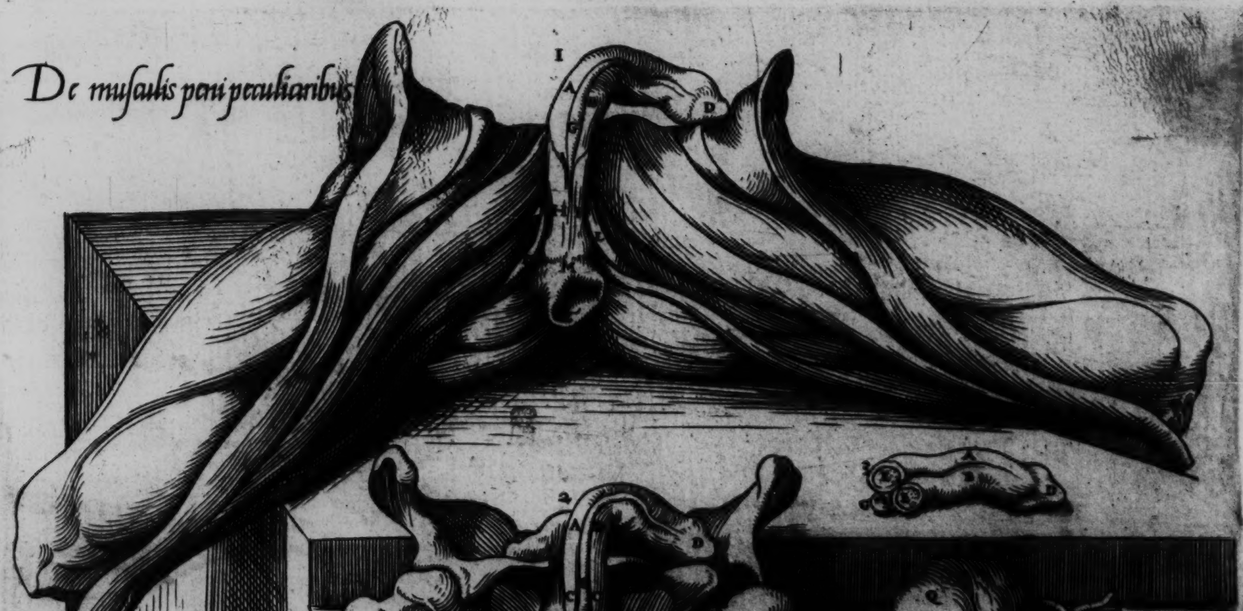
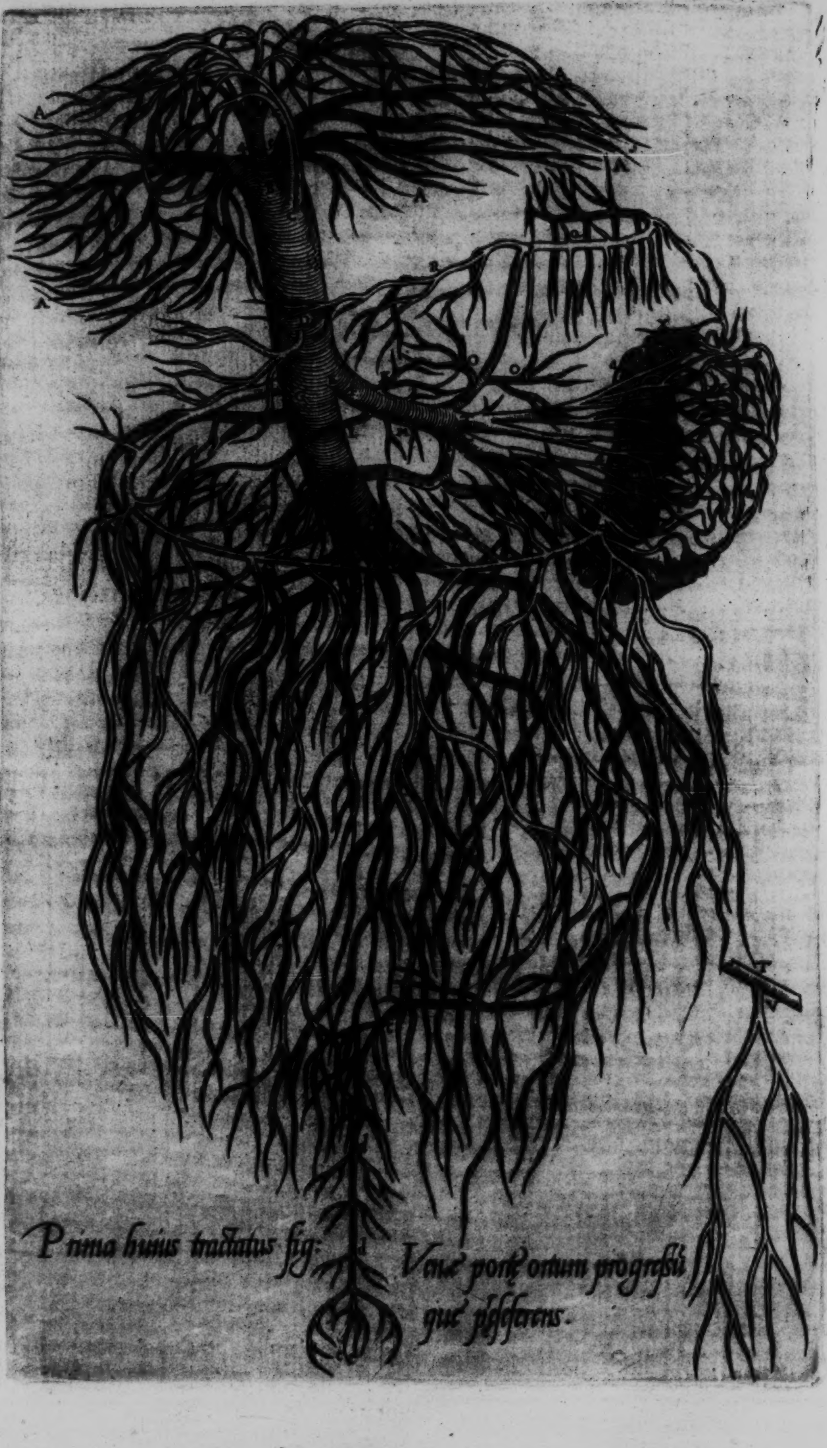
Muſculorum laringis quatuordecim figurę.



De muſculis peni peculiaribus



Prima huius tractatus fig:

Venæ portæ ortum progreſſūque proferens.

The interpretacion of the karacters of the table, whiche ſheweth the muſcles of the yarde.

1 The fyrſte fygure of this body layde groueling on the table, yf you caſt your eye towarde the place of the priuye membres, doeth ſhewe the thyghes ſtretched furth on both ſydes, with yͤ body of the yarde, and the purſe or bagge wherin yͤ ſtones or teſticles are conteyned, with alſo the ſayde teſticles, the ſkyn, the fat, the veynes, the ſynowes and the arteries in euery place cut awaye.

2 The ſecond figure ſheweth almoſt the bare bones, which be ioyned to the ſides of the holy bone yͭ is to ſaye: the haunche bone and the hyppe bone, and to theſe hange yet certaine portions of yͤ thigh bones, with the muſcles of the arce and of the yarde, which we haue cauſed to hange frome their ſpryngynge furth, that the begynnynge of the bodyes of the yarde and the vrine, and of the common wayes to the ſede myght there be ſene where he is bowed vpwarde vnder the bone of the priuye membres.

3 The thyrde ſheweth the yarde to be cutte ouerthwartlye, that the ſubſtaunce of the bodyes of the yarde with the goinge together of thoſe bodyes: and howe the wayes of the ſeede and the vrine are knitte vnto them, might the better be ſene.

4 The fourth fygure ſheweth to be ſene the whole yarde here ſtretched furth with the bladder that the proper muſcles of the necke of the bladder mighte be perceyued.

A,B,1,2, 3.4. Two bodyes of yͤ yarde, which do cõſtitute and make in maner the whole yarde.

C,C,2,4. The ſpryngynge furthe of the two bodyes of the yarde.

D,1,2,3, 4. The head of the yarde called *glans*, which ſome cal the prepuſe or vpper ſkynne thynkyng it not meete to call it by the name of *glans*.

E,E,3. A ſubſtaunce of the bodyes of the yarde lyke to a tode ſtocke or muſrumpe and is redde.

F,3. A ioynynge together one with the other of the bodyes of the yarde, and the ſynowye ſubſtaunce, whiche lyke a circle compaſſeth aboute the foreſayde ſubſtaunces.

G,1,2,3. The waye of yͤ bladder ſeruynge as well to the vrine as to the ſede.

H,I,1,2. The two firſt muſcles of the yarde, kepynge theyr ſeate in the fyrſt figure and in the ſeconde hangyng downe from theyr beginninge.

K,L,1,2. The two latter muſcles of the yarde, or the thyrde and fourth, whiche in the firſte figure or whole, and in the ſeconde are hangynge downe frome theyr inſertion.

M,1,2. A muſcle compaſſyng aboute lyke a circle, the ende of the ſtrayghte gutte, and is the authour of purginge the excrementes.

N,4 The muſcle of the necke of the bladder, reſtraynyng the vrine that it maye not fall furth withoute conſent of oure wyll.

O,O,2. A pannicle or thynne coueringe occupying the holes of the bones aboue the priuye membres.

P,2. A rounde lygament commynge frome the hyppe bone, graffe in the rounde heade of the thigh.

Q.4 The bodye of the bladder.

R.4 A karnellye bodye, receauynge the inſertion of the veſſels that cary forth the ſede.

S,S.4 Small portions of the wayes through whome the vryne is brought from the reynes into the bladder.

T,T,4. Small portions of the wayes that caſte forthe the ſede into yͤ necke of the bladder. We haue not marked here wyth caracters the muſcles whyche in the fyrſt fygure dyd compaſſe the thyghe aboute, bycauſe they are moſte diligẽtly ſet forth in the tables of muſcles.

The declaratyon of the karacters of the great vayne called vena porta, delyuered from all the partes whyche are aboute it.

A,A,A,etc. Vyth theſe caracters are ſhewed fyue ſpryngynges or braunches forth, of *Vena porta*, ſprede abrode ouer al the bodye of the lyuer, and expreſſing here as it were the forme or ſhape of the lyuer accordyng to hys holow ſyde.

1,2,3,4. 5. Theſe nõbres ſhewen the fyue braunches of this *Vena porta*, (excepte ſometyme they are fewer) of whõ the body is conſtituted, or in to whome the ſayd bodye or ſtalke is degeſted into the ſubſtaunce of the lyuer.

B, In thys place the great vayne, called *Vena porta*, is ſene where he is ſene fyrſt cleare yf al the ſubſtaũce of the lyuer, and greateſt, and alſo moſte longeſt.

C,C, Two ſmale braunches goyng into the veſſel of coler ſette in the holowe ſeate of the lyuer.

D A veyne runnynge furth to the backe ſyde of the lower necke of the ſtomacke.

E In thys place the *Vena porta* is parted into two great trunckes or ſtockes.

F, The lefte truncke or ſtocke and the hygher.

G The right truncke or ſtocke and the lower.

H A veyne crepyng through the right ſyde of the bottome of the ſtomacke, geuynge out his ſmal braunches both to that ſeate, and to the right parte of the vpper pannicle of the caule.

I, A veyne geuen furth to the longe gutte called *Duodenum*, and to the be ginning of the hungry or faſtinge gut called *Ieiunum*.

K An arme or braunche goynge furth with certayne ſmal braunches into the ryghte region of the knob or ſwellynge of the mawe in that place where it loketh towarde the backe.

L A veyne runnynge furth in the ryghte ſeate of the lower pannicle of the caule and to the great gutte, by the whiche he is broughte to the ſayde great gut called *colum*.

M Certayne ſpryngynges furth ſprede abrode frõ the lefte truncke or ſtocke into the karnellye and glandilous bodye of the neather ſkynne of the caule.

N A notable veyne clymmynge crokedlye vp vnder the mawe (where the mawe doeth leane vnto the backe, towarde the higheſt necke of him. To the

O whiche place before he commeth, he bringeth furth a circle or braunche on both ſydes marked wyth o.

ſprede on the mawe on the ſame ſyde where he lyeth
P to the backe. And P ſheweth the reflection of thys
preſente veyne, by the ryght ſyde of the necke of the
Q mawe, in to the former ſeate of the ſame. But Q ſheweth yͤ other part of thys veyne procedyng in order and compaſſynge aboute the ſayde necke lyke a crowne. The ſhadowe wherewith we haue ſomwhat garniſhed this veyne, here as in yͤ other declaratiō of veynes, ſynowes ⁊ arteries, doth make a knowledge or diſſeueryng of the part of yͤ vayne brought furth into the hynder end more hydde, partes from that ſeate, whiche is ſene on the former parte or whiche is nexte to the eyes.

R A braunche of a veyne compaſſynge aboute the vpper necke of the mawe, whyche goynge and procedynge by the vpper partes therof ſendeth certayne braunches to the neather mouthe of the mawe caſtynge abrode manye ſmall circles or braunches, in the procedynge of the ſayde mawe bothe to the former part and the hynder.

S A ſomwhat bygger veyne runnynge furth wyth plentiful circles or braunches into the neather pannicle of the caule, and to the arce gutte by whyche waye he is ſtretched furth to the mawe or ventrycle.

T,T A deuydynge or ſtretching furth of the left truncke or ſtocke, where he goeth to the ſplene.

V A lytle veyne deuyded into the lefte ſeate of the lower pannicle of the caule, whoſe roote (bycauſe it is nowe and then wantynge) we haue ſette it furth in the whole fygure, expreſſynge hys order in the peculyer fygure, whiche we haue ſet beneth by hym ſelfe, wherin *T* ſheweth a veyne ſtretched furth to the ſplene, beynge cutte of, at bothe endes, where thys preſente veyne is appoynted to vs by thys letter *V*.

X,X A veyne commyng from the braunches that goe to the hygheſt parte of the ſplene, and goynge to the lefte ſyde of the ventricle.

Y Here is alſo a like veyne to yͤ whych both yͤ *X,X* dyd note and ſhewe.

Z A veyne creppynge to the lefte ſeate at the bottome or neather parte of the ventricle, offerynge manye braunches to the mawe and to the vpper pannicle of the canell.

a,a,a,a By theſe karacters is ſhewed the diſtribution of the veynes into the ſubſtāce of the ſplene ſo thicke that they ſhewe the verye ſhape of the ſplene amongeſt them ſelues.

b,b,b. The fyrſte order or goynge furthe of the ryghte truncke of *Vena porta*, into the place called *meſenteriū*, and theſe veynes there ſpredde abroade are called *meſeraica, media & lactea*, that is to ſay: the myddle and the whyte or mylkye vayne.

c A vayne ſtretched furthe on the greate gutte called *colum* otherwyſe the arſe gutte where he is led furth ferder to the ſtrayte gutte.

d,d Here is ſhewed a vayne creapynge vnder the ſtrayte gutte, with braunches caried furth on the ſayde gutte as thys vayne doeth goe.

e,e Twyges of ſmall vaynes compaſſynge aboute the ende of the ſtrayte gutte.

¶ *The declaratyon of the karacters of all the holowe vaynes accordyng to the delineation, whych thys pagyn folowyng putteth furth.*

A, A, A. THeſe thre karacters note the ſpryngyng furth from the holowe vayne where he groweth to the lyuer, diſtributed abroade in euerye place on the gibboſite of the lyuer towarde the lefte ſyde, with very manye braunches. But the other ſpryngynge furth in to the ryghte ſyde of the lyuer wyth manye ſmall braunches, we haue lefte withoute karacters, likewyſe as we haue lefte the ſpryngynge furth of the holow vayne withoute karacters alſo, neyther haue we any thynge priuatlye marked on the ryght ſyde, leſte we ſhoulde therewith haue darkened the declarations, for the whiche cauſe you maye ſee the ryghte ſyde is moore clearer frome karacters then the lefte.

a, Theſe thynne braunches commynge furth frome the holowe ſyde of the lyuer are ſette vnder yͤ great braunches growyng forth marked wyth *A*.

B The ſeat of the holowe vayne conſyſting betwene the gibboſyte of the lyuer and the myddryfe.

C The left braūches ſpryngyng forth of twayne, with the holowe vayne offreth to the myddryfe, from the whyche come certayne circles to the infoldynges of the harte.

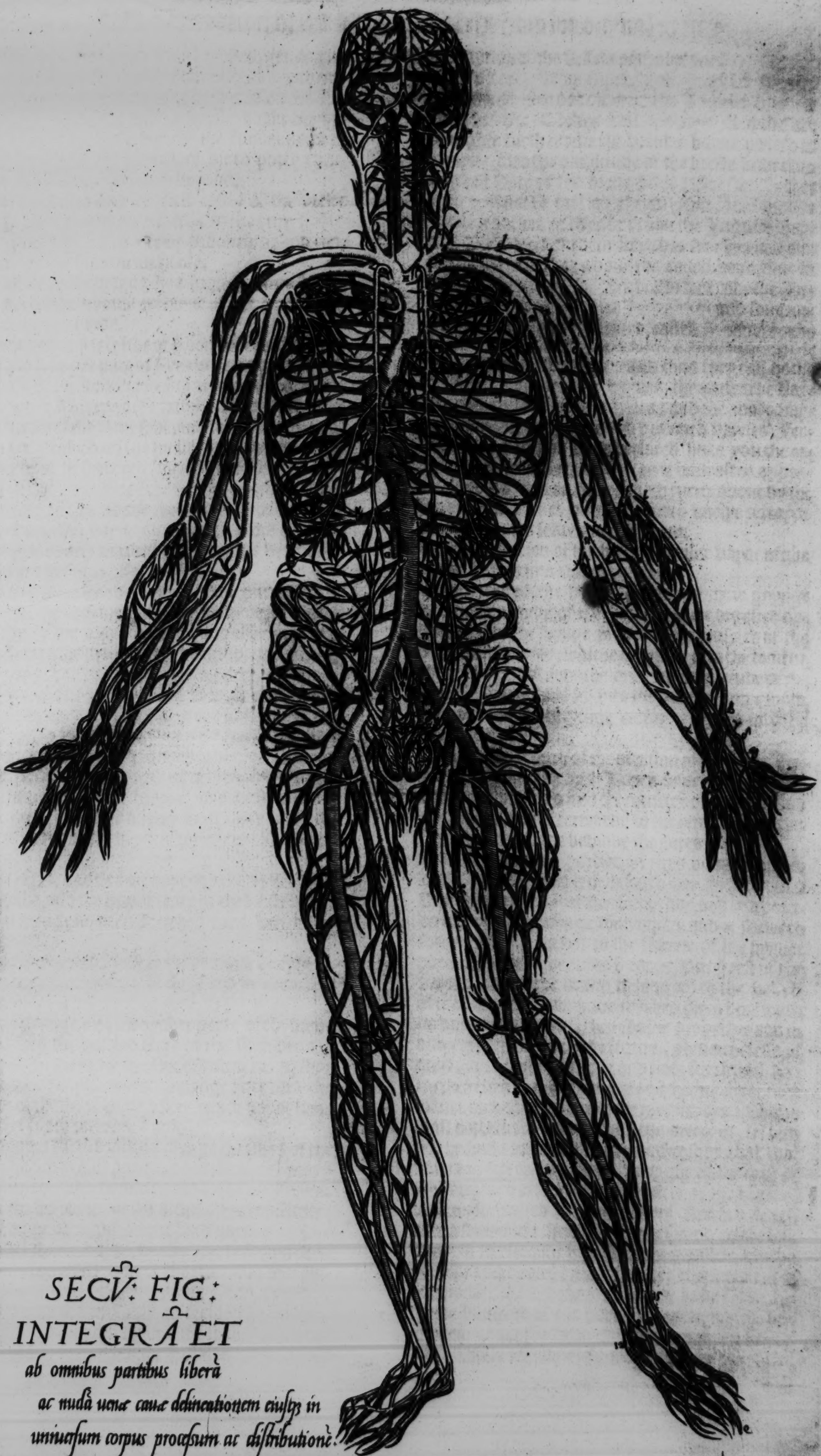
D The necke of the holow vaine goyng into the ryght bowt of the heart. I woulde you ſhoulde here diligently ſerche and exquiſytly beholde all the declaration of the ſayd holowe vayne, to conſyder whether yͤ necke of this holow vayne, doth ſtablyſh ther hys begynnyng, eyther at that parte of the holowe vayne where you ſe, *A, &* a wrytten ouer the ſtalke. And this vaine crepeth downward forth by yͤ backſyde of the lyuer, for whoſe ſake he is bowed againe on the ryght ſyde, ſo muche as the ſeate of the lyuer to whome the ſtalke of the holowe vayne is cōmptted, doth declyne on the ryght ſyde from the mydle of the turnyng ioyntes.

E The vayne lyke a crowne here embraſyng the rote of the hearte, ⁊ ſendyng from hym ſelfe downward in circles by yͤ outſyde of the ſubſtāce of the hearte vntyll the point therof, and he is called in Greke, *Siphaniata*, and in Latyne *Coronalis*. And although this doeth apeare to ſpryng furth here frō the foreſeate of the necke of the holowe veyne, yet ſpryngeth he alwaye ſyth he is ſymple or but one, from the latter ſeate of hys necke, as in the ſeuenth fygure of the heart you ſhal perceyue at this letter *G*.

F,F A vayne hauynge without a felowe called in Latyne *Vena coniugis expers*, whiche procedyng frome the ryghte ſyde of the holowe vayne, deſcendeth downwarde by the ryghte ſyde of the tournynge ioyntes almoſte to the ſeconde ioynte of the loynes.

G,G Theſe karacters ſet here ⁊ there at the ſydes of the vayne lackynge a felowe doe ſhewe the ſpryngyng furth of the ſame vayne, that is to ſaye: thoſe that goe in to the ſpaces betwene the rybbes, and afterward into yͤ mary of yͤ backe, ⁊ do bryng forth theyr braunches into the muſcles whyche are ſtrowed on

the



SECV̄: FIG:
INTEGRĀ ET
ab omnibus partibus liberā
ac nudā uenæ cauæ delineationem eiusq; in
uniuerſum corpus proceſsum ac diſtributionē.

the turnyng ioyntes and on the rybbes, geuyng alſo hys circles to the thynne couerynges whych compaſſe aboute the amplitude of the breſte.

H The particion of the holowe vayne vnder the hygher ſeate of the breſte bone by the former parte of the necke where the boutchers vſe to putte theyr knyfe, in kyllynge oxen and ſwynne.

I A veyne goynge into the firſt rybbe of the breſte beynge broughte ouerthwartlye to the arme hoole, there puttynge furth a fewe braunches, and conſtitutynge the ſame arme hoole.

K A ſmall veyne deuyding hys brāches into yͤ pannicle gerdynge aboute certayne of the vpper rybbes on the ſame ſyde.

L A veyne vnder yͤ left ſide of yͤ bone of the breſt, deſcēding to yͤ vpper part of yͤ bealy geuing furth his brāches to the griſtels in yͤ ſpaces betwene, of the true rybbes, ⁊ afterwarde into yͤ pannicle, hedging in the breſte of the ſame ſyde, and ſo to the muſcles, which are ſtrowed on the breſte, ⁊ the ſkynne of the bealye. But he ſpredeth his chiefe braunches vnder the ſtrayte muſcle of the bealye, whiche ending in certayne circles aboue the nauell beholdeth the endes of another vayne, aſcendynge from the bottome vpward and marked with Γ in the very ſame ſeate where we haue affixed M. M

N,N A veyne graued by the hooles in the ouerthwarte proceſſe of the tournyng ioyntes of the necke going vpwarde to the brayne panne, and offerynge hys braunches to the marye in the backe ioynt by ioynt, as alſo into the muſcles ſpringyng in the ſayd turnyng ioyntes of the necke. But by what reaſon this vayne is drawen vp into the harde pannicle of the brayne called vſually, the *Dura mater*, here although I intended to ſet it forth in thys table, yet ſhal you neuertheleſſe lerne yͤ courſe of it in the fygure proper to the veſſels of the brayne, whiche is in numbre the ſyxte, lykewyſe as you ſhall there fynde the courſe of al the other veynes goynge in to yͤ brayne panne.

O A veyne with muſcles occupyenge the lower ſeate of the necke, and the vpper ſeate of the breſte nighe to the turnynge ioyntes ſtretched furth with many twygges.

P A vayne runnynge furth to the muſcles ſpredde on the breſte, to the ſkynne alſo there and to the verye teates.

Q A vayne goynge into the hynder parte of the breſte deriued into the holowe ſeate of the ſhoulder and the muſcles, there by the ſame. And nexte to thys are certayne ſmall vaynes runnynge oute into the karnels of the arme hoole, of the which one of them is here ſet furth betwene P & R.

R A ſpryngyng furth brought alonge the ſides of the breſt downward, and principally diſtributed into yͤ muſcle, by the whyche muſcle the backe and innoſt part of the holownes of the armehole is conſtitute, and the arme brought downe backwarde.

S The inner throte vayne, whiche ſpredeth hys ſlender braunches on the ſyde of the ſharpe artery and on certayne ſynowes broughte thys way, and that whiche is lefte of hym, ſauynge certayn braunches furth of him creapeth vp into the ſcull, (whyche is cut furth) dyuers wayes, as I ſhall declare in the deſcription of the veſſels of the brayne.

T The vttermoſte or ſuperficiall Juguler vayne. But manye men doe cal them the Juguler vaynes (whiche the Grekes call *Sphagitide*) whyche are broughte furth frome the holowe vayne parted in twayne into the amplitude of the breſte vnder the hygheſt ſeate of the breſte bone. But ſome other men wyll not ſo call all theym, that is to ſaye: the whole trunckes of thys deuiſion, the Juguler vaynes. But yͤ part of them, whych is ſene weyued and knytte in the neckes aboue the canell bone. But in the interpreters of the Arabians we fynde the Juguler vaynes called thus *Guides, Guades* and ſomtime (the worde beyng corrupted) called *Grandes, ſphragitidas, Iuueniles, Penſiles, Organicas, Subeticas, Vertiginoſas, Apoplecticas*, vaynes of ſleppynge. And thus they call bothe the inner and the vtter vaynes, the outwarde vaynes they call the open vaynes: and the inner vaynes they call the hydde and drowned vaynes. Ferthermore, here you haue declared vnto you the order of yͤ vtter throte vayne (as it hath often appeared vnto vs) where he creapeth furth aboue by the ſyde of the necke, puttynge furth onelye certayne circles into the ſeates next by hym.

V The diſtribution of the vtter Juguler vayne nighe to the Jawes into two braunches.

X A braunche of the vtter Juguler vayne goynge vnder the inſyde of the mouth ⁊ there digeſted dyuerſlye into the wynde pype, and the muſcles of the bone called *Hyoides*, whiche is lyke υ into the tongue, the roufe of the mouthe and the ampletude of the noſtrels, and laſte of all into the brayne panne wyth thre braunches caryinge certayne cyrcles into the eyes.

Y The vtter braunch of the diuiſion of the vtter Juguler vayne made by yͤ Jawes, whiche with many vaynes is digeſted into the muſcles of the face and the ſkynne, and afterwarde to the temples ⁊ al the ſkynne of the heade behinde the eares.

Z 9 ɛ * And Z ſheweth a portion of thys boughte noted wyth Γ whiche is ſtretched furth into the face, but 9 ſheweth the vayne of the foreheade, and ɛ a portion creppynge vp alonge the temples and * ſheweth that whiche is caryed to the ſkynne of the hynder parte of the head behinde yͤ eares. But yͤ reſt of the vaynes here in the heade, belongeth to the veſſell of the brayne, and we haue marked them here wyth no karacters bycauſe they ſhalbe properlye and in order expreſſe in the ſyxte figure. Neuertheleſſe yf anye man woulde occupye and ſette furth with karacters thys ſhape of the holowe vayne after that maner as we haue done in the nynth fygure, whiche ſhall declare the vaynes with the arteryes, let him ſet the fyrſte karacter on the ryghte ſyde, that that ſame karacter maye ſhewe the ryght or the fyrſt of the boughtes of the harde pannicle of the brayne, otherwyſe called *Dura mater*, here ſtreched furth lyke a ſemycircle. And to ſette the ſecond on the left ſide or in the ſeconde bought of the pannicle, whiche is caryed forth on yͤ lefte ſyde after the maner of a ſemycircle. And the thyrde karacter to be ſet in the thyrde boughte of the harde pannicle, whiche begynneth where the fyrſte and the ſeconde or where the two halfe rounde circles doe commin togither.

and were from theym. Another ſemyſircle is as it were reached vpwarde, whoſe hynder parte nyghe to the backe parte of the heade is ſene ſhadowed, but hys former parte, whyche goeth to the forehead is cleare and bryghte. The fourth boughte of the harde pannycle, whyche you ſhall hereafter perceyue, to ſprynge furth frome the former ſeate of the runnynges together of the ſayde thre boughtes, and to be led furth ſtrayte forwarde into his place, is not declared here. But it is noted in the nynth fygure with γ. Furthermore, after theſe thre karacters ſhuld ſucceade ⁊ folow the fourth, which beynge putte in the roote of the fyrſt bought of the harde pannicle, ſhoulde ſhewe the commynge in of the vayne noted wyth N, and afterwarde alſo the cõmynge in of the boughtes of the inner Juguler vayne, whiche goeth vnder the ſcull by the hoole of the ſyxe payre of ſynowes of the brayne. By the fyft karacter the bought of the inner throte vayne runnyng furth by his proper hole into yͤ ſydes of yͤ hard pãnicle of yͤ brayne ſhould be ſignified or marked. And the ſyxte ſhoulde note the braunche of the vtter Juguler vayne, whyche by hys proper hoole at the rote ⁊ the hinder ſeate of the out ſwellyng called *Mamillaris proceſſus*, whych hoole is ſette at the bone of the temple, goeth vnder in to the ſcull. And beſyde theſe and other alſo, there myght one karacter more haue bene wrytten on yͤ ſmall vaynes brought in the ſhadowe vnder the vayne of the forheade, marked with 9, that thoſe vaynes might be inſynuate or ſhewed which crepe into the brayne panne by the ſeate aboue the browes, wheron the inſtrumentes of ſmellynge doe lye, and by the hoole which is couered bycauſe of the ſeconde payre of ſynowes of the braine. And al theſe J intẽded to haue ſet furth here with notes, but yͭ J purpoſe to expreſſe them more plentifullye in yͤ ſyxt table folowyng, becauſe it was not expedient to take in hande the diſcription or order of the veſſels of the brayne without the arteries, ſith that, not only yͤ vaynes are drõcke vp in the boughtes or holownes of the harde pannicle, but wyth theym the arteryes alſo, and the ſayde boughte or holownes doe the offyce and duetye of the artery aſwel as of the vaynes. But in yͤ meane ſpace J would not diſalowe this delineation of the holowe vayne, but that the ſtudientes here maye nowe affixe ſome karacters in the progreſſion of the veſſels of the brayne out of the ſyxte fygure, or takynge example, as J haue ſayde before, frõ the nynth fygure, whych doeth expreſſe them wyth theſe letters one after another, τ τ, υυ, χχ, ʃ, α, λ, μ.

a, a Bothe theſe a a ſhewe a vayne of the ſhoulder, but by the vpper a is ſignified the roote of hys ſpryngyng furth from yͤ outward Juguler vayne noted with τ, and the lower a ſheweth the ſeate of the ſhoulder vayne, where the ſhoulder vayne commeth downe from aboue into the ſkynne or the out ſyde of the arme. And J wyll ſhewe here after the names of theſe vaynes, whan J haue made an ende of the diſcription of the hande, becauſe of the diuerſite of names geuen to thys vayne by the interpreters of the Arabians.

b A ſpryngynge furth or braunche goynge oute of thys ſhoulder vayne, from hys higher ſeate, not fer frome hys commyng furth, ſpredde abrode into the hynder muſcles of the necke and the ſkynne there.

c Another ſpringinge furth of the ſhoulder vayne, runnyng furth with many braunches into the knobbye ſeate of the ſhoulder poynte.

d, d A vayne ſpryngynge out from the ſhoulder vayne before it commeth to that place where it doth go in harde and depe vnder the heigth of the ſhoulder, whiche is digeſted into the ſkynne of the hygheſt ſyde of the ſhoulder, ⁊ into the outſyde of the muſcle whiche lyfteth vp the arme, and ſomtyme alſo in to the teates.

e, e, e. Certayne thynne vaynes goynge into the ſkynne at the outſide of the arme from the ſhoulder vayne and ſpryngyng forth alſo into the former region of the fyrſt muſcle of the bowers of the cubyte.

f The deuiſion of the ſhoulder vayne nygh vnto the vtter knobbe into thre braunches, whych are ſometyme ſene equall together and of one bygnes, and ſomtyme vnequall and leſſe one then the other.

g The fyrſt braunche of the ſayd deuiſion whyche is into three of the ſhoulder vayne, ſynckynge downe depe, and rennyng forthe vnder the heades of the muſcles goynge out from the vtter knobbe of the ſhoulder.

h The ſeconde braunche of the ſayde tripertyte deuiſion whych brought downe crokedly vnder the ſkyn to the mydle ſeate of the bowte of the cubyte. Joyneth with a braunche of the vayne of the arme hole to be marked with x. and wyth that he doeth conſtitute the cõmune vayne, on whome α is wrytten.

i The thyrde braunche of the ſayd tripartite deuiſion goyng forth by the leſſe bone of the cubite ſlopewyſe into the vtter region of the ſame, and caſtyng abrode hys ſmale vaynes into the ſkynne nexte to hym, of the whych vaynes the principall is marked with k. which he putteth furth as it were backward

k to the vtter ſkynne of the ſeate of the ioynte of the cubyte. When thys preſent braũche crepyng croſewyſe after thys maner, cõmeth to the roote of the wreſte ryght agaynſte the appendaunce of the bigger bone of the cubyte (that is to ſaye: where l is

l wrytten) where the vaynes, whiche come furth of the braunche that ſpringeth oute of the vayne of the arme hole to be marked here after wyth x, is ioyned to hym, and frome thys braunche of the arme hoole vayne, with the braunche of the ſhoulder vayne, ryſeth and groweth one vayne going with a diuerſe order of braũches to the ſeate of the wreſt, and to the backe parte of the ſayde wreſte vnder the lytle finger: yea vnto the litle fynger it ſelfe, and as it were to the rynge finger.

m The vayne of the arme hoole whoſe names ſhall be ſhortelye here after rehearſed, and n denoteth a braunche of the vayne of the arme hoole, deryued into the heades of the muſcles that thruſte furth the cubite.

o A braunche ſtretched furthe to the fore ſayd muſcles and to the hynder ſkynne of the ſeate of the wreſte.

p A notable ſpryngynge furth broughte crokedlye downewarde vnder the ſhoulder towarde the outwarde knobbes of the ſame, whiche geuynge braunches to the muſcles bryngynge frome thence their beginninge is broughte ſomwhat ferder into the outer ſeate of the cubite, with the fourth ſynowe of thoſe ſynowes, whiche doe goe to the arme.

q,r A deuiſion of the vayne of the arme hoole into two trunckes or ſtockes, wherof the one is marked with q q hydde depe in the arme, by al his proceſſe and he is lykewyſe caryed furth as is the arterye of the hāde, as you ſhal wel perceaue in ẏ fygure of al the greate arterye. And the other truncke of the ſayde vayne of the arme hoole on whome r is wrytten, which ſhalbe called the arme hoole vayne through out the whole courſe of oure declaration, runneth furth euerye waye vnder the ſkynne, and goeth into diuerſe braunches. But you ſhall ſomtyme ſee thys vayne ſet hygher then you ſee him here, whiche is leſſe agreynge therfore to the deſcription of Galen then this is.

ſ A vayne cōmynge frō the arme hole vayne into the ſkynne in the former ſeate of the arme, and ſometymes alſo digeſted into the ſkynne of the hynder ſeate of the arme.

s The former braunche of the vayne of the armehole of hys diuiſion, whiche is here ſene nyghe to the ſkynne of the inner knobbe of the ſhoulder, thys preſent braunche marked with t is caryed crokedlye vnder the ſkynne to the myddle ſeate of the bought of the ioynt of ẏ cubyte, and there ioynyng into one wt the ſhoulder vayne marked with b doe both together make the common vayne on whome a is ſette.

u The hynder vayne of the two vaynes into the whiche the ſhoulder vayne was deuyded, whyche is by the inner knobbe of the ſhoulder, whiche ſpredeth abrode from him manye and diuerſe braunches.

x,x A braunche of the latter vayne noted with u which is broughte downewarde to the wreſte vnder the bygger bone of the cubyte, and goynge abroade into the ſkynne nygh vnto hym offereth a braunche, to the braunche of the ſhoulder vayne which goeth to the wreſte by the lytle finger.

y A vayne runnynge furth into the ſkynne of the latter ſeate of the cubyte ioynte.

z,z Here is noted a manyfolde order of vaynes, ſpred abrode into the ſkynne of the inner ſeate of the cubyte. And afterwarde runnynge furth into the ſkyn at the inner ſeate of the heigth of the hand, but the vppermoore z noteth a vayne bryngynge hys begynnyng from a braunche of the vayne, commynge frome the arme hoole marked with t, but the neather z ſheweth the braunche whyle the braunche of the armehoole marked with x and x offereth to the inner region of the cubyte.

& The ioynynge together of the vaynes, whych folde and tourne in the hyll of vaynes with the braunch to be marked with λ. And thys braunche is the ſpryngyng out & boughtes of thoſe vaynes, whych crepe furth to the vtter ſeate at the higheſt parte of the hand betwene ẏ thombe, and the forefynger.

a The common vayne which is made frō the braūch of the vayne commynge from the arme hoole marked with t, and the braunch of the ſhoulder vayne noted with b, whiche is reached oute deſcendynge ſlopewyſe by the inner ſeate of the cubyte, to the leſſe bone of the ſame, and then afterwarde when it hath gone ouer the ſayd leſſe bone of ẏ cubyte, he runneth forth into ẏ vtter ſeate of ẏ cubyte, for the neather region of the ſame, caſtynge abroade certayne braunches in hys goynge forth to the nexte ſkynne to hym.

β The diuiſion of the common vayne nygh to the lower parte of the leſſe bone of the cubyte, where he beholdeth the wreſte muche lyke γ Y or Λ, whoſe other legge marked with γ commeth to the outer ſeate of the heygth of the hande, whyche is ſubiecte to the thombe and forefynger, & to the thombe with the forefinger alſo, and deuideth a ſmall braunche marcked with λ into the inner ſeate of the hande, but hys other legge marked with ε is ſhroncke vp or beſtowed towarde the mydle fynger and the ring fynger. We thyncke it here beſte to ſpeake ſomwhat of the braunches ẏ go to the vtter ſeate at the heygth of the hande, bycauſe they haue manye dyuerſe names geuen to theym by dyuerſe of our Phiſitions, and becauſe they come often and in manye places in ſyghte, where on the Phiſitions do ſcaſelye agre, therfore doe we thinke beſte to geue them barborous vocables and names. The Grekes and the Latyne Phiſitions doe ſcacelye in all the whole hande call anye veynes (a fewe onelye excepte) by theyr proper names. For they called ẏ vayne, which runneth forth by ẏ inſide of ẏ arme or ẏ arme hoole in both the armes the arme hoole vayne, lykewyſe as they doe cal ẏ inner vayne of ẏ cubite by ẏ name of ẏ cubite vayne, becauſe it is ſtretched furth principallye by the inſyde of the cubyte. But ſpeciallye they call the armehoole vayne of the ryght hand, *Iecoraria*, that is to ſaye: the lyuer vayne, becauſe they are wonte to open and deuyde it in the diſeaſes of the lyuer, and the ſayde vayne commynge frō the armehoole on the lefte ſyde they call *Lienaria*, becauſe they open it often in the diſeaſes of the ſplene. And lykewyſe *Omiaia* or the ſhoulder vayne marked with a optayneth alſo his name becauſe he is caried by the ſhoulder to the hande, and ſo he is the vtter vayne of the cubyte, becauſe he crepeth by the outter ſyde thereof. And it ſemeth that Hyppocrates in hys boke of ioyntes calleth this vayne *Vena craſſa*, the groſſe and thycke vayne, and bycauſe the diſeaſes of the heade are healed by openynge thys vayne, it is called alſo *Vena capitis*, the heade vayne. And the braūches noted with b & t, which do conſtitute the common vayne, whiche is marked with a; they call the myddle vaynes, bycauſe in bowynge the cubite they are broughte to the myddle, or becauſe they are in the myddeſt betwene the vtter and the inner vayne of ẏ cubyte, & bycauſe of their croked procedynges they are ſome tyme alſo called the oblique vaynes. And they call that the common, whiche is marked with a whiche ryſeth frome the braunches noted with b & t, and is common to the inner & the vtter vaynes of the cubyte. Beſide theſe names you ſhall ſcaſelye fynde anye other names amongeſt thē. But yf you ouerturne the bokes of the Arabians you ſhall fynde euerye where heapes of whyche do neuer ſerue for the vayne wherto they are geuē. And that I maye ſomwhat more certaynely ſpeake, and declare of theſe names, for theyr ſakes, whyche are ſtudious, and doe often tymes lette vs, which theſe names, when I am in my Anatomyſe, I wyll reherſe thoſe names, whyche the interpreters of Auicen doe geue, the whyche are redde in the fyrſte *fen*, of the fyrſte boke, the fift doctrine & the fourth chapter, in the whyche chapter Auicen doeth purpoſelye deſcribe the vaynes of the handes, takynge the order of theym frome Galen in the thyrde boke entituled ẏ order of ſectiõ, or rather frõ Oribaſius, the which Auicen or his interpreter doth cal ẏ part of the ſhoulder vayne, whiche is brought frome the vtter throte vayne into that parte, where as the ſhoulder vayne goeth firſt vnder the ſkynne of the arme, whiche parte is noted in oure declaration with *a & a*, they cal it I ſay the ſpatuler vayne. And he calleth that where the ſhoulder vayne is ſtretched furth on the arme *Cephalica*, that is to ſaye the heade vayne, or the vayne of the heade, and thys is conteyned beneath the neather *a* betwene *a & f*. The thyrde braunche of the ſhoulder vayne on whom we haue ſet *i* he called *funem brachii*, that is, the corde of the arme, and he calleth *Axillaris, Aſſellaris*, whiche is the vayne runnynge by the arme hoole, and he calleth the common vayne marked with α the blake vayne, and where theſe doe go ſlopewyſe to the leſſe bone of the cubyte, he calleth it *Baſilica*, and ẏ part of the other legge of the common vayne that is to ſaye: of the deuiſion that we lykened to γ or Y led furth vnder the forefynger and the rynge fynger Auicen calleth *Syelen*, and ſome tyme the Arabians and the barbarous men doe call it *syelem*, whych is conſtituted nighe to the wreſte and commeth frome the braunche of the ſhoulder vayne noted with *i* and frõ a braunche of the vayne by the armehole noted with *x*, and it is noted wyth *l*, the whiche Auicen doeth geue to ẏ ſame veyne thoſe names, the which names the common ſorte of Phiſitions doe geue to the armehoole vayne, and beſyde thys he calleth thys ſame vayne *Saluatellam & ſabubris vena*, that is to ſaye, the ſaluynge and healthe vaynes. And agayne another ſorte there are whiche doe call the braunch of ẏ cõmon vayne noted with γ *Salutella vena* which is ſtretched furth frome the common vayne towarde the region the thombe and the forefynger, and to thys they doe geue theſe names, that the ſhoulder vayne is called by. Moreouer, ẏ armehoole vayne *Axillaris vena* apeareth to the phiſitiõs to be *Baſilica*, & ſomtymes *Nigra*, and ſomtyme *funis brachii*, with lyke other. And they cal the ſhoulder vayne, ẏ eye vayne & the eare vayne, becauſe the inflamatiõs of ẏ eyes and eares are healed by theſe vaynes, not becauſe it hathe the begynnynge vnder the eare, whiche thynge Ariſtotle dyd folyſhely teache. And the common vayne is called of the common ſorte *Media Mediana & Corporalis*.

ζ A portion of the holowe vayne, by the whyche the nutriment is miniſtred to the neather partes of the bodye.

η A vayne runnynge furth into the fat pannicle and coate of the lefte kydnay, and the ſeates nigh there vnto.

θ A greate vayne reached furth to the ryghte kydnaye.

ι A greate vayne goynge to the lefte kydnaye. And thus lykewyſe as the ryghte becauſe it doeth conuaye eche vayne by hym ſelfe, the bloude downe to the kydneyes, and there is mylked from it an humour lyke whaye therfore is it called cõmonly the mylker or mylkynge vayne.

κ A braunche brought from the vayne that goeth into the ryght kydnaye, whiche doeth runne furth into the fatte coate of the ſayde ryght kydnaye.

λ, λ The lefte ſede vayne.

μ μ The ryghte ſede vayne.

Theſe vaynes do communicate and gather in their goynge furth younge twygges or lytle braunches, to *Peritonium* called Siphach, wherby they are faſtened and doe cleaue at ẏ backe powryng out abrode their braunches to the thynne coueringes, wherewith the ſtone, and ẏ veſſels of generation are compoſed and wrapped in.

ν The ſeate of the ſede vaynes, where they beginne fyrſte to be folden in and to tourne together after the maner of *varices*, whiche are broade ſwellynge vaynes otherwyſe called broded vaynes.

ξ A vayne with manye ioyntes or ſpringinges furth goynge from the holowe vayne into the marye of the backe, which marye is contayned in the turning ioyntes of the loynes, and thence procedeth into the ſayde tournynge ioyntes of the loynes, and into the muſcles with the *peritonium* which doe the ſayd tournynge ioyntes on.

ο A partition of the holowe vayne, aboue the begynnynge of the holye bone, into two trunckes or ſtockes not much vnlyke Λ ν or *V*.

π A braunche ſomwhat brode, deuyded ouerthwartlye into the *Peritonium* and into the fleaſhe of the loynes & alſo into the muſcles of Abdomen or the vtter rymme of the bealye, called Mirach.

φ Certayne ſmal braunches ſende furth into the vppermore hooles of the holy bone.

ϱ, σ A deuiſion or diſtribution of the great left truncke or ſtocke, which is vpon ẏ holy bone into two braũches, of whome ϱ ſheweth the inner and σ the vtter.

τ, τ The vtter ſpryngynge furth of the inner braunch whiche we noted with ϱ into the muſcles occupyinge the vtter ſeate of the haunche bone. And digeſted ouerthwartly with a plentifull order of braunches into the ſkynne of the bottockes and partes lyinge nyghe therunto.

υ The inner ſpryngynge furth of the inner braunche noted with ϱ and the braunches of his ſpryngynge furth be diſtributed in the lower hooles of the holye bone. Χ and ✝ expreſſe the reſt of the braunches

Χ. ✝ of thys inner ſpryngynge furth, euen ſo much as in thys ſmall table maye be deſcrybed. And they are broughte furth to the muſcles of the arce, to the bottome and the necke of the bladder, and in women alſo they are ſtretched furth to the lower ſeate in the bottome of the Matrix, and to the necke of the ſame.

ω A vayne ſpred furth from the vtter braunche which you ſee marked with σ and ioynynge with the other inner braunches noted ϱ where it creapeth through the hoole of the bone aboue the preuye membres.

ω In this ſeate is a vayne that goeth throughe the hoole in the bone aboue the preuye membres, & reacheth furth a ſmall vayne beſyde all his other cyr-to the cuppe of the hippe bone, and is here ſtrowed abrode on the muſcles of thys place.

[illegible] Here is noted one of the braūches of the bayne that goeth thorowe the hole in the bone aboue the priuy membres, whych goeth vnder yͤ ſkynne there, at the inſyde of the thyghe.

x The goyng together of the reherſed bayne, wyth a braunche of the greate vayne deſtributed into the legge, whych is here marked wyth 2.

Γ A vayne bryngyng his begynnyng from the vppermore ſeate of the outer ſtocke of that greate vayne, where yͤ ſtocke perſeth thorowe the *Siphach* or *peritonium*, which offreth his braunches to the *Siphach* and to the ſkyn of the muſcles of the belly, and among the other he clymeth vp chiefly vnder the ſtrayte muſcle of the belly, and aboue the place of the nauel beynge deuyded into a fewe circles or braunches doth beholde thoſe braunches which come hether frō the vayne brought vnder the bone of the breſte in the ſame place wher *M* is wrytte.

Δ The ſpryngyng furth or braunche of a vayne goynge into the leg, whiche is drawen out into circles ouerthwartly to the preuy members and the ſeates therby.

Θ The fyrſte ſpryngynge furthe of the greate vayne goynge to the legge creppynge downewarde vnder the ſkynne by the inner ſeate of the thyghe and the ſhyn to the heygth of the fote.

Λ A braunche of the ſpryngynge fourth marked with Θ, goyng by the inſyde of the thyghe to the preuye members.

Ξ A braunche of the ſayde bought digeſted into the ſkynne of the former region of the thighe towarde the oute ſydes.

Π A braunche alſo of the ſayde ſpryngyng fourth, offred to the fyrſte muſcle of mouynge the ſhinne.

Σ Braūches of the ſayd braunche, which are ſent into the former ſeat of the knee, and into the hynder ſeat alſo.

Φ In this ſeate the ſpryngynge fourth marked wyth Θ is by the former ſeate of the ſhin vnder the ſkinne deuyded into dyuerſe and manyfolde braunches, and is here comodyouſlye opened in blude lettyng.

Ψ The foreſayde braunche is ledde thys waye to the former ſeate of the inner ancle, and he is dronke vp as you maye ſee in the vpper parte of the foote.

Ω A braunche ſtretched fourthe from the great vayne goynge into the thygh into the former region of the ioynte of the hypbone, deuydyng fourth certayne braunches to the ſkin and the muſcles of that ſame place.

1. A braunche bryngynge furthe his armes to the ſeuenth and the nynth muſcle of mouynge the ſhynne, and to the ſkynne of the thyghe nyghe to the outewarde ſyde therof.

2. A great vayne digeſted and goynge into the fyfte muſcle of mouynge the thighe.

3.4 By the ioynyng together of theſe two ſpryngynges furth or braunches is conſtituted a vayne whiche fallynge oute betwene the muſcles occupyeng the hynder ſeate of the thygh, and ſendeth vpward his braunches into the ſkynne of the thighe, whiche braūch we haue marked with 5, but yͤ greater part

5.

6. of the ſayd vayne beyng marked with 6 is conuayed vnder the ſkynne by the bamme or by the bought of the knee and digeſted into the ſkinne of the calfe with manye braunches where as you ſe 7 written.

7.

8. Furthermore the obſcure & darcke braunche whiche loketh towarde 8 oughte in thys declaration to haue bene broughte moore downewarde, I can not tell by whoſe negligence or faulte it was (myne or yͤ grauers) that it ended there as it doeth, but it ſhall be no great laboure to drawe him furth lower with your penne towarde thys fygure 8 lykewyſe as he is in the ryghte legge.

9. A diſtribution into two braunches of the greate vayne goinge to the legge, where as thys vayne is contayned betwne the two neather heades of the thyghe bone.

10. The inner braunche of the ſayde diuiſion, digeſted at the hynder muſcles whiche do make the calfe or the brawly of the ſhynne, & at the ſkinne of the inſyde of the ſhinne and calfe, where he is marked with 11.

11.

12. A portion of the ſayd braunche where 10 is ſet ſtretched furth by the hynder ſeate of the inner ancle, to the inſyde of the fote.

13. The vtter and the larger braunche of the deuiſion marked with 9 goynge out ſtrayte way into two other inequal ſpryngynges furth or braunches one greater then the other.

14. The outer braunche of the ſayd deuiſyon.

15. A portion of the outer braunche of the deuiſyon crepynge furthe to the outer ancle.

16. An inner ſpryngyng fourth of yͤ deuyſyon whych is broughte downewarde to the myddle of the former ſhyn bone & the hynder where theſe two bones open one agaynſte another betwene the muſcles growynge at the hynder parte of the ſhynbone and the ſeate of the leſſe ſhynbone, and the lygamente that byndeth together theſe bones alonge the hole ſhynne.

17. A deuiſion of the inner ſpryngynge furth marked with 16 ſette at the myddle of the longitude of the ſhynne. And thys ſendeth furth another braunche to the lower partes of the foote betwene the heeles and the ſhynne bone, and another alſo betwene the heele and the backe bone of the ſhynne.

18. A ſprygge or lytle braunche of the laſte reherſed braunche whiche is digeſted into the vpper partes of the foote, betwene the former ſhynne bone and the hynder, by the thynne coueryng ligamente of the ſayde bones, and is ioyned with other vaynes creapynge furth thys way alſo. And thus the foure rotes of theſe vaynes marked with 12.8.18.15. reach furth their circles to the vpper partes of the foote.

19. Here is ſhewed an order of yͤ vaynes goyng to the toes.

The declaration of the karacters of the whole delineation of the great arterye.

A THe ſpryngynge furth of the great arterye from the lefte concauite of the hearte, the whiche concauite Ariſtotle calleth *Heaſtin*, becauſe he affirmeth that hys ſynoduye parte maye be ſene, euen in deade men, lyke to a caſe or a ſcabberde of a ſwearde, whiche peraduenture the Macedonians doe call *Haortin*. But Ariſtotle comparynge thys with the holowe vayne, calleth this yͤ leſſe vayne, other of yͤ Grekes cal it *Megiſtin*, yͤ greateſt, other only *Macbelan*, yͤ thickeſt, ⁊ other *Orthin*, the ryghte and ſtreyghte vayne. But we name it the greate Arterye, yet doe manye call it a vayne by whome the bloude is brought and ſpred wyth vehemence ouer al the bodye. Certayne of the interpreters of the Arabians doe call it the bolde vayne, and ſome other call it *Neruum pulſatile* that is to ſaye the beatynge ſynowe or the pulſe vayne. But all theſe names, by length of tyme are corrupt, as in the interpretacion of Haly it is ſhewed that Ariſtotle nameth it *Aurithim*, although in the Hebrue interpretacions of the Arabians all the names of the partes are euen ſo corruptelye tranſlated out of the Grekes as our Phiſitions doe nowe call and name them.

B,B Two Arteries gyrdynge aboute the roote of the hearte in maner of a crowne

C A particion of the ſtalke or the bodye of the greate arterye into two trunckes.

D An arterye goynge ſlopewyſe to the firſte rybbe on the left ſyde.

E A braunche deuyding his ſucceſſions amongeſt the foure vpper rybbes on the lefte ſyde.

F A braunche creppynge furth by the ouertwarte proceſſe of the tournynge ioyntes of the necke vnto the ſcull, and offerynge his ſucceſſions with manye ſpryngynges furth into the marye of the backe, and the muſcles nyghe thereunto, and we haue cutte him of, where he is conſumed in the lefte bought or concauite of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

In thys preſente table we haue expreſſe no concauite of this harde pannicle, saue onelye of the arteryes, whiche Galenus beynge deceyued with the braynes of an oxe, thought it to be in maner of a nettye cloſure as the order of the whiche arteries ſhall be ſette fourth here after: But yf you deſyre moore exquiſite knowledge in the declaration of theſe concauites you ſhall tourne to the nynth and laſte fygure of thys treatyſe, where beſyde the .vi. ⁊ certen other of the latter treatiſe, you ſhall much be ſatiſfied concernynge this matter.

G A braũche rũning forth vnder yͤ left ſyde of yͤ breſt bone, vntil the ſeate of yͤ nauel frõ whom are certen circles or braunches digeſted into the ſpaces of the griſtels betwene the true rybbes, and from thence ſtrawed and ſpredde on the muſcles of the breſt and afterwarde on the lefte pannicle ⁊ alſo on the muſcles of the abdomen of the bealy wher the largenes of the breſte wareth narowe.

H A braunche goynge to the hynder muſcles behynde occupiynge the necke.

I An arterye creapynge furth into the holowe region of the ſhoulder poynt ⁊ to the muſcles of hys ſeate.

K A ſmal braunche broughte furth to the ſhoulder ioynte with the ſhoulder blade, at the neather parte of the heigth of the ſhoulder goynge in no place out of the ſkynne.

L A ſpryngynge furth ſprede abrode on the muſcles that couer the foreſeate of the breſte.

M A ſpryngynge furth fallynge downewarde alonge the ſyde of the breſte and knytte wyth the muſcles whiche draweth the arme downewarde. Betwene L and M is ſene a ſmall braunche beynge one of them whyche goeth to the karnels, whyche doe fyll the concauite and holowneſſe of the armehoole.

N An arterye with the inner truncke or ſtocke of the arme hoole vayne runnynge furth into the hande, and hys fyrſte cyrcles whyche are ſtraytewaye ſene vnder N, be led furth into the muſcles whyche doe compaſſe the ſhoulder.

O An arterye goynge by the hinder ſeate of the ſhoulder with the fourth ſinowe belongyng to the arme, ſomwhat tourned ouer into the outwarde ſeate of the cubyte, beynge for al that on eyther ſyde euerye where deapelye hydde.

P,P Theſe braunches are peculyer to the ioynte of the cubyte wyth the ſhoulder or the arme aboue the elbowe.

Q A braunche of the arterye of the armehoole ſtretched furth to the leſſe bone of the cubyte.

R A circle broughte from the braunche of the arterye marked with Q towardes the outſyde of the hande betwene the fyrſte bone of the thombe and the bone of the backe parte of the wreſte, where the forefynger is vpholden.

S A braunche ſtretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte and digeſted into yͤ inner ſeate of the extreme and furtheſt ende of the hande.

* A braunche geuen to the muſcles, which do occupy the outſyde of the bone of the backe parte of the wreſte, by whome the lytle fynger is vpholden.

T A leadynge furth or procedynge of the arteryes in the out ſyde of the hande.

V The larger portion of the truncke of the arterye aſcendynge, which goyng ſtrayte way to the throte is deuided into two inequall braunches.

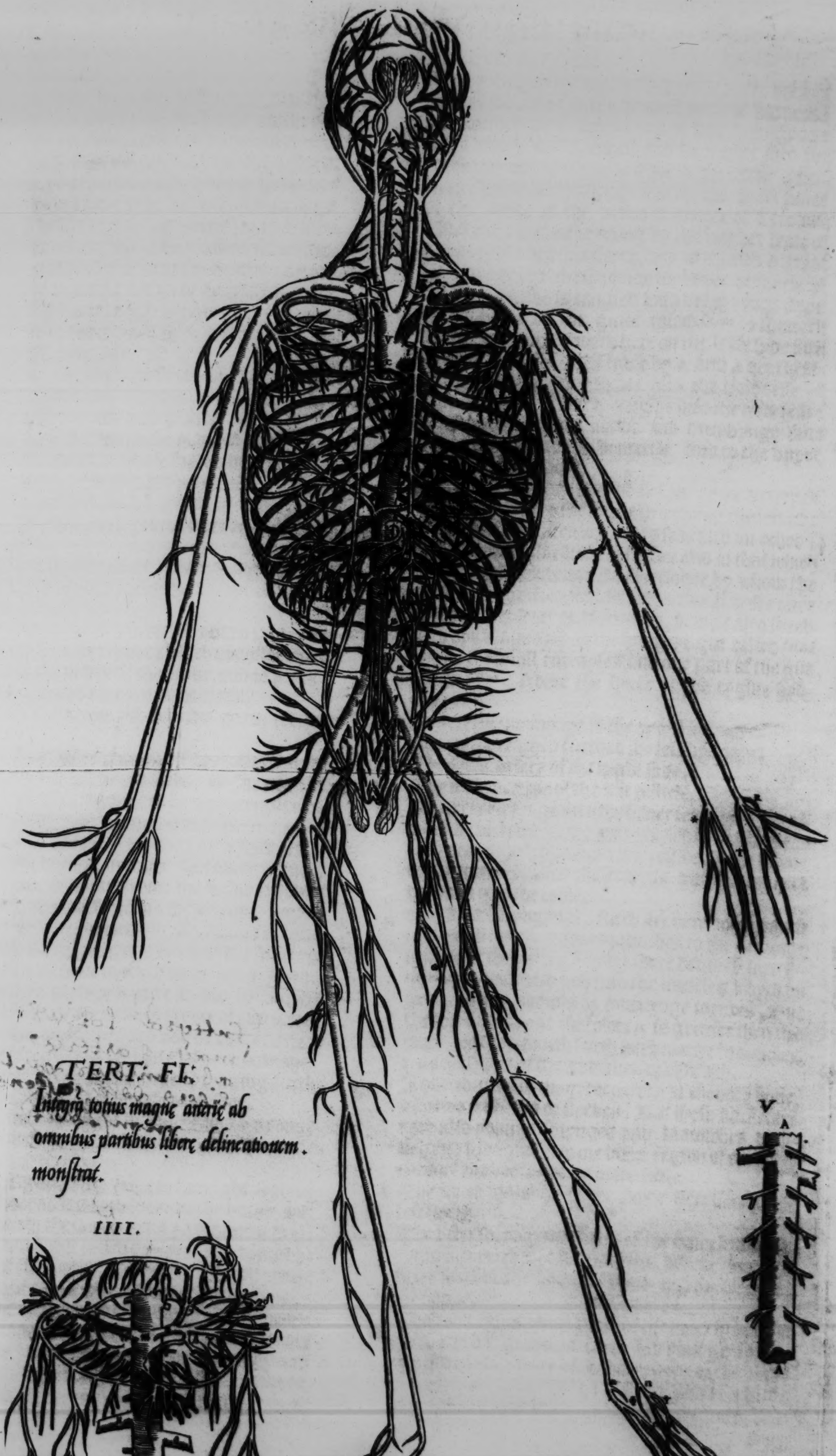
X The lefte braunche of the deuiſion made at the throte, whiche is ſomwhat ſlender and doeth conſtitute the ſleeppe arterye of the lefte ſyde.

Y,Z With theſe .ii. karacters is marked yͤ right braũch whych is muche larger then the lefte. But Y ſheweth onely the ſpryngyng forth, whyche is wholy dygeſted into the ſelfe ſame braunches on the ryghte ſyde: into the whyche you ſe the artherye marked wyth D. to be digeſted on the left ſyde. But Z noteth the ryght artherie of ſlepe, the whyche (lykewyſe as the left) the interpretours of the Arabians do call *Apopleticam, & litergicam ſubeteni et decolatiquis uenã*, whych names for the moſte part we haue declared before, to belonge onely to the throte vaynes.

a The diſtribution of the lefte artherie of ſlepe, into two braunches in the region of the Jawes. And b ſheweth the vttermore braunche of the two, where c & d ſhewe yͤ inner, howbeit theſe .ii. latter karacters doe ſignifie ſome ſpeciall thynge by theym ſelues.

c The ſpryngynge furth of the arteryes to the winde pipe, to the Jawes and the tongue.

d A parte of the arterye of ſlepe aſcendynge into the brayne panne, and diſtributed into two braunches at the roote of the ſayde brayne panne, of the which two braũches the one goynge vnder the left concauite of the hard pãnicle is here cut of, where he ſyncketh into the ſculle, we haue not thought it beſte to ſette furth the compaſſe or concauite of thys pannicle in

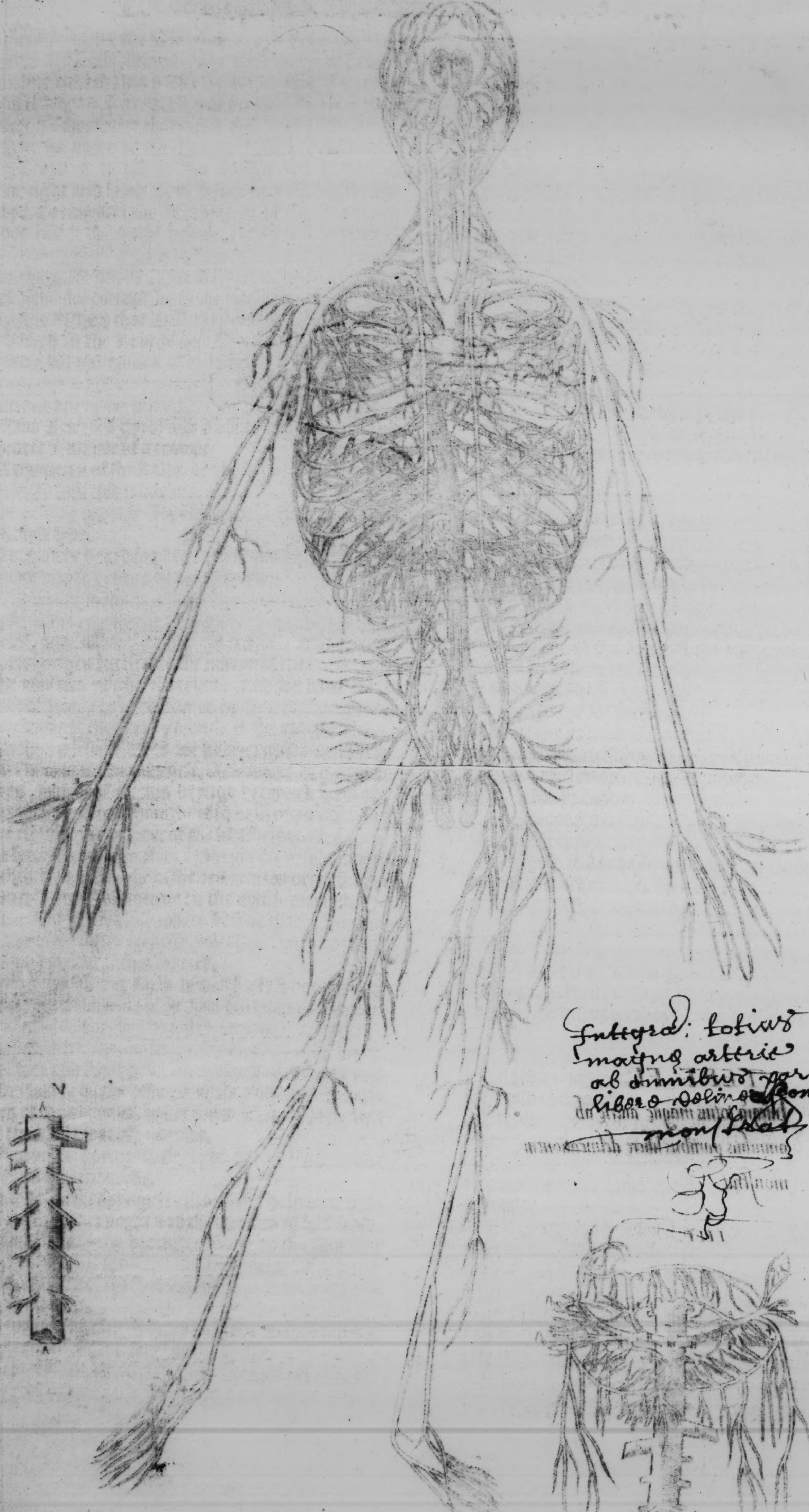


TERT. FI.

Integrā totius magnę arterię ab omnibus partibus liberę delineationem monſtrat.

IIII.

V



Integra: totius
magne arterie
ab omnibus partibus
libere delineationem
monstrat

cle in thys preſente fygure, bycauſe it ſhalbe ſette furth here after with the whole order of the veſſels of the brayne, in the ſyxt table with hys fygure that ſhal ſerue for that matter onelye. In the whiche you ſhal alſo fynde the diſtribution of yͤ other braunche of the arterye of ſlepe goynge into the ſcul, and yf it pleaſe you, you maye brynge dyuerſe karacters out of that fygure into thys, as L, q, r, ſ, u, u, x, α, β, γ, &c. of whyche I wolde here make declaration, but that they are in the other table more conueniently affixed then here, and that I woulde the diligent reader not to meddle with that matter of the veſſels of the braynes, tyll I doe take it in hande.

b A braunche of the arterye of ſlepe compaſſinge the vtter parte of the head.

e Here is alſo a ſpryngynge furth of the foreſayde braunche marked wyth b runnynge furth more depely betwene the muſcles of the face.

f A diſtribution of the braunche marked with b vnder the roote of the eare, whoſe former braunche noted

g with g is brought alonge the temples, and the

h hyndermore marked with h goeth by the hynder partes of the eare, beyng there ſpredde vnder the ſkynne.

i A truncke or a ſtompe of the greate arterye vnfolded downwarde alonge towarde the ioyntes of the backe.

k,k,k Braunches on both ſides ſtretched out to ſpaces betwene the eyght lower rybbes which doe offer their braunches to the marye of the backe, and to yͤ muſcles growing to the backe and the breſte.

l Arteryes of the myddryffe whyche goeth croſſewyſe.

Fearynge yͤ leaſt abonndaunce of karacters ſhould darken and make harde the whole declaration of thys greate arterye, whiche is harde ynoughe of it ſelfe as it is alreadye. We haue thoughte it mooſte conueniente to ſette it in a fygure by it ſelfe at the ryghte hande beynge in order the fourth fygure, whiche is cutte of aboue frome the ſtalke or bodye of the greate arterye, where as the arteryes ſygnifyed with l inclyne to the mydryffe. And he is cutte of beneath at the ſpryngynge furth of the ſeede arteryes, whiche we haue marked with ι & κ. I haue drawen in thys preſent fygure to the ſpryngynges furth which we entende to treate of two rotes, where as the whole declaration of the arteries as ye maye often tymes ſee hath but one roote one-

m lye. And thys letter m ſheweth the ſpryngging furth of bothe the rootes or of one of them alone.

n n, apoynteth the the ryght braunche, and o a yonge

o ſlyppe ſtretched here furth to the lower pannicle of the caule.

p p. A ſpryngynge furth goynge to the ryght ſeate of the mawe, wher as it loketh towarde the backe, and

q bryngeth fourth the lower necke, q a braunche ſtretched forth into yͤ gut called *Duodenum* and to the be-

r gynnynge of the gut called *Ieiunum*, r a ſpryngynge furth brought to the ryghte ſeate of the botome of the mawe, geuynge out his braunches to the mawe

ſ and to the vpper panycle of the caule, ſ the ſmal arteries of the bladder of colour or the gale, and

t t, noteth an arterye dyſtrybuted to yͤ lyuer. But by

u u, is prynpally ſhewed the lefte braunche goynge chyeflye to the ſplene.

x, And by x, a ſpryngynge furth goynge by the hynder ſeate of the mawe, to the hygheſt parte of his necke

y y, ſheweth certayne braunches of hys ſpryngynge furth whyche are deuyded and broughte into the

z mawe ther where it doeth leane to the backe z, ſheweth a braunche byndynge aboute the hyeſt parte of the necke of the mawe in maner of a crowne

α α ſheweth a braunche going by the hygher ſeate of

β yͤ maw to his neather necke, by β is ſhewed a great ſpryngynge fourth runnynge the lower pannicle of the caule whiche is tangled with many yonge ſlyps

γ or braunches on the gutte called *Colon* γ ſheweth a cyrcle runnynge fourth here on the lefte ſyde into the lower pānicle of the caule by δ and δ are ſignifyed arteryes goynge vnder into the holoneſſe of

ε the ſplene, by ε an artery goynge into the lefte ſeate at the botome of the mawe and deuydynge oute hys braunches to the ventricle, and to the vpper pannicle of the caule.

ζ Small braunches brought frō the other arteryes whyche doe goe to the ſplene ſpredde on the left ſide of the maw or ventricle, there is ſene alſo an other ζ,

ζ In yͤ whole declaration or figure and in that which we haue ſet here vnder the forefinger, by whom the arterye is ſignified, whiche is ſpredde almoſte ouer al the vpper ſeate of *Meſenterium*, beinge alſo ſpred with hys braunches on the hungrye gut called *Ieiunum*, on the ſmall entrayles, and one part of the gut called *Colon*, frome the lyuer at the ryghte kydnayes.

η An arterye commynge to the ryght kydnaye.

θ An arterye reached furth to the left kydnaye.

ι,ι The ſeede artery of the ryght ſyde.

κ,κ The ſeede arterye of the left teſticle.

λ, An arterye goynge into the lower ſeate of *Meſenterium* and chiefelye to the gutte called *Colon*, where the ſayd gutte doeth goe from the region of the ſplene to the arce gut called the ſtrayght gut, and is there deuyded into the ſame.

μ Certayne ſpryngynges furth are here noted, which come with manye tender braunches to the turninge ioyntes of the loynes, beynge there deuided into *Peritonium* or Siphach, and into the muſcles whych do growe to the ſpondyls or tournynge ioyntes. But the ſprynge oute at the lower μ is greater then the other, and he runneth furth with manye braunches into the ſydes of the Abdomen or Mirach.

ν,ν,ν A diſtribution of the great artery at the holy bone, into two trunckes or ſtockes. But theſe karacters note alſo younge ſprynges and braunches deryued and brought from the lower region of the arterye into the hooles of the holye bone.

ξ The inner braunche of the ſayde deuiſion of the left ſtocke.

ο The vtter ſpryngynge furth of the inner braunche runnynge furth into the muſcles, whiche couer the vtter ſeate of the haunche bone, and the ioynte of the hyppe.

π The inner ſpryngynge furth of the inner braunche noted wyth ξ geuynge furth his younge ſpryngges to the lower ſeate of the holye bone, to the bladder, and to the necke of the bladder, and alſo to the yarde. But in womē into the neather region of bottome of the chambre called in Latyne *Matrix*, & lykewiſe into the necke of the ſayde chamber.

ξξ Here we alſo haue painted arteries of yͤ which yͤ left goeth from the nauell, here betwene ξ and σ, to the inner braunche afore rehearſed, as thoughe he were deryued from hym into the nauel.

ξ The reſte of the inner braunche marked wyth ξ, whiche taketh his portion from the vtter braunche of the deuiſion of yͤ truncke, made aboue the holy bone, & falleth downe into yͤ thigh by the hole of the bone aboue the preuye membres, and digeſteth there into the muſcles occuppynge the ſayde bone, and is principallye digeſted, at his ende with another artery in the fifte muſcle of mouyng the thygh, and he ſhall ſtrayghte waye be marked with ψ ioynynge together in that ſeate where you ſee φ written.

γ A ſpringing furth of yͤ vtter braūche climming vpwarde on hys ſyde to the ſtrayte muſcle of the Abdomen & going vp with his principal braunche to the region of the nauell, diſpenſynge all his other yonge braunches ouerthwartly, into the lower ſeate of the Abdomen.

υ A lytle ſlyppe creppynge furth ouerthwartlye by the bone aboue the preuy membres vnto the inſtrumentes of generation.

φ The ſeate of the vtter braunche, where the ſayde vtter braunche falleth nowe downe into the thygh and begynneth to ſowe abrode his braunches into al the whole thigh.

χ A braunche of the greater arterye that goeth into the thigh, ſpringing furth into yͤ muſcles which do chalenge and occupie to theym the former ſeate of the thighe.

ψ A braunche digeſted in to the fyfte muſcle of mouynge the thighe, and into theym that occupye the inner ſeate of the thighe, and with one of his braunches doeth ioyne together with the ende of his arterye, whiche we ſhewed before to fall downe by the hoole in the bone aboue the preuye membres, and that we haue marked with ω.

Γ A braunche deuided in to yͤ muſcles obtaynyng the hynder ſeate of the thigh.

Δ Δ Certayne peculyer ſmal braunches of the ioynte in the knee, and here is the greate arterye hydde in the hamme.

Θ The great arterye of the legge, going into the hinder ſeate of the ſhynne.

Ξ A braunche offered to the muſcles, whiche do wrap and compaſſe the leſſe bone in the ſhynne, but principally to the ſeuenth and the eyght of mouyng the foote.

Σ An arterye goinge vnder into the neather partes of the foote, betwene the heele and the vtter ancle.

Π An arterye commynge to the lower partes of the foote, and ſomtymes bowed backward betwene the heele and the vtter ancle.

Φ Small braunches belongynge onely to the ſhynne and the ioynte of the heele.

Ψ A ſpryngynge furth commyng to the higher partes of the foote.

Ω A diſtribution of Arteryes in the lower ſeate of the foote.

In the fyfte fygure noted w λ λ we haue drawen a portion of an arterye commyng from the backe, that the order or procedyng myght ſomwhat be ſet furth, where this arterye digeſteth his braunches frome his hynder ſeate, in the ſpaces betwene the rybbes.

The ſyxte fygure in whome is declared the procedynge of the vaynes and alſo arteryes goynge into the brayne.

In thys preſente fygure is ſette furth the bare or ſymple declaration of the veſſels of the brayne begynnynge from the vaynes and the arteryes, before they be throughlye ſoncken into the brayne panne. But yf peraduenture thys table ſhewe not all and euerye one of the veſſels of the brayne moſt exactlye. Yet doe I thyncke verelye that it ſhall doe muche good to the helpynge that the matter, which of it ſelf is very harde may be the better perceaued wyth oure eyes and the better and eaſyer alſo obſerued of theſe which be ſtudious in their ſections and cuttinges. And leſt that the thynges might be obſcured by yͤ thycke ſettynge ouer of many braunches, you haue here onely the diſcriptiō or delineacyon of one ſyde of the veſſels, excepte in ſome places where the thynges do otherwyſe requyre.

A The inner throte vayne where he is nereſte to the ſcull.

B The arthery of ſlepe.

D The fyrſte vayne goynge to the ſcull.

C The ſeconde vayne

F, The thyrde vayne.

E The fourthe vayne.

G The fyfte vayne.

H The ſyxte vayne.

K The fyrſte artery goynge into the ſcul.

I The ſeconde arterye.

L The thyrde artery.

M The ryghte of the fyrſte concauyte or holownes of the harde pānicle of the brayne.

N The left concauite of the harde panicle of yͤ brayne whyche we cal the ſeconde.

O The goynge together of the fyrſte and the ſeconde concauyte.

P,P The thirde concauity of the harde pannicle.

Q The ende of the thyrde concauyte, commytted to a bonye hedge, by the whiche the ſeates of the inſtrumentes of ſmellynge are deuyded.

R The fourth concauite of the harde pannicle.

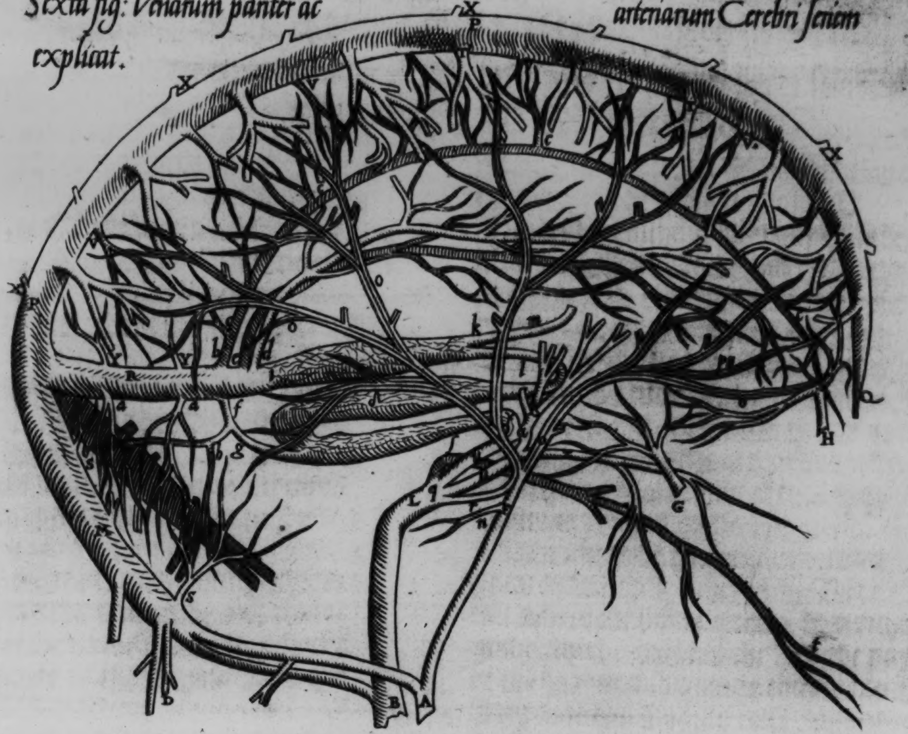
SS Certayne ſpryngynges furth from the ryghte concauyte and runnige furth into the ſeate of the harde and alſo the ſofte pannicles whiche lye nexte vnto them.

T,T Spryngynge furth from the ſyde of the thirde concauyte dyffuſed into the ſofte or thynne pannicle which are cut of at the endes becauſe they ſhoulde not prohibyte the delineatiō of the inner braunches and circles.

V,V Small braunches deryued from the loweſt corner of the thyrde holownes or concauyte, into that parte

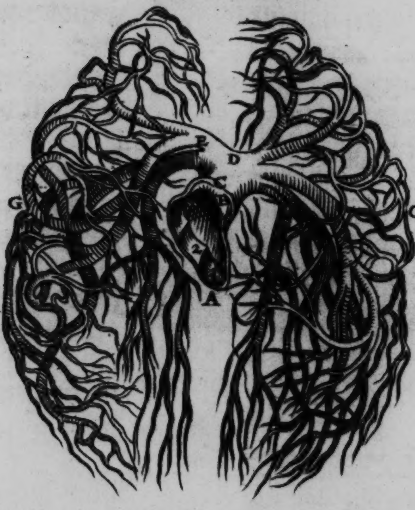
of tha

Sexta fig: Venarum pariter ac arteriarum Cerebri ſeriem explicat.


X
P
X
X
Q
H
G
A
B
D
S
M

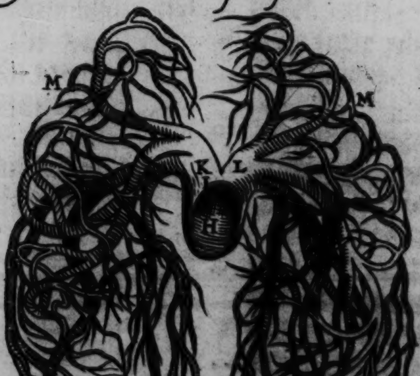
VII.

Venæ Arterialis delineatio.



VIII.

& Arteriæ Venalis proceſsus.



of the harde pannicle that deuydeth the right part of the brayne from the lefte.

x,x Sircles of the thirde concauite committed to thoſe veſſels whiche goeth vnder the ſkull of the heade by the crowne.

r,r Smal ſpryngynges furth runnynge oute from the hyghest ancle of the fourthe concauyte towarde the ſeate of the harde pannicle, whiche doeth ſeperate the ryght parte of the brayne from the lefte there aboue the ſame.

a a Spryngynges furth deriued from the ryght ancle of the fourthe concauyte, whyche are dyffuſed into the harde pannicle of the brayne where he lyeth on *Cerebellum*, and afterward on the thynne coueryynges both of *Cerebellum*, which is the lytle brayne behynde, and *Cerebrum*, that is to ſaye the brayne.

b A braūche hangyng from the fourth concauite, and ſpryngynge fourth by all the longitude and the lower ſeate of the parte of the harde pannicle whyche deuydeth the ryghte parte of the brayne from the lefte.

c,c,c. Yonge braunches deryued and brought vpwarde, from the braunche afore reherſed into the ſaid part alſo of the harde pannicle.

d,e Braunches brought fourth from the fourth concauite and holownes, whiche onely after the maner of vaines are laied on the thyn pannicle, and are forther deryued and couered all alonge the brayne vpon the brayne or harde bodye of the ſame. But the one whiche is marked with *d* is ſtretched furth to the ryghte parte of the brayne, and the other noted with *e* to the lefte parte.

f A braunche commynge from the lower ſeate of the fourth concauite and caryed to the thynne pannicle of the lytle celle of the brayne called *Cerebellum* lyinge behynde in the nodle of the heade.

g A ſpryngynge furth of the ſayde braunche noted with *f* procedynge by the wyndynges and tournynges of the brayne into the loweſt ſeate of the ryght ventricle of the brayne, and ioynynge together with that aſcendynge arterye whiche we ſhall note here after with Y.

h A ſpryngynge furth of the braunche noted with *f* crepynge backewarde and deuyded dyuerſe wayes into ỹ thyn pannicle of the lytle cell of the brayne called *Cerebellum*.

i The principall ſpryngynge furth of the fourth concauite and holownes runnynge furth vnder the bodye of the brayne, buylded after the maner of a furnes, or a chāber, vnto ỹ inner ſeate of the thyrde ventricle of the brayne.

k A defection of the ſpryngynge furth noted with
l *i* into two partes, in whome *l* ſheweth the parte ſtretched furth in the ryght ventricle of the brayne,
m and *m* ſheweth him that goeth into the left, where the ende of him is ſene cut of.

n A circle of the thyrde vayne goynge into the ſcull, ſtretched furth to the Inſtrumente of hearynge.

o,o,o The proceſſe or order of the concauite of the harde pannicle, into whom the thyrde vayne is conſumed, where is a concauite alwayes, in whome the braunche of the thyrde arterye noted with *x*, is conſumed or ſhrunke vp.

p,p Spryngynges furth of thoſe concauities laſte reherſed, ſpred abroade on the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

q A deuiſion of the thyrde and greateſt arterye that goeth into the ſcull, beinge wholye ſhroncke vp in the ampletude of the ſayde ſcull.

r A ſmall braunche of the thirde arterye ſhroncke vp alſo in the concauite and holownes of the harde pannicle, and runneth furthe by the ſydes of the brayne, which is ended with *q*.

ſ A ſmall braunche digeſted by hys paſſage into the ampletude of the noſthrelles, goinge with a certayne ſmall braunche to the extremitie of the
t noſe, which braunche is marked with *t*.

u,u Two great braunches of that deuiſion where *q* is wrytten.

x, A braunche whiche commeth fourth of thoſe two great braunches, whereon we ſette *u,u* ſpryngynge out, where the ſayde greate braunches doe goe together by the hoole of the ſeconde payre of ſinowes of the brayne and goinge chifelye to the eyes.

α A thycker and more groſſe braunche ſpryngynge furth of the ſayde ioynynge together of the two great braunches, which perſeth through the harde pannicle of the brayne, and is ſhortly after deuided into two braunches marked with β and γ.

β A braunche commyng out of that braunche which is noted with α, here ſpredde abroade into the thynne pannycle of the brayne wyth manye ſmall twygges.

γ The other braunche of that braunche, whiche ſpringeth furth of the braunche noted with α, comming to the ryghte ventricle of the brayne, and makyng there the lykenes of a lyppyng aboute, it is caryed into the vtter infoldynge of the increaſe whiche is

δ here ſene marked with δ.

The declaration of the ſeuenth fygure in whome is ſette furthe the arteriall vayne.

The diſcryption of the arteryall vayne, ſette furth all naked and cleare of al other partes is ſet fourth in the ſeuenth fygure, whoſe necke or mouthe we haue made open, that the thre pannicles or thynne ſkynnes which do prohibite the bloude to flowe oute of the lounges or lyghtes as the hearte is open, into the ryghte concauite and holownes thereof, myghte appeare to the eyes, and thoſe thre pannicles are

1,2,3. noted with theſe thre karacters 1,2,3.

A The ſeate where the arteryall vayne taketh his begynnynge, frome the ryghte concauite of the hearte.

B, The inner cote of the arterial vayne, being fyue tymes thycker then is the proper cote of the vaynes.

C The vtter cote of the arteryall vayne, alſo to the proper cote of the vaynes.

D The deuiſion of the ſtalke of the arteryal vayne into two braunches as ſheweth.

E And hys right ſtalke is ſhewed with E, whiche goeth and ſpredde abroade with manye braunches into the ryghte ſeates and places of the lounges.

F F ſheweth the ryght truncke or ſtocke, and by G and
G,G G is ſhewed the proceſſe of the arteriall vayne by the ſubſtaunce of the lounges.

The declaration of the eyghte fygure, whyche expreſſeth the vayne arterye.

And thys eyghte fygure ſetteth furth the diſcription of the venall or vayne arterye, delyuered frome all his partes, and the karacters thereof are after thys maner folowynge.

H The beginninge of the venall or vaynye arterye, ſpryngynge furth from the hearte, and bycauſe the pannicles and couerynges of the necke of thys veſſell conſiſte in the hearte, they coulde not be ſo well here expreſſe with the veſſelles as in the arteryall vayne.

I Here is ſhewed the thickenes of the ſyngle coate of the venall arterye.

K,L The firſte deuiſion of the venall arterye, ſet fourth alſo with his beginning. &c.

M,M The procedynge of the venall arterye, made with innumerable braunches procedynge by the ſubſtaunce of the lounges.

A wholle and abſolute diſcription of all the vaynes and arteryes ordayned principallye for this cauſe, to ſhewe what vaynes are ſtretched furth in diuerſe places with the arteryes, and what vaynes alſo crepe furth by them ſelues, without the companye of the arteryes. And agayne what arteryes Nature hathe deſtituted and made voyde of the cōpany of vaynes.

The declaration of al the karacters, whiche are ſene in the nynth & the laſt fygure wyth theyr peculyer and ſeuerall fygures alſo.

In this preſent fygure are firſt ſene the great Latyn caracters, ſhewing aſwel the membres and inſtrumentes in their places as ẏ vaynes and artheryes, as foloweth here after.

The mydryfe.

A,A A porcion of the infoldyng of the harte declared in that place where he goeth to the mydryfe.

B The harte put agayne in hys place.

C Four fibres or thyn ſkins couering ouer ẏ loūges.

D,D,D,D The ſharpe artherye.

E A great porcion of the gybboſyte or ſwellyng part of the lyuer, whiche is more perfectlye ſeene in the fourth peculier fygure by it ſelf beynge there marked wyth E.E.

F,F The holowe parte of the lyuer.

G,G A bladder prepared to receaue the yelow coller. But
H yf in ẏ meane ſpace in this order of caracters ſome of the karacters be ouerpaſſed & not declared, you ſhall not therfore thynke that there ſhould be any thynge here whyche we haue not dylygentlye noted for ſo muche as we haue broughte to this table ſo muche onely as we thoughte ſhoulde be ſuffyciente to ſhew and declare how the vayne and the arteries are dyſgeſted.

O The hollowe ſyde of the ſplene.

P The former ſeate and place of the right kydney.

Q The lefte kydney.

S Seke not this letter in the greater fygure but in the ſeuenth and eyght peculyar & ſeueral fygures. In the ſeuenth it noteth the bladder in a man, wyth the nauel, and the veſſels aſcribed to the nauil with the other partes whyche we wyll ſhewe in dyuerſe places in the explicatiō of the caracters. S, in ẏ. viii. table ſygnifyeth ẏ water or vrine bladder in a woman, wyth alſo the veſſels of the nauel and the waies of the vryne. You ſhall perceaue more of theſe in the declaraciō of the particuler & ſeuerall figures.

T The ſeate of the ſtalke of the holow vayne, beynge betwene the mydrife and the heart.

V,X The ſeate of the veſſels compaſſynge the roote of the heart in maner of a crowne, and alſo the verye roote of the harte.

Y The poynte of the harte.

Z Braunches ſprede abrode from the crownynge artheries and vaynes downeward, by the ſydes of the harte.

a In this parte the ſtocke of the holow vaine openeth into the ryghte concauyte of the harte.

b The ryghte eare of the hearte.

c The poynte of the left eare of the harte.

d, The ſtocke or ſtalke of the arteriall vayne. But the begynnynge of the vaynal artherye because it is in the lefte ſyde of the harte, as the necke of the holow vayne is in the ryghte, it can not in this fygure be ſene.

e e Yet doeth e e note neuertheles, the vaynall arterye wyth the procedynge of the arteryall vayne into the ryght parte of the paulme, not yet compaſſed aboute with the ſubſtaunce of the lounges.

f The ſtocke or ſtalcke of the great arterye.

g A truncke or a ſtocke of the great arterye goyng to the partes whyche are vnderneath the heart.

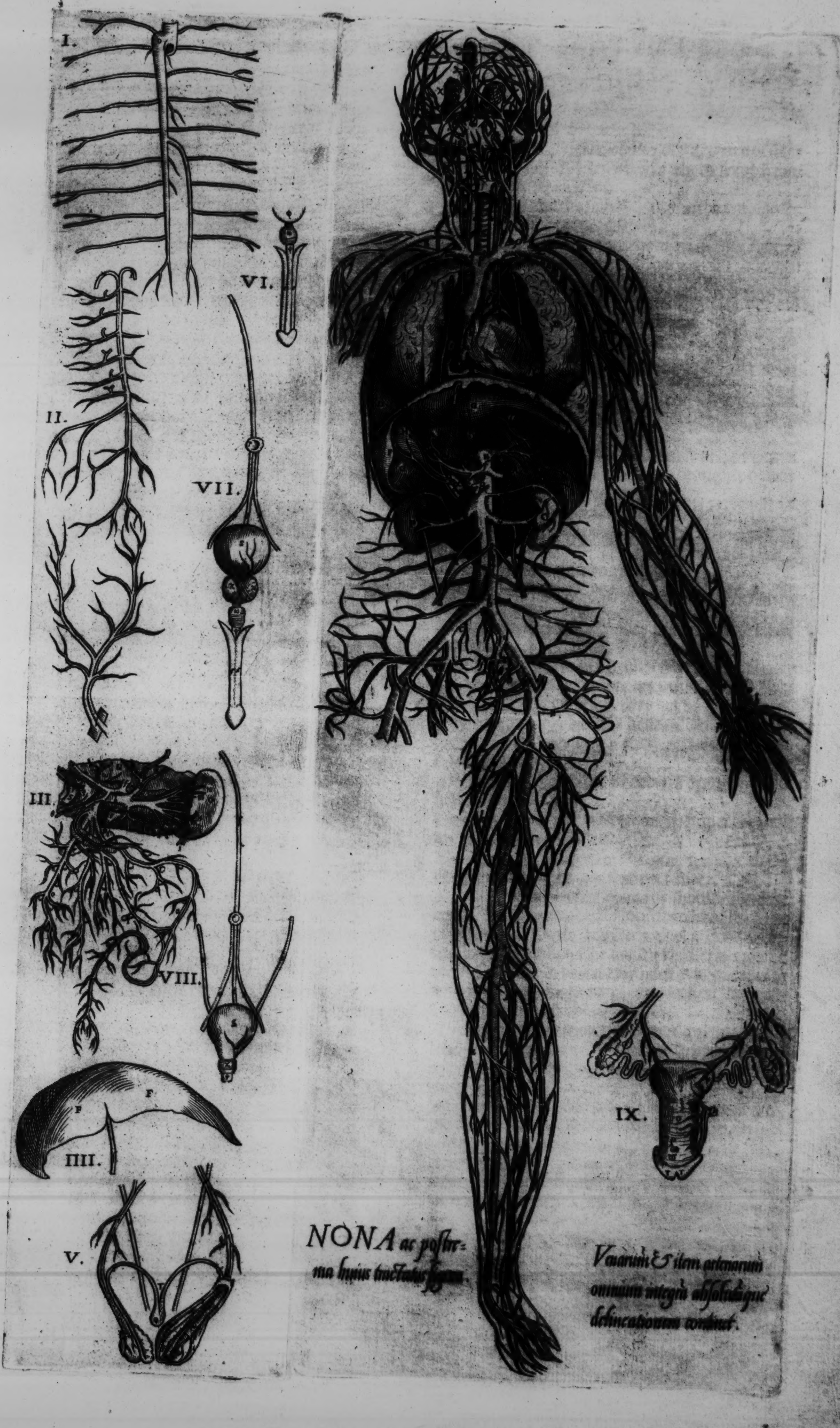
h, A porcion of the trūcke or ſtalke of the great artery goynge to the vpper partes, and offered chiefely to the left arme.

i The goodlier porcion of the ſayd truncke or ſtocke,
with his diſtribution alſo ther of into two inequall
braunches, whereof the one is the lefte arterye of
k, ſlepe, noted with k, and the greater braunche
ſheweth the ſhape and fourme of the ryght arterye
l, of ſlepe marked with l, and the arterye, which run-
neth furth pryncipallye into the ryght arme noted
m with m.

n.n And thys waye runne furthe the ſynowes of the mydryffe, whoſe beginnyng is ſtabliſhed in that fygure whoſe declaration we nowe entreate of marked with, P.

The begynnynge of the equal vayne whyche we haue lefte of: and do ſhew the reſt of that vayne in the fyrſte of the peculier fygures howe it doth procede, which is as it wer a part of this cut of, to be ſet together in your minde in ẏ regiō wher eyther porcion is noted wyth , which coulde not be expreſt in the

the


I.
II.
III.
IIII.
V.
VI.
VII.
VIII.
IX.

NONA ac poſtrema huius tractatus figura.

Venarum & item arteriarum omnium integrã absolutãque delineationem continet.

the greater figure becauſe the lightes or ỹ lounges doe occupye there the former partes of the breſte, where as the reſte of the vayne whiche is wythout a companyon alone, and goeth from hence to the hynder partes of the breſte towarde the turnynge ioyntes of the backe, the declaracion of this is had more clearer in the openynge of the ſeconde fygure of vaynes, wyth thoſe caracters. FF. and. GG.

* A double particion of the holow vayne in the throte
or former parte of the necke, and at both the ſydes
of r, doe open the ſprynge furthe of the vaynes
belongynge onely to the breſt bone, runninge furth
to the regyon of the nauyll, the ſeconde particuler
fygure ſheweth the porcion that is left of this ſprin
gynge forthe in the whiche that parte whyche is
ς marked with this caracter ς, muſte be as it were by
ymaginacion knytte to the ſprungynge fourth in the
greate fygure marked wyth the ſame letter, and
the other parte marked wyth *, you muſte ymagyn
wyth your ſelfe to ioyne to the letter, ς, in the grea-
ter fygure, & of theſe you ſhall haue forther know-
ledge in the declaracion of the ſeconde fygure of
vaynes at theſe letters. L, M.

r The begynnynge of a vayne whyche goeth to the ſpaces whiche are betwene certayne of the hygher rybbes.

ſ,ſ A vayne goynge into the ſcull by the ouerthwarte proceſſe of the turnynge ioyntes of the necke, and dronke vp wyth hys felowe the arterye in the holownes and bowte of the harde pannicle.

t t, u u, x x, y, Here is noted the fyrſte holownes and bowte with t t, the ſeconde u u, the thyrde x x, the begynning of the fourth y.

z A vayne goynge to the arme hoole, whiche in the lefte ſyde groweth furthe the ſhoulder vayne noted with α but in ỹ right ſyde, hys begynnyng hangeth here from the outwarde throte vayne.

β, γ Here are thoſe braunches cutte of which commynge from the vayne that goeth to the arme hoole, are digeſted into the former and hynder ſyde of the breſte.

δ The inner Iugiler vayne.

ε A diſtribution or going furth of the inner Iuguler vayne into two vaynes, whereof the one runneth furth alonge into the concauite of the harde pannicle, the other runneth furth into the lefte ſyde of the ſayde harde pannicle.

ζ The vtter Iuguler or throte vayne.

η A diſtribution of the vtter Iuguler vayne at the Iawes.

θ, ι θ Here is noted his parte runnynge furth behynde the eares to the hynder parte of the head. ι To the temples and the crowne of the heade.

κ κ To the face and the forheade.

λ λ To ỹ .ii. concauite & holownes of ỹ harde pannycle.

μ And by μ are ſhewed two of hys braũches, wherof the one goeth into the ſcul by the eyghte bone of the heade, the other goeth by the hoole of the ſeconde payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

ν, Some of theſe karacters folowynge are ſet on the ryghte ſyde, ſhewynge the procedynges of the arterye of lyfe. And this letter ν ſheweth a porcion of the arterye goynge into the ſcull. And after he hath put furth a braunche from hym he is degeſted with the outer Iugular vayne in the face, the temple, and behynde the eares.

ξ A braunche of the artery of lyfe, goynge into the fyrſte holownes of the harde pannicle.

ο The principal porcion or parte of ỹ arterie of lyfe goynge to the ſkull by hys hole whiche ſerueth properly for it.

π A braunche drawen fourth towarde the [illegible] and large parte of the noſtrels.

ρ, A braunche runnynge fourthe to the ryghte ſyde of the harde pannicle.

ς, τ The thre braunches of the artery of lyfe, whiche are vtterlye thoughte and taken to be ỹ faſhioners and workers of the nette infoldynge.

υ A braunche goynge to the eyes.

φ A braunche goynge to the thynne pannicle infoldynge and wrappynge the roote of the harte.

χ A wrappynge or foldynge is called *Rete*, whiche we compare and lyken to the vtter infoldynge, where the chylde lyeth in the woman.

ψ The ryghte ſenowe of the ſyxte payre of ſenowes of the brayne cut of there, where it is brought downe alonge the ſyde of the wynde pype.

ω, ω The ryght ſenowe returnynge agayne.

1. The lefte troncke of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

2, 2 The left ſynow returnynge agayne.

3 A ſmall ſynowe commynge to the roote of the harte.

4 A vayne goynge to the hynder parte of the hed and the necke.

5 A vayne goynge to the hynder parte of the ſhoulder, but yf here after we doe not priuately and ſeuerally declare the arteries euery one by them ſelues, yet yf you conſyder well the declaracion, you ſhall fynde eaſely to what vayne euery arterye is ioyned furthe vnto.

6 This is ſet at the ſkynne wherwyth the heade of the ſhoulder is couered.

7 The ſhoulder vayne where it goeth vnder the ſkyn to the cubyte.

8 A braunche of the ſhoulder vayne, goynge to the vpper partes of the ioynte of the cubyte.

9 A braunche commynge from the ſhoulder vayne, and creppynge fourth to the conſtitucion of the commune vayne. Let vs now turne to the ſmall latyn letters, leſte in vſinge the double caracters or nombres algaryſme to declare the matter by, we ſhulde derken and blot the fygure, and make it more obſcure then neadeth.

a, a A braunche of the ſhoulder vayne goynge by the leſſe brayne, and the outſyde of the cubyte, vnto the appendaunce of the bygger bone of the cubyte and the wreſte.

b A braunche of the armehole vayne dyſperſed into the ſkynne whyche compaſſeth aboute the ſhoulder and the hynder ſeate of the arme.

c To the muſcles ſtretchinge fourthe the cubyte.

d A braunche accompanyinge and goynge wyth the fourth ſynowe of the arme, vnto the outer parte of the cubyte.

e. A particion of the armehole vayne into the ſmall [illegible] or ſtalkes.

f,f A troncke or ſtalke [illegible]

with an arterye in euerye place of it, whiche goeth into the cubyte, by the bowdynge of the cubyte.

g A braunche of the ſayde truncke or ſtalke ſtretched furth to the leſſe bone of the cubyte, their goynge furth by circles, or lytle yonge braunches to the thombe, the forefynger and to the myddle fynger.

h A braunche of the arterye whiche kepeth company with the foreſayde braunche and goeth to the vtter ſyde of the hande betwene the forefynger and the thombe.

i A braunche of the truncke or ſtacke ẏ is hyd ſtretched furth to ẏ bygger bone of ẏ cubyte, & caſtyng furth hys ſmall braunches to the lytle fynger, the rynge finger, and the myddle fynger.

k A deuiſion of the truncke of the arme hoole vayne, whiche runneth furth vnder the ſkyn by the ioynte of the cubite.

l A braunche of the armehole vayne conſtitutyng the common vayne.

m The common vayne.

n A deuiſion of the common vayne lyke vnto thys letter Y and afterwarde the order and goyng forth by the vtter ſeate and parte of the hande.

o A braunche of the common vayne goinge to the inner ſeate of the hande, and here is mixte together with other ſmall braunches.

A braunche of the armehoole vayne, ſtretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and deuyded dyuers wayes into the ſkynne, and the extremite therof where it endeth it is ioyned together with a braunche of the ſhoulder vayne where as we haue put thys letter. π

q,q A procedynge of vaynes, whiche doe folde in the inner ſkyn of the cubyte and ẏ paulme of the hand.

r Make no ſerch for thys letter in the greater fygure forſomuche as it is the ſeuenth and eyghte fygure, there notinge a portion of the nauell.

ſ,ſ,ſ,ſ. In thoſe ſame fygures theſe letters ſhewe a vayne ſtretched furth from the nauel into the lyuer, which ſhalbe knitte to the lyuer, ſet furth in the fourth peculier fygure, where the other portion or parte of the vayne ſhall be alſo ſigned with a karacter.

t In the ſeuenth and the eyghte peculyer fygure the way that carieth the vrine, the childe betwene the ſeconde infoldynge and the innermoſte.

u,u,v,u Doe ſignifie in the ſeuenth and eyghte figure the peculyer arteryes ſeruinge to the childe in the mothers wombe.

a In the greater fygure is a ſmall portion of a ſynowe in the holownes of the lyuer, whiche is drawen oute from the ſynowes of the ventricle.

S,S. Here we aduertyſe you that the thyrde peculyer and ſeuerall fygure doeth contayne and expreſſe a portyon of the lower pannicle of the caule, whych is putte vnder the hynder ſeate of the ventricle or mawe, holdyng vp the diſtribution of *Vena porta* with the arteryes and ſynowes whyche doe runne furth thys way. And moreouer, beſyde veſſels thereof, here in the ſame thyrde fygure is ſene the ſplene wyth vaynes and arteryes, whiche are ſpredde abroade by *Meſenterium* and al this fygure (yf a man woulde) may be ioyned to the great fygure in the holowe ſyde of the lyuer, where υ φ τ are ſene metynge together and aunſweringe eche other in fygure.

bothe the fygures.

s,s And s s in the greater & alſo in ẏ thirde fygure do ſhewe the waye of the bladder of the coller, whyche goeth into the gutte called *Duodenum*.

τ Signifieth in both the fygures the ſtocke or ſtalke of *Vena porta*.

υ An arterye grafte into the lyuer, and a ſynowe alſo ſtretched furth to the ſayde arterye.

φ An artery and a ſynowe, whych goth to the bladder of coler.

χ Vaynes goynge to the ſayde lytle bladder of coler.

ψ A vayne alſo and arterye commynge in the thyrde figure to the hynder ſeate of the mawe, nyghe vnto the lower part of the mouthe or necke of the mawe.

ω A vayne commynge to the mawe in bothe the fygures, where hys gybboſyte or ſmall parte tendeth to the ryght ſeate of the backe.

a A vayne and arterye and a ſynowe in the thyrde figure infoldyng the ryght ſeate of the botome of the mawe or ventricle.

b The leſſe truncke of the greateſt diſtribution of *Vena porta*.

c The greater truncke of the greateſt particion of *Vena porta*.

d, A vayne and an arterie ſtretched furth chiefelye on the entrayle of *Duodenum*.

e A vayne and an arterye with it goynge to the right ſeate of the neather pannicle of the caule.

f,f A roote and an arterye dygeſted into the lyuer, the mawe, the ſplene, the caule, and the bladder of coler.

g A vayne with hys felowe the arterye whyche at the laſte compaſſeth about the vppermoſte necke of the ventricle in maner of a crowne, and he is ſene betwene ω and a in the fygure of the ventricle.

h, A vayne and an arterye goynge to the principall ſeate of the lower pannicle of the caule and infoldinge the gutte called *Colon*, where he is ſtretched furth to the ventricle or mawe.

i,i Here is a kyrnellye ſubſtaunce, which hath the gouernaunce of the diſtribution of the veſſels in thys parte or region.

k, A vayne goynge to the lefte ſeate of the lower pannicle of the caule.

l,l The procedynges of the veſſels to the ſplene.

m,m Veſſels goynge to the lefte ſeate of the ventricle, from thoſe that are grafte in the ſplene. But the

n. principal veſſels are marked with n, which infolde and wrappe the lefte ſeate of the bottome of the bealye or ventricle.

o,o,o, A procedynge of vaynes and alſo arteryes belongynge onelye to the entrayles.

p.p The roote of the chiefe arterye goynge to the entrayles.

q.q The leſſe arterye belongynge properlye to the entrayles.

r,r Carnels affixed in *Meſenterium* ſtrengthynge the procedynges of the veſſels before rehearſed.

ſ Here is in ẏ greater fygure the hole of ẏ mydryffe, ſendynge through the ſtomacke, and alſo the concauyte or holownes of the lyuer geuynge place to the ſtomacke.

t Alſo in ẏ greater fygure is the ligament of ẏ lyuer wyth the lefte parte therof is knyt to the mydryffe.

μ,μ The greate arterye goynge thorowe the mydryffe, and alſo hys braunche runnynge into the right part or ſyde of the mydryffe.

ξ There is ſene in bothe the fygures the ſtocke of the holowe vayne.

ȝ In the greater fygure is the vayne of the left kydnaye goynge into the fatte couerynge or cote.

α The vayne of the arterye offered to the ryght kydnaye.

β The vayne of the ryghte kydnay wrappynge in the fat cotte couerynge.

γ A vayne and an artery commynge to the lefte kydnaye.

λ The lefte ſyde vayne.

ε The ryghte ſyde vayne.

ς The ſpryngynge fourthe of the arteryes of ſeade.

κ,κ The goyng together of the left ſide vayne and the artherye.

Here we haue ſet forthe the lefte teſtycle, wyth hys cote only belongynge to hym commyng downe frō ye ſiphac or *Peritonium*, & noted w. ιι. In the fift peculyer fygure he is neuertheleſſe ſo cut away, and the cote of the teſtyle ſo opened that nothynge letteth hym but that he maye be kyndlye ſeene, ye and alſo dothe ſhewe the muſcle growynge to it whiche marked wyth this letter. κ.

ι.ι

κ

λ And in the ſame fyfte particuler and ſeuerall fygure at this letter λ. the vayne and the arterye doe goe fourth into the amplytude and largenes of *Peritorium*.

μ A ſwellyng ſubſtryne or body lyke to the ſwellyng vaynes, and a wonderful implicacion and wyndyng of the vayne and the artery one within the other.

ν, The lefte teſticle couered with his cote that is next hym.

ξ,ξ The reuolution or turnyng back of the veſſel caryynge furth the ſeade to the teſticle.

ο,ρ The goynge vp of the veſſel caryinge the ſeade, to the bone aboue the pryuye membres.

ϖ The foldynge and bendynge in of the lefte veſſell caryinge the ſeade, to the hinder part of the bone aboue the preuy members.

ς The turnynge backe agayne of the ryghte veſſel of caryinge the ſeade.

τ, The ioynynge or goynge together of the right and the lefte veſſels of caryinge the ſeade.

φ The inſercion or graftynge in of the veſſels which doe carye the ſeade.

χχ The ſeuenth fygure hathe a glandulous or carnellye body, receauynge the inſercion and graftynge in of the veſſels whiche doe carye the ſeade.

ψψ In the ſeuenth and ye ſyxte fygures, is the way that ſerueth both to the brine and the ſeade.

ω,ω In the ſyxte the ſeuenth and the eyghte fygure, is a muſcle broughte rounde aboute the ſayde way of bryne and ſeade.

α,α In the ſyxte and the ſeuenth fygure, is the yarde and the bodyes therof.

a,a Furthermore in the greater fygure. a a. doe ſygnyfye vaynes and arteryes reached furth to the turnynge ioyntes of the loynes, to the muſcle growing vnto them, and to the ſydes of the abdomen.

b In ye ſame greater fygure is a particiō or deuiſion of the holow vayne and the arterye vpon the holye bone.

c,c Small arteryes goynge to the holes of the holye bone.

d, A deuyſyon of the left troncke or ſtocke of the foreſayde deuyſyon which was of the holow vayne and the arterye.

e A ſpryngynge fourth of the inner braunche of the ſayde deuyſyon to theſe partes whyche are annexed to the buttokes, and to the hyp bone.

f A ſpryngynge forthe of the ſayde braunch digeſted in the bladder and the matrix.

g This is a part of the artery particuler to the childe, in the wombe, which we marked before at the ſides of the bladder wyth. u. lykewyſe as here alſo in the great porcyon of the fygure.

h A ſmall porcyon of the outewarde braunche of the deuyſyon aforeſayde, goynge to the reſte of the inner braunche.

i. The reſte of the inner braunche deſtributed by the hole of the bone aboue the pryuy members into the muſcles whyche occupye the inner ſeate of the thyghe.

k The ſeate where the ſmall ſuccedynge braunches of the reſte of the ſayde inner braunche, is ioyned to another vayne, but here oute of this table, is to be noted, the courſe of the artery, and how he commeth to the vayne.

l A ſpryngynge fourthe of the outer braunche crepynge to the lower ſeate of the abdomen vnto the nauyll.

m,m A vayne dyſtrybuted by the inſyde of the thyghe and the ſhinne, vnder the ſkynne to the toes, and geuynge fourthe in hys progreſſion dyuerſe ſurcles.

n A braunche goynge to the former ſyde of the ſhynne bone vnder the ſkynne.

o A weuynge or wyndynge in of the muſcles and the ſkynne whyche doe occuppe the outer ſeate of the thygh, and dygeſted into the muſcle occupyinge the former ſeate of the thyghe.

p

q A commynge together of the ſayde vayne, with the vayne that goeth throughe the hole of the bone, aboue the preuye membres into the thyghe.

r This waye the principal vayne which goeth to the thygh, is turned agayne by the bone of the ſame.

ſ,t Sprynggynges fourth or braunches which occupye the muſcles on the hynder ſeate of the thyghe and the ſkynne of this place euen to the verye calfe of the legge.

u A deuiſyon in the hāme, and braunches here diſtributed and growynge fourth into the muſcles from the heddes of the thyghe.

x, A vayne of the ſayd deuyſyon of the greater troncke infoldinge the outeward ſkynne of the ſhynne vnto the heygth of the foote.

y. A vayne and an arterye, whyche needed not to haue bene added, ſtretched fourthe to the leſſe bone of the ſhynne, and hydynge hym ſelfe amonge the muſcles.

α A braunche of the ſayde deuyſyon of the greater troncke, goynge dyuerſlye vnder the ſkynne whyche couereth the inner ſeate of the ſhynne, vnto the toes.

p A braunche of the ſayde truncke goynge into the caulfe of the legge and to the verye heele.

9 A ſpryngynge furthe of the greater truncke, betwene the muſcles whiche doe occupye the former ſeate of the ſhyn, and digeſted into the vpper parte of the foote and the toes.

& The reſte of the greater truncke creepynge downewarde amonge the muſcles occupyenge the hynder ſeate of the ſhynne, and goynge vnder the foote betwene the ſhinne and the heele, ſpredning his braunches in the neather ſeate of the toes.

Bycauſe this greate fygure, with alſo the figures goynge before, ſet furth all the vaynes and arteries of a man, I thinke it here beſt to ſhew yͤ proceding order of yͤ veſſels in women, ſo muche as they differ from thoſe in men, which is onlye the courſe of the ſeede veſſels to the teſticles, and in the vaynes & arteryes that infolde the Matrix, whych are all put furth in the eyght and in the ninth fygure, and here foloweth the order of the karacters.

θ Braunches runnynge furthe from the vayne and the arterye into the pannicle where they are cōmitted into the Syphac or *Peritonium*.

ι A portion of the vayne and the arterye goynge into the teſticle, procedynge to the vpper ſeate of the bottome of the Matrix.

κ A commixtion of the vayne and arterye, whiche are of the ſeede, which is lyke a ſharpe ſteeple, and they are lykened to the ſwelling of braydyd vaynes called *Varices*.

λ The lefte ſtone or teſticle.

μ A veſſel caryenge the ſeede from the teſticle into the Matrix.

ν A blunte angle or corner of the bottome of the Matrix, in whom the veſſel that carieth the ſeede attendeth his inſertion.

ξ In thys place the bottome of the Matrix doeth bowe in the necke of the Matrix, or wombe of the woman, and in thys place the mouthe or openynge therof conſiſteth.

ο,ϖ The necke of the Matrix.

ρ, Here the necke of the bladder is brought forth into the necke of the Matrix and there doeth ende.

ς Here are veſſels infoldynge the lower ſeate of the bottome of the Matrix and the necke alſo.

Τ, τ Swellynges lyke to lytle hyllockes of the mouth, and yͤ necke of the Matrix or wombe of the woman.

υ,v In the eyghte peculyer and ſeuerall fygure are the wayes whiche brynge the vryne frome the raynes into the bladder.

The declaration of the fyrſte fygure of ſynowes.

IN thys fyrſte fygure of ſynowes al the roote foundacion or grounde of the brayne, and the lytle brayne is ſette forth cleare of all pellicles and coverynge ſkynnes, wherwith they are wrapped, that where the ſinowes of the braynes haue their beginninge maye with our eyes be well perceyued. For here is diſplayed and ſet furth with the firſt ſpringynges forth of yͤ ſinowes, & that part alſo of the marye of the backe, whiche pertayneth to that place, euen frome the begynnynge of that marye where thys falleth downe into the firſte joynte of the necke, and where as the marye of the backe taketh firſte his domination and his right name.

☞ The ſeconde fygure of ſynowes ſetteth furth the right ſyde of yͤ ſinowes of the whole brayne & of *Cerebellum*, and parte of the ſayde marye of the backe mencioned in the former fygure, beyng here taken vtterlye awaye all the harde and thynne pannicle alſo, whyche are called of the Arabians *Dura mater, & Pia mater*. And furthermore, thys preſent ſeconde fygure of ſynowes ſheweth the bare and naked proceſſe of the ſeuen payre of ſynowes of the brayne on the ryght ſyde only, although we haue where nede required drawen forth ſome of yͤ ſinowes on the left ſyde alſo. The proportion of thys fygure is paynted in ſuche forme and largenes, as you maye in it wholly circumſcribe & comprehende yͤ bodye, whoſe bladder ſhoulde conſiſte in the loweſt ſeate therof, and whoſe breſte and Abdemen or bealye ſhoulde be ſene alſo on the former part, and the face turned towarde the lefte ſhoulder, beynge of hym the right ſyde onelye ſene.

The declaration of two karacters common to the .ix. Chapters of the fygures folowynge.

THe karacters that are to be expreſt in thys declaration, are partelye common to bothe the fygures, and ſomtymes bothe to thys and that, as by theſe notes .1,2. it ſhalbe declared, whyche we ſhall putte after the karacters.

A,A,1,2 Theſe karacters note the brayne.

B,B,1,2. And theſe doe note the *Cerebellum*.

C,1,2 The proceſſe or a ſwellynge knobbe of the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, which is comonly called *Mamillaris proceſſus*. And I haue putte a karacter but on the one ſyde of the fyrſte fygure onely, bycauſe no man ſhould nede to doubte but that the reaſons of both are all one and lyke.

D.1. The begynnynge of the marye of the backe, hangynge from the roote of the brayne.

E,1,2 A parte of the marye of the backe, nowe yſſuynge furth of the ampletude or largenes of the ſcull, and is there cutte out in bothe the fygures, where it goeth vnder the hyeſt turnynge joynte.

F,1,2 Procedynges forth lyke vnto ſynowes, ſeruynge to the inſtrument of ſmellyng, but not goynge furth of the largenes of the ſcull, wherein the brayne is conteyned are here ſet furth with a goodly portion therof worthye to be noted.

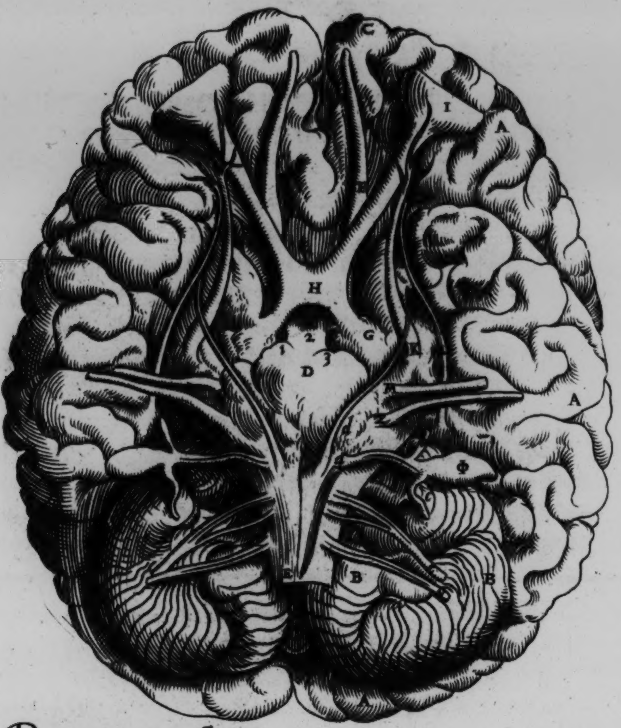
G,1,2 The ſynowes of ſyghte, or the firſte payre of ſynowes of the brayne, but in the fyrſte fygure the begynnige of the left ſynow is marked with *G* and in the other the bryngyng forth of the ryght ſinowe in the ſeate of the eyes.

H,1. The goynge together of the ſynowes of the ſighte.

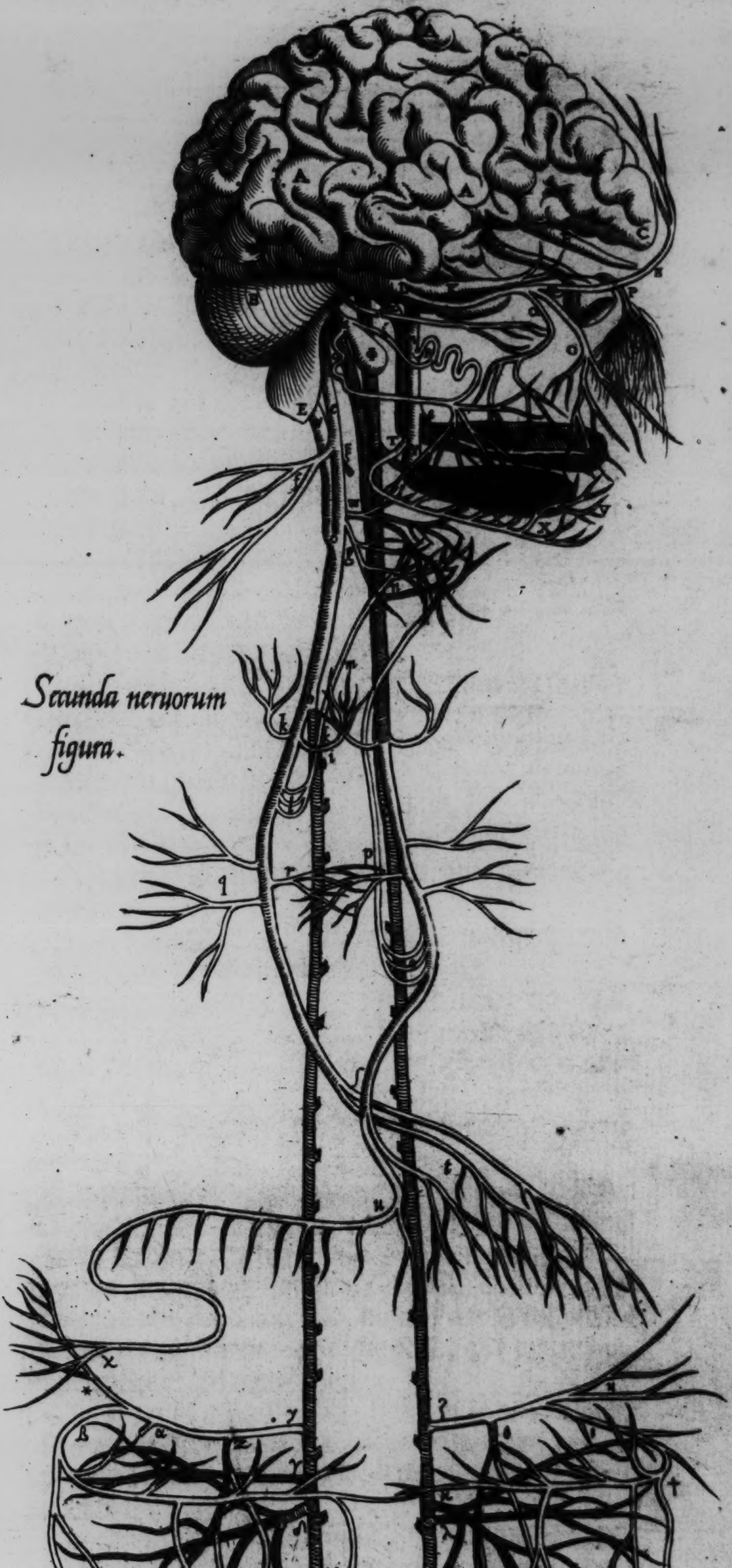
I,1,2 The cote of the eye, on whome the ſynowe of the eye is ſpredde abroade, and doeth there degenerate.

K,1,2 The ſeconde payre of the ſynowes of the brayne.

L,1,2,3. The roote of the thyrde payre of ſynowes beynge the


C
I
A
H
1
2
3
D
G
A
B
B

Prima neruorum figura.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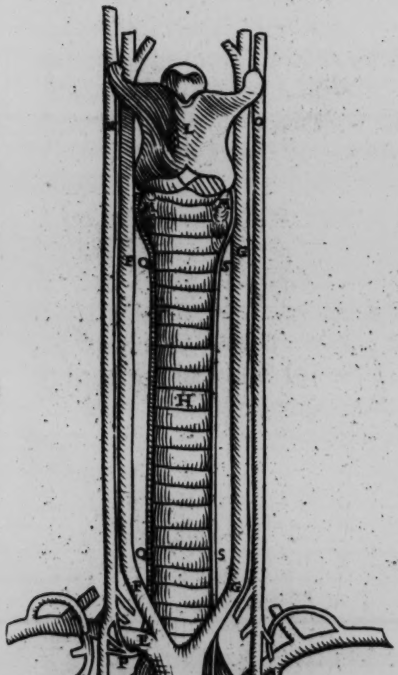
Secunda neruorum figura.

III.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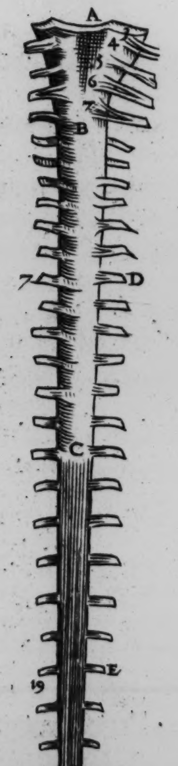
IIII.


A
4
5
6
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B
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D
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19
E
24
F
30
G
H

the leſſer, the thynner and alſo the harder.

M.1.2. The greater and the thicker roote of the thyrde payre.

N.2 The ſpringynge furth of the leſſe roote fallynge forth to the vpper Jawe.

P.2. The ſpryngyng furth of the leſſe roote of the third payre, degeneratynge into the cote of the noſtrels, whiche is ſhewed ſeuerally with the lower P.

Q.2. A ſpryngynge furth of the leſſe roote, digeſted into the muſcle of the temple.

R.2. A braunche of the greater roote of the thyrde payre, folded in together like the tendrel or yͤ ſmal windinges of a vayne called *Carpolus*, whiche is grafte into the muſcle of the temple, takynge in to hym two braunches here after to be marked with *b* & *c* frome the fyft payre of ſynowes, to be marked with *a*, and he is ſpred abroade into the Jawe or the muſcles of eatyng, and into the muſcles of the mouthe, and alſo into the ſkynne.

S.2 A braũch of yͤ greater rote of yͤ thirde payre, diſtributynge forth hys braunches into the gummes of the vpper cheke tethe, and geuinge hys twigg es in order to euerye one of the tethe beſide.

T.2. A ſpryngynge furthe of the greater roote of the thirde payre creppynge into the bone of the neather Jawe.

V.2 A braunche of ſpryngynge furth noted with *T*, offred vnto the neather lippe with a manyfolde order of braunches.

X.X.2. Circles diffuſed in order, frome the ſpryngynge furthe noted with *T* into the rootes of the neather tethe.

Y.Y.2. The greateſt portion of the bygger roote of the thyrde payre, deuyded into the cote of the tongue.

Z.1.2. The fourth payre of ſinowes of the brayne, but the lower Z in the ſeconde figure appoynteth the cote of the rouffe of the mouth.

a.1.2 .Φ. The fifte payre of ſynowes appropriate and ſeruinge to the hearynge. And Φ in bothe the figures ſheweth ſpecially a portion of thys payre, caryed into the concauite and holownes of the bone of the temple.

b.1.2 A braunche of the fyfth payre ſpronge frome hys former parte.

c.1.2 The braunche of the fifte payre, creapynge by the blynde hoole, and at the laſte he ioyneth with the braunche noted in the ſeconde fygure with R, lyke as the ſmall braunche marked with *b* doeth with the ſpryngynge furth of the thyrde payre crumpled after the maner of the tendrels in vines called *Capreoli*.

d.1.2. A ſynowe ſpringyng furth not far from the begynning of the fift payre, which being ouerhipped ⁊ let paſſe of many wrytters of the Anatomy, is ſtretched furthe into the Muſcles mouynge the neather Jawe.

e.1.2. The ſyxte payre of ſynowes of the brayne, whoſe procedyng of eyther ſynowe is ſhewed in yͤ ſeconde figure, but that is the lefte ſynowe, whiche is brought in a ſhadowe ſomwhat as it were vnder the fift payre. The right ſheweth more whiter, and ye ſhall here perceaue ⁊ ſee certayne karacters folowynge ſet onely vnto that ryghte ſynowe, for ſo muche as the lyke reaſons is in bothe the ſynowes.

f.2. A braunche of the ſyxte payre goinge into the muſcles occupyenge the hynder ſeate of the necke.

g.2 Small braunches of the ſyxte payre ſpringe furth here, ⁊ goinge downe ouerthwartly into certayne muſcles of the winde pype.

h.2 A braunche of the ſyxte payre ſtretched furthe into the rootes of the rybbes on the ryght ſyde.

i.1.2 Smal portions of the ſynowes betwene the rybbes, encreaſyng the braunche of the ſixt payre commynge downe thys way.

k.k.2. Braunches of the ſynowes of yͤ ſyxt payre, drawen forth into the heades of the muſcles, whiche bringing their begynnynge frome the vpper place of the breſte bone, and the canell bones, are caryed vpwardes.

l.2 Smal braunches of the ryghte ſynowe of the ſixte payre, whiche doe make the ſynowe that retourneth or runneth agayne on the right ſyde.

m.2 The ryght returnynge ſynowe.

n.2. Certayne braunches of the ryght returning ſinowe beſtowed into the muſcles of the wynde pipe.

o.2 Braunches of yͤ ſyxt payre of ſynowes of yͤ left ſide which doe conſtitute and make the ſynowe, whiche tourneth backwarde of the left ſyde.

p.2. The lefte returnynge ſynowe, whiche lykewyſe as the ryght is commonlye called the ſynowe of the voyce.

q.2. Smal braunches of the ſixte payre runnyng forth into the cote of the lounges.

r.2. Smal braunches of the ſixte payre, which is wrapt within the thynne couerynge of the hearte, and from theſe circles of the lefte ſynowe, whyche are correſpondente to theſe that we ſette forth wyth *r*, the lytle ſynowe of the hearte taketh hys begynnynge.

ſ.2 A portyon of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes, whyche is cõmitted to the ſtomacke, and yͤ order alſo where bothe the ſynowes are deuided and parted into two partes, and the ryghte ſynowe goeth into the lefte ſeate aboue the ventricle, but the left is folded aboute the righte parte of the necke and mouth, or openynge of the ventricle.

t.2 The order or proceſſe of the ſyxt payre of ſinowes, ſpredde diuerſe wayes into the vpper necke or opening of the ventricle, and on the places or partes next to the ventricle.

u.2 A braũche of the ſyxt payre of ſynowes, which goth into the ryght ſeate of the necke or openinge of the ventricle, whiche brought by the hygher region of the ſame, is at length conſumed into yͤ concauite or holownes of the Lyuer, where as you ſee *x* affyxed.

y.2. The firſte ſpryngynge furth of the braunche of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes, which is ſtretched forth to yͤ rootes of the rybbes on the right ſide.

z.2 A ſmall braunche of the ſayd ſpryngynge furth noted with *y*, which is here digeſted into yͤ ryght ſide of the lower parnicle of the caule, and into the entrayle called *Colon*.

&.2. Succeſſions of thys firſte ſpryngynge furth, commynge to the longe gutte called *Duodenum*, and to the begynnynge of the hungrye gut.

ꝯ.2 A braunche creapynge to the righte ſeate of the bottome of the ventricle, and fallynge [illegible] cyrcles to the ventricle and the vpper pãnicle of the caule. And where * is ſette the procedynge and goynge forth of thys preſente braunche into the Lyuer and the litle bladder of Coler, doth euidentlye apeare.

γ.2 A braunche commynge to the ryght kydnaye.

δ.2 A braũche diffuſed into the right region of yͤ place called *Meſenterium*, and to the entrayles of thys ſeate with manye ſmal braunches.

ε.2 A procedynge of ſynowes infoldinge the righte region of the bladder.

ζ.2 The firſte ſpryngynge furth of the ſynowe of the firſt payre ſtretched furth into the rotes of yͤ ribbes on the left ſyde.

θ,ι,2 Here are noted two ſpryngynges forth of the braũche noted with ʒ, which are offred to the lower pannicle of the caule, and to the arſe gutte called *Colon inteſtinum*, where he creapeth vnder the ventricle.

κ,2 A procedyng of ſynowes, whiche are grafte in the ſplene.

†.2. We haue with thys croſſe marcked a braunche of the braunche noted with ʃ, whiche creapeth thorowe the lefte ſeate of the bottome of the ventricle or mawe, deuydynge forth hys circles and ſmall braunches into the ventricle and to the vpper ſeate of the caule.

κ,2. A ſpryngyng furth rũnyng into the lefte ſyde of *Meſenterium*, and into the entrayles of that ſame ſyde.

λ,2 A ſpryngynge furth goynge to the lefte kydnay.

μ,2 A procedyng of ſmal braunches, ſomwhat darckly infoldynge the lefte ſyde of the bladder.

ν,1,2 The ſeuenth payre of the ſynowes of the brayne, and lykewiſe in the ſeconde fygure, the ſynowe of bothe the ſides is ſet furth and marked with ν.

ξ,2. A ſpryngynge forth of the ſeuenth prayre brought into certayne muſcles bryngynge theyr begynnyng from the proceſſe of the bone of the temple, whiche is lyke a pyller.

ο,2. The ioynynge together of the ſeuenth payre wyth the ſyxte.

π,2. The order or procedynge of the ſeuenth payre beynge as it were weyued betwene and knytte wyth manye of the muſcles of the tongue and of the bone lyke to this figure υ and of the wynde pype.

1,2,3 These carracters of nombres ſene in yͤ fyrſt fygure at the begynnyng of the mary in the backe, declare thre holes, wherof the two laterall, marked wyth .1. and .3. are they by whome the braunches of the arteries of ſlepe, do go vnto the ryghte and the lefte ventricles of the brayne. But the myddle hole ſhewed with 2. is it by whome the flewme is brought frõ the thyrde ventricle of the braine, into the baſyn or holownes whych receaueth the fleame, & afterward ſendeth it through after yͤ maner of a funnel vpon a kernel, whych is put vnder thys regiõ of yͤ braine.

The declartion of the thyrde fygure of ſynowes.

Although yͤ open & playne deſcription of the ſeuẽth payre of ſynowes of the brayne, in the fyrſt and ſecõd fygure of ſynowes, ſheweth all the order of the ſyxte payre, and lykewyſe alſo doth expreſſe and ſhewe thoſe ſynowes whych do turne & go backe agayne: yet I thought it not vnprofytable but very good yf I ſhuld here ſet forth a ſpecial or a ſeueral table of yͤ ſynowes, whych is in nõbre the thyrd, together wyth the partes of the great and ſharpe arterye, as muche therof as doth ſerue to declare & ſhewe the order and procedyng of the ſynowes, for ſo muche as phiſicions do ſo often talke and ſpeake of theſe ſynowes, & that alſo the conſyderyng of them wyth the eye is to all men very pleaſaunt, for to beholde therin the maruelous workes of nature.

A The ſpryngyng forth of the great arterye from the left ventricle of the heart, where he ſpreadeth forth theſe two arteryes lyke crownes called *Coronales arteriæ*.

B, A truncke or ſtocke of the greate arterye tourned backe downewarde towardes the rygge of the backe.

C A braunche of the greate arterye goinge ſlopwyſe vpwarde to the firſt rybbe on the left ſide, and running furth afterwarde into the lefte hande.

D A portion of the greate arterye goinge to the forepartе of the necke or throte by the canell bone.

E An arterye goynge furth ouerthwartlye into the ryghte hande, but thoſe braunches, whiche this and that marked with *D* doe putte furth you ſhall ſeke in the bare or naked fygure, whiche is vnder the greate arterye, and is the thyrde figure of the arteryes.

F,F The arterye of ſlepe on the ryght ſyde.

G,G, The lefte arterye of ſlepe.

H And *H* ſheweth the ſtocke of the ſharpe arterye.

I,K Two trunckes or ſtockes of the ſharpe artery, into whom this is firſt deuided into the lounges.

L The vpper part of the wynde pype, whoſe fygures of the muſcles, as of the tongue, and the bone whyche is lyke υ you haue all readye learned in the tables of muſcles.

M A kyrnell at eche ſyde growen to the roote of the wynde pype.

N The ryghte ſtocke of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

O The lefte ſtocke of the ſayde ſyxe payre.

P The braunches of a ſynowe on the ryght ſyde ouer tourned to the arterye whiche is tourned ouer to the right arme hoole, and comminge together into one ſynowe, whiche ſomtyme conſiſteth but of one braunche.

Q Q The right ſinowe returninge backe.

R The lefte ſmal braunches of the ſyxte payre of the ſtocke, which are tourned ouer toward the backe to the truncke of ſtocke of the great arterye.

S S The left ſynowe going backeward, which often tymes begynneth but wͭ one cyrcle, the reſte of yͤ ſpringynges furth of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes, are to be ſene in the naked and playne tables of the ſynowes of the brayne.

The declaration of the fourth table of ſynowes.

Thys preſent fourth fygure ſerueth chiefelye to the two tables nowe after folowynge, whiche ſhewe the naked and open proceſſe & going forth of yͤ ſynowes from the marye of the backe. For here is onelye delyneated ſituated the mary of the backe, whyche is called of the cōmune ſorte *Nucha*, from the lower parte at the roote of the brayne (where he taketh hys begynnyng) euen to the forthest ende where it falleth forth of the lower ſeate of the holy bone.

A The begynnyng of the mary of the backe ſpryngyng out from the roote of the brayne.

B In thys ſeate the marye of the backe, is nomore alone by himſelfe, but is lyke to many cordes, whych beyng put altogether do go ſtreyght forth.

3.4.5.6 7 By theſe caracters yͤ rootes of the ſinowes are noted goyng forth from the mary of the backe byfore it falleth out of the ſkull. And theſe are the rootes of thoſe payres of the brayne, whych rootes are ſeuerally noted wyth theyr caracters.

D.7. And *A*. B. to D, in the lefte ſyde and ſo to 7. on the right ſyde, a parte of the mary of the backe conteyned in the turning ioyntes of the necke, and the rootes of the ſeuen payre of ſinowes of the marye of the backe are marked.

E,1.9 Frome D. to E. on the lefte ſyde, and frome 7. to 19. on the ryght ſyde, is ſhewed part of the mary of the backe, comprehended in the turnyng ioyntes of the breſte, and then afterwarde are ſhewed the rootes of yͤ twelfe payre of ſinowes of yͤ mary of the backe.

F.24 From E. vnto F on the lefte ſyde, and frome 19 to 24, on the ryghte ſyde is ſhewed a parte of the marye of the backe occupyenge the tournynge ioyntes of the loynes, from whence the rootes of the fiue payre of ſynowes of the marye of the backe do take their begynnynge.

G.30 Frō F to G in yͤ left ſide & frō 24 to 30 in the right ſyde is ſhewed alſo parte of the marye of the backe, conteyned in the ſyxe bones of the holye bone, and alſo the rootes of ſynowes, of marey of the ſyxte payre, ſo that by theſe karacters 7.19.24. and 30. are ſhewed furth in their dewe order of the thyrtye payre of the ſynowes of the marey of the backe.

H The laſt and nethermoſt ende of yͤ marey of yͤ backe commynge out all alone fallynge downe frome the ende of the holye bone.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyfte and ſyxte fygures of ſynowes in the which the proceedyng of the ſynowes of the marye of the backe is expreſte.

The ſyxte fygure of ſynowes ſheweth the knyttynge together of the bones of the backe on the backe ſyde, lykewyſe as the fygure before, whyche is the fyfte fygure, ſheweth the ſame to the eyes on the foreſyde. And afterwarde is ſette forth in thys fygure the whole order and courſe of the ſynowes of of the marye in the backe, whiche is not ſo well ſene in the table before, neyther the karacters myght ſo commodiouſly be ſet therin, as here in thys. But in bothe theſe fygures we haue yet ſette the marye of the backe in the bones that the whole and yͤ goyng forth of the payres of ſynowes myght the eaſelyer be ſene, and bycauſe we haue al readye ſet forth the marye of the backe cleare and naked of all bones. And bycauſe thys preſent declaration of the karacters is had common to bothe theſe fygures folowyng, and alſo that ſome karacters ſerue to both of them, and ſome agayne are peculyer but to one, we haue not wythout cauſe or reaſon put theſe notes 1. 2 to the letters accordynge as the ſayde karacters doe ſerue, that withoute obſcurynge of the fygure, they whyche pertayne to bothe myghte be diſcerned frome thoſe that appertayne but onelye to one.

A.1.2 The ſeate of the marye of the backe, where it goeth firſt into the tourninge ioyntes.

1.2.3.4 5.6.7. The ſeuē turning ioyntes of yͤ necke, & with theſe karacters are alſo declared & ſignified yͤ payres of the ſynowes of the marye of the backe, which belonge to the hygher ſeate of the turnynge ioynte on whome the numbre is writen.

8.9.10. 11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.1. The twelue ioyntes anſweringe to the breſte.

20.21. 22.23.24.1. The fyue tournynge ioyntes of the loynes.

25.26. 27.28.29.30.1. Syxe bones of the holy bone, but the bone whiche is callled *Coccix*, we haue not here ſette forth bycauſe it contayneth none of the marye of the backe, neyther is there anye ſinowe comming from hym.

B.2. The firſt tournynge ioynte of the necke.

C.2. The firſt turninge ioynte of the backe anſweringe to the breſt, and ſo from B to *C* are noted ſeuen ioyntes of the necke.

D.2. The firſt tourninge ioynte of the loynes, and from *C* to D are expreſt the twelue tournynge ioyntes anſwerynge to the breſte.

E.2. The begynnynge of the holy bone, and from D to E, are ſene the fyue tournynge ioyntes of the loynes.

F.2 The hyndermoore ſpryngynge furthe of the firſte payre of ſynowes of the marye of the backe now ſet in the turninge ioyntes.

G.1.2 The procedynge of the hyndermore ſpringynge furth of the firſt payre and his braunches chiefelye noted that goe to the ouerthwarte proceſſe of the firſte tournynge ioynte there to be ſpredde into certayne muſcles, whiche we ſhall explicate in the knyttynges of the heades leſte the declaration of the karacters of the ſynowes of the marye in the backe ſhoulde here be ouer longe and tedious.

H.1. The former ſpryngynge furth of the firſt payre.

I.2 The hynder ſpryngyng furth of the ſeconde payre and with thys karacter the leſſe braunche of his ſpryngynge furth is marked.

K.2. The thicker braunche of the hinder ſpringynge furth of the ſeconde payre.

L.2. The ioynynge together of the braunche of the thirde payre, to be noted in the firſte figure wyth *S* with the braunche of the ſeconde payre, whiche is marked alone with *K*.

MM 1.2 The procedynge of the thicker braunche of the ſeconde payre at the ſkynne of the crowne and the hynder parte of the heade.

N.1. The former ſpryngynge furthe of the ſeconde payre.

3.1 The thyrde payre.

O.3.2 The hynder braunche of the thyrde payre turned backe to the poynte of the ſeconde turnynge ioynte of the necke, and hydinge hym ſelfe amonge the muſcles of the ioyntes growing to in this ſeate. And when it toucheth the ſyde poynte it is caryed outwarde by the equal proceadynge of ẏ muſcles of the ryght ſyde which muſcles do occupy the hynder partes of the necke, and the muſcles of the lefte ſyde wyth them and from hence he is conuaied ſlopewiſe into the ſydes, and this maner of proceadynge the hynder braunches of all the payres from thys thirde payre unto the, 24. payre doe folow.

P.1. The former braunche of the thirde payre, beynge
Q. deuyded into foure ſprynginges furth, and. Q in the
former fygure ſheweth the fyrſte braunche grafte
R in the muſcles whyche bowe the necke, R. R. in bothe
of them ſygnyfyeth the ſeconde ſpryngynge fourth,
whyche goeth wyth the ſpryngynge furthe of the
S. foure paire to be noted wyth. T. S. in the fyrſte ſheweth the thyrde whyche is ioyned wyth the greater
braunche of the hynder ſprynginge furth of the ſeconde paire noted wyth. K. where we haue wrytten
T. L. in the ſeconde fygure, T. ſheweth in both of them
the fourth ſpryngyng furth, of the former braunche
of the thyrde payre, grafte in the muſcles, which are
commytted in the ouerthwarte proceſſe of the turnynge ioyntes.

4.1. The fourth payre. But becauſe this preſẽt table of ſynowes ſhoulde not be darkened or made obſcure by ouermuche fyllynge it wyth caracters, we haue caſte the caracters of the fourthe payre on the lefte ſyde, that the ryghte ſyde beynge ouer burdened wyth karacters myghte in this place be ſomewhat eaſyed, and that the ſhewers of the fifte paire and of the payres folowynge myghte the more comodiouſlye be expreſſed.

V.1.2. The hynder braunches of the fourthe payre.

X.1.2. The former braunche of the fourth payre, deuyded into thre other braunches forthe.

Y By Y. in the fyrſte fygure is ſhewed the fyrſt ſprin-
gynge furth or braunche takynge unto it ẏ ſprin-
gynge furthe of the thirde payre noted wyth R and
a a. in the ſame fygure ſheweth the ſeconde ſpryn-
gynge fourth dyſtrybuted into the muſcles whyche
doe occupie the ouerthward proceſſe of the turning
ioyntes.

b And by this letter. b. is alſo in ẏ firſt fygure declared ẏ thirde braunche which goeth to the portion of the fifte payre where as the ſynowe of the mydryfe is conſtytuted.

1.5 The fyfte payre.

c.1.2. The hynder braunche of the fyfte payre.

d.1.2. The former braunche of the fyfte parte, retchynge forthe a braunch from his inner ſyde to the muſcles which do bende the necke, which is ſene betwene. d and this caracter x.

e.1. The ſpryngynge forthe of the former braunche of the fyfte payre, conſtytutinge and makynge a great portion of the ſynowe of the mydryffe.

f.2 The former ſpryngynge forthe of the braunche of the fyfte paire whyche beynge hyd amongeſt the muſcles, crepeth up to the toppe of the ſhoulder.

g.2 Thoſe caracters ſene in the ſeconde after this maner. g g. note the ſpryngynges forth of this braunche offered to ẏ muſcles which lift up ẏ ſhoulder poynte.

h.2.1. The braunche of the ſpryngynge furth noted with ſtretched furthe into the ſkynne that couereth the toppe of the ſhoulder, and the muſcle which lyfteth up the arme.

i 1.2 A braunche of that braunche whiche is noted wyth f. grafte in a parte of the muſcle whyche lyfteth up the arme, whyche taketh hys begynnynge from the ioynte of the canel bone and the toppe of the ſhoulder, where the ſhoulder is ioyned to the canell bone.

k.1.2 A braunche alſo of the ſpryngyng furth whyche we noted wyth f. grafte in a parte of the muſcle which lyfteth up the arme, whyche ryſeth forthe from the poynte of the ſhoulder blade, but the ſpryngynge fourthe of thys braunche noted wyth i. which ſpringynge forthe is ſtretched out into the ſkynne of the arme, ſhal be ſygnyfyed in bothe the fygures wyth π π. beynge the notes of the ſynowes of the arme.

6.1 The ſyxe payre. K. 2. the hynder braunche of the ſyxte parte.

l.m The former braunche of the ſyxte payre m. ſheweth a ſyrcle whyche is brought from the ſyxte payre towarde n. whiche is the ſynowe of the mydryffe.

n n.1.2 The ſynowe of the mydryffe made of the thre ſyrcles or yonge ſprynges noted wyth b. e. and. m. and that the ſynowe of bothe ſydes is ledde forthe ſlopwyſe as well in the fyrſte fygure as in the latter, the cauſe is that ẏ pannicles which do as it wer a hedge in the breſte by courſe of the infoldynge of the harte the whych infoldynge theſe pannicles doe compaſſe and go aboute doe in this place ſwel forthe.

o.o.1 The order or procedinge of the ſynowe of the mydryffe, goyng into the mydryffe.

p.2. A braunche of the ſyxte payre goynge into the hollowe ſeate of the ſhoulder blade and caryed forth to dyuerſe muſcles.

q.1.2 The infoldinge or encloſynge of the braunche of the former ſyxe payre with the braunches of the laſt payre, and a portion therof commynge to the arme.

7.1 7.1. the ſeuenth payre.

r.2. The hynder braunche of the ſeuenth payre, ſpredde abrode here, with other braunches alſo.

ſ.1 The cõmynge together of the ſeuenth payre wyth the payres nexte to it, whiche bringeth forth the ſynowes to the arme.

t.t.t.2 Theſe are ẏ ſpringinges forth of the ſeuenth payre or rather of the thyrde ſynowe goynge to the arme, and to be marked with r. whiche come to the muſcles of this place, whiche doe moue the arme and the ſhoulder blade.

8.1 The eyght payre or the eyghte of the payres of the marye of the backe ſette on the firſt of the ioyntes of the breſte.

u.2 The latter braunche of the eyghte payre.

x.1.2 The goynge together of the eyghte payre with the ſeuenth payre, from whenſe are certayne [illegible] ſtretched into the arme.

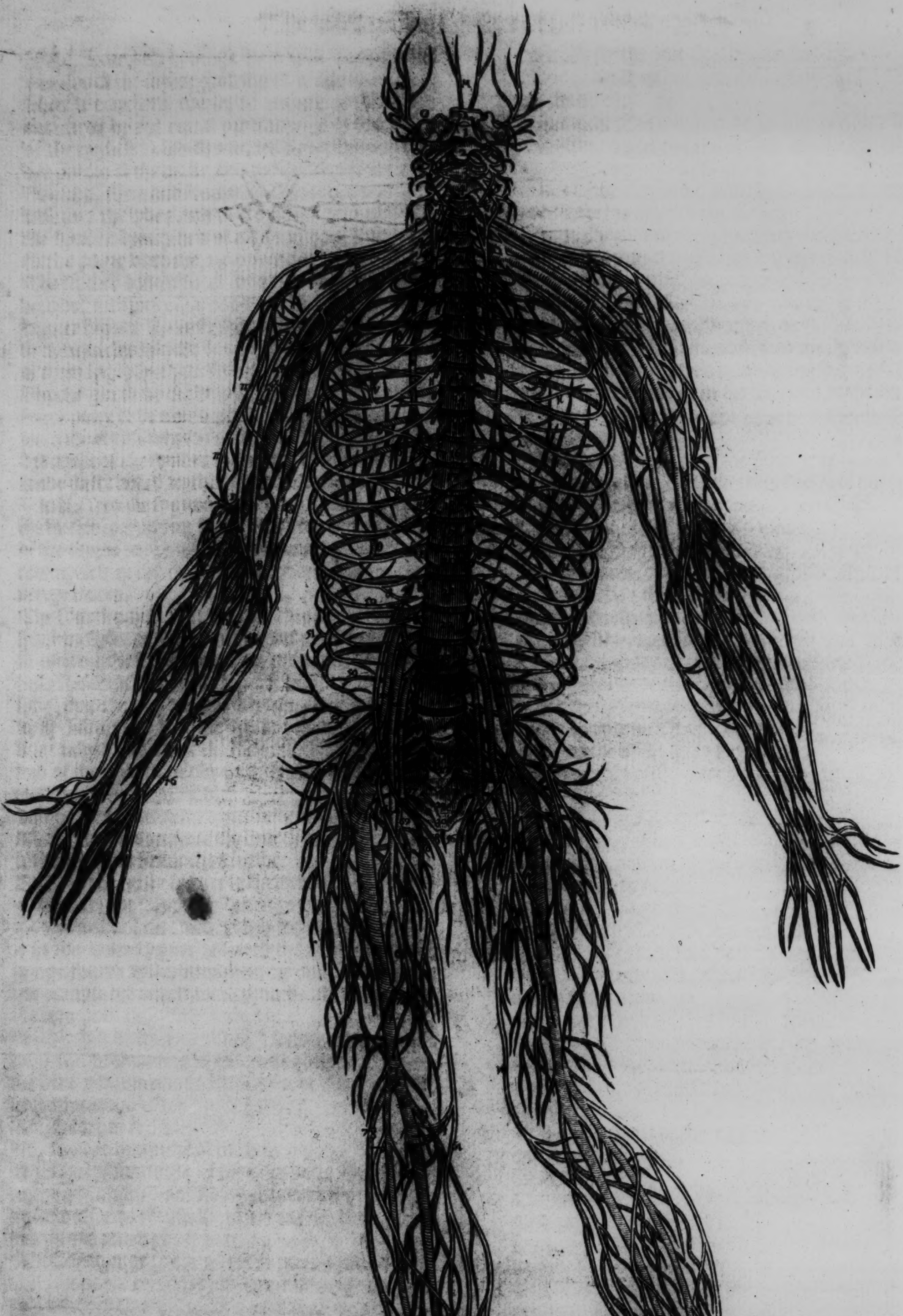
y.1. The ſprynginge furth of the eyght payre [illegible] per ſeate of the firſt rybbe of the breſte, and [illegible] into the higheſt parte of the breſte.

α.α.2. Cyrcles of the eyghte payre or rather of the [illegible] ſynowe whiche goeth into the arme, [illegible] abrode on the muſcles of this place.

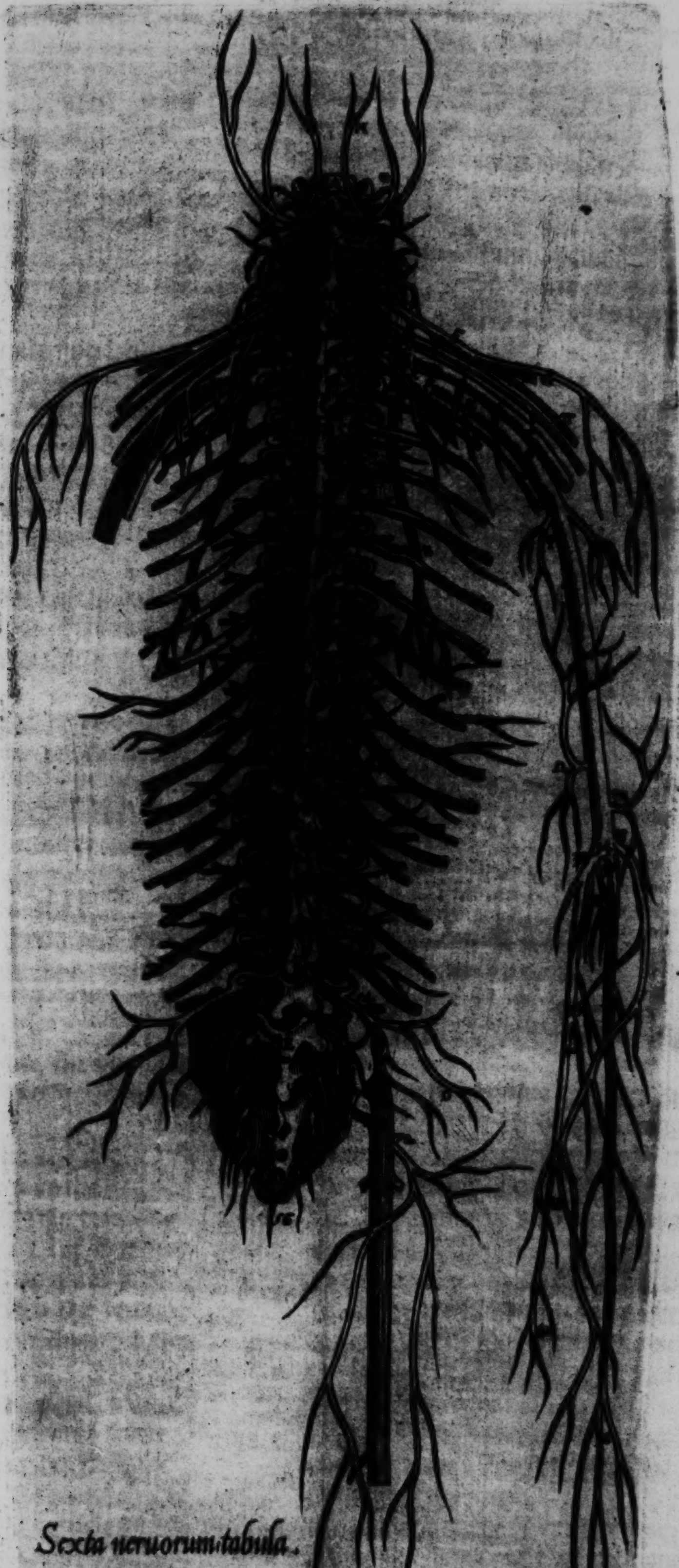
9.1. The ninth payre.

β. The hinder braunche of the ninth payre.

γ.1 Let the this letter [illegible] beynge [illegible]



Quinta neruorum tabula.



Sexta neruorum tabula.

the ſyghte thereof, we haue marked the former braunche of the nynth payre with λ notynge here the ſpryngynge furth of his braunche ſtretched out to the firſte rybbe.

ζ.1 Cyrcles of the braunche noted wyth λ which braūches are broughte furth to yͤ muſcles ſtrowed on yͤ breſt. But theſe cyrcles are more clearelye expreſſe in the payres folowinge.

10.11. 12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.1. Here are noted payres of ſynowes from the nynth vnto the twentieth, vnto whome is almoſte al one order of ſpringinge furth, and chiefelye in the ſpaces betwene the rybbes.

η.η.1 Cyrcles augmentyng the braunche of the ſinowes betwene yͤ ribbes, beyng of yͤ ſyxe payre of ſinowes of the brayne, which are ſtretched forth to the rotes of the rybbes vnder the cote, which groweth in the rybbes.

θ.θ.θ.1. In yͤ right ſyde of yͤ former fygure are noted braūches runnynge forthe from the ſynowes betwene the rybbes into the muſcles, wyth a dyuerſe ordre, whyche are ſtrowed on yͤ breſt but we haue marked theſe braunches more expreſly on the lefte ſyde.

ι,ι. For ι.and ι.doe note braunches ſtretched forth to the hygher parte of the muſcle, which bryngeth the arme to the breſt, whoſe fybres on thynne ſkyns are broughte downewarde lyke as theſe preſent braunches, but wyth.κ.κ.are ſhewed braūches runnynge forthe into the lower ſeate of this muſcle and turned vp agayne ſlopwyſe.

κ.

λ.λ. Furthermore by.λ.λ.are ſhewed braunches, ſtretched forthe to the ſlope deſcendynge muſcle of the bely or Abdomen.

μ and μ.ſhewe braunches broughte forth into the muſcle, by whoſe helpe the arme is brought toward the lower partes of the backe, but the goynge and knyttynge of one within the other of the braunche whyche is after ſuche a dyuerſe faſhyon: and wonderous pleaſaunte to be ſene and loked on, muſt be marked in the cuttynge rather than here: where all can not be expreſſed and ſet forthe.

ν.1 ν. Is beſtowed on the ryghte ſyde, ſhewynge a braunche of the ſynowe, graunted to the heade of the ſeate called the nepell.

ο.ο.1. Small braunches commynge from the eyghtene and the nyntene payre, and goynge to the begynnynge of the ſyxte muſcle of mouynge the thyghe.

π.π.1 The fyrſte ſinowe commynge to the arme, which is digeſted into the ſkyn of the outeſyde of the arme, but in bothe the fygures ρ betokeneth the ſeconde ſynowe goynge vnder the arme, τ.the thyrde Φ.the fourthe * the fyfte and. ϗ .the ſyxte.

ρ.1.2 The ſeconde ſynnowe goynge to the arme, whiche we haue expreſſe and ſet forthe here more ſlender than in the ſeuenth fygure of ſynowes noted by.s.

ς.ς.1. Sprynggynge furthe of the ſeconde ſynowe, whiche are digeſted in the heades of yͤ former muſcle which do bowe the cubyte.

τ.1.2. The thyrde ſynowe commynge to the arme. But where as the ſeconde and the thyrde ſynowes are drawen ſomwhat more to the outſyde of the arme, then accordynge to Nature, it is done for thys conſideration, that the ſynowes beinge there ſette more a ſunder then they are in the bodye naturally myght the better be perceyued.

υ.1 The ſprynggynge furth of the thyrde ſynowe, fallynge furth into the ſkynne, betwene the muſcle bryngynge the arme to the breſte, and the muſcle that bryngeth the arme vpwarde.

φ.1. A ſmall braunche of the thyrde ſynowe offered to the heade beinge of the hynder muſcle of the bowers of the cubyte.

χ.1 A ſpryngynge furthe of the thyrde ſynowe ſpredde abrode in the ſkyn of the former ſeate of the Arme.

ψ.1. Here is noted the goynge and metynge together of the portion of the third ſynnow with the ſeconde. And we haue often tymes obſerued the thyrde ſinnowe to be augmented and made greater of the ſeconde, lyke as in the nexte fygure folowynge being the ſeuenth of ſynnowes.

ω.1 The ſeconde ſynowe after the goynge together of hys porcion with the thirde ſynnowe, creppynge downewarde.

Γ.1. A ſyrcle of the ſeconde longe ſynnowe ſtretched forth into the head, and of the muſcle, bryngynge downe the leſſe bone of the cubyte.

Δ.1 A braunche of the ſeconde ſynowe, goynge by the leſſe bone of the cubyte to the wreſte aſcendynge to the outer ſeate of the fyrſte ſpace betwene the ioinctes of the thombes vnder the ſkyn where the lower.Δ.is ſet.

Θ,1. A braunche of the ſeconde ſynnowe ſomewhat thicker than that before named which is marked with Δ being ſtraite way deuided into two ſpringinges forthe, marked wyth theſe letters.Λ.and.Ξ.

Λ.1 The hygher braunche of that braunche marked wyth.Θ.creppynge vnder the ſkynne by the inſyde of the longe muſcle whiche bryngeth the leſſe bone of the cubyte downewarde.

Ξ.1. The lower ſpryngynge furthe of the braunch marked with.Θ.

Π,Σ.1. Two pryncypall braunches of that ſpryngynge forth noted wyth.Ξ.led forth with many ſpringinges by the inner ſeate of the cubyte vnto the palme of the hande, accordynge to the delineacion in yͤ ryght hande.

Φ.1.2 The fourth ſynnowe goynge vnder the arme, the ſpryngynges forth of this ſynnowe although they be exquiſytly ſet forthe in both the fygures yet are the caracters put onely on the latter fygure, leſte the fyrſte ſhoulde wyth the ſettynge on of many fygures be obſcured.

Ψ.2. Spryngynges forth of the fourth ſynnowes ſpred vpon the muſcles whiche do ſtretche out aboute.

Ω.2 A braunche of the fourth ſynowe goyng forthe into the ſkynne of the hynder parte of the arme, and the ſeate of the ioynte of the cubyte.

32.2. A ſpryngynge forth of the fourthe ſynowe, goynge to the ſkynne broughte ouer the lower ſeate of the outſyde of the arme.

33.2. A braunche of the fourth ſynowe which is ſtretched out to the ſkynne of the oute region of the cubyte to the wreſte.

34.2 A deuiſyon of the fourth ſinow of the outer knobbe of the ſhoulder.

35.2 The hygher braunche of the ſayde deuyſyon.

39.2 The order of the ſpryngynge forthe of the hygher braunche noted wyth.35.into the outer ſeate of the thombe the forfyngar and the myddle fyngar.

37.2. The lower braunche of the deuiſion marked with 34. ſtretched furthe to the bygger bone of the cubyte.

38.2. Here are ſhewed ſpryngynges furth of the lower braunche marked with .27.grafte into the muſcles bryngynge theyr begynninge from the vtter knob of the ſhoulder.

39.40. 41.2. With theſe notes are noted braunches which ſprynge forthe of that lower braunche, whyche is broughte to the bygger bone of the cubyte, whiche the ſayde lower braunche doeth offre and bring to the begynnynges of the muſcles commynge downe frome the vtter region of the bygger bone of the cubyte alonge the length therof.

42.2 The ende of the braunche whiche is ſtretched oute to the bygger bone of the cubyte marcked wyth 37.and yonge ſprynges, whiche the ſayde braunche doeth delyuer to the ioynte of the wreſte wyth the cubyte.

*.1.2. The fifte ſynowe goynge into the arme.

43.1 The order of the thyrde and the fourth ſynowes of theym whiche comme to the arme diffuſed on the muſcles occuppynge the inſyde of the cubyte.

44.1. A braunche of the thyrde ſynowe putte furth to the leſſe bone of the cubyte, and afterwarde digeſted into the inſide of the thombe, the former fynger, and the middle finger.

45.1 A braunche of the fifte ſynowe faſtened to the bygger bone of the cubyte ſendynge hys braunches to the inner ſeate of the lytle fynger, the rynge fynger, and the myddle fynger.

46.1. A braunche of that braunche faſtened to the bygger bone of the cubyte marcked wyth 45. ſpryngynge furth to the vtter ſide of the litle finger, the ringe finger and the mydle finger.

• 1.2 The ſyxte ſynowe, pertaynynge to the arme.

47.1. The ende of the ſyxt ſinowe, endyng not farre from the knittynge of the wreſte to the cubyte.

48.48.1 Cyrcles runnynge furth from the ſyxt ſynowe into the ſkynne, to whome the ſayde ſyxte ſynowe is broughte.

20.21. 22.23.24.1. Fiue payre of ſynowes commyng furth of the ioyntes of the loynes.

49.49.1 A braunche takyng his begynnyng from the twentieth payre, and he is led furthe with the arterye of ſede to the teſticle.

50.50.1 A procedinge of ſynowes by the muſclesof the Abdomen.

51.1. Braunches frome the ſynowes, offered to the muſcles of the Abdomen runninge furth into the muſcle, by whom the arme is brought toward the lower partes of the backe.

52.52.2 The hynder braunches of the ſynowes commynge furth of the tournynge ioyntes of the loynes. Farthermore, the ſmall braunches, whiche in the fyrſte figure belonge vnto theſe karacters.20.21.22.are they that increaſe the braunche of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes, of the brayne ſtretched forthe to the rootes of the rybbes, and of the ſmall braunches digeſted in the begynnynge of the ſyxte muſcle of mouinge the thighe. But the ſmall braunches belongyng e to.23.and.24.are they whiche are preſented to the muſcles of bowyng thys parte of the backe.

25.26 27.28.29.30.1. Syxe payres of ſynowes of the holye bone, and the ſmall braunches whyche are nexte theſe in numbre are they whiche are infolded about the neckes of the bladder, ⁊ the Matrix, and whyche lykewyſe doe runne to the muſcles of the arſe.

53.1 A ſpryngynge furth of the firſte payre of the holye bone, or of the twentye and fyfte payre, ledde furth to yͤ inner ſeate of the huckle bone, and to the muſcles of the Abdomen, goynge furthe of the ſayde huckle bone.

54.2. A ſpryngynge furth of the twentye and fyfte payre, goynge to the knobbe of the huckle bone, offerynge there his braunches to the muſcles, and to the ſkyn of the buttockes. And hether doe pertayne alſo ſmall braunches from the payre folowynge.

55.2. Here is a braunche of the ſpryngynge furth noted with .54.preſented there to the muſcle.

56.1.2 The ende of the marye of the backe, fallynge here furth, vndeuided or without a felowe.

57.1. The firſte ſynowe goynge vnder the thigh.

58.1. A braunche of the firſte ſynowe commynge to the ſkynne of the thigh or the legge.

59.1. A portion of the firſte ſynowe of the legge infolded with muſcles.

60.1. The ſeconde ſynowe creapynge into the legge.

61.1. A braunche of the ſeconde ſynowe of the legge, creapynge alonge the inner ſeate of the thyghe and the ſhynne vnder the ſkynne vnto the heygth of the foote.

62.1 A diſtribution or deuiſion of the braunche marked with 61 into the heigth of the foote.

63.1 Younge ſprynges of the braunches marked with 61 worthye to be noted, digeſted into the ſkynne compaſſynge aboute the former ſeate of the knee.

64.1 A portion of the ſeconde ſynowe of goinge into the legge, enterynge vnder the lower partes of the thyghe.

65.1 The principalleſt and chiefeſt braunche of that portion whiche we haue noted with .64.grafte in the fifte muſcle of mouynge the thighe.

66.1 The thyrde ſynowe parteynyng to the thyghe.

67.1 A braunche of the thyrde ſynowe goyng to yͤ legge, digeſted into the muſcles occupiyng the hole of the bone aboue the priuy membres.

68.1. A braunche of the thyrde ſynowe led forth into the ſkynne of the thyghe.

69.1 A portion of the thyrde ſynowe abydyng in yͤ depth of the thyghe, and infolded wyth muſcles.

70.1. The chiefe braunche of the forſayde porcion ſente into the ſecōde muſcle of the mouers of yͤ ſhynne.

71.1.2 The fourth and the thyckeſt ſynowe of them which doe goe into the thigh.

72.1.2 The ſpryngynge furth of the fourth ſynowe ſpred for the moſte parte into the ſkynne of the hinder ſeate of the thigh.

73.1. Lytle braunches of the fourth ſynowe drawen out into the heades of the muſcles, whoſe beginninge dependeth frome the appendaunce of the hyppe bone.

74.1. A braunche of the fourth ſynowe preſented to a portion of the fourth muſcle of mouyng the ſhinne, bryngynge hys fyſte begynnynge from the bone of the thyghe, runnynge furth ſtrayte waye into the ſkynne, whych is broght ouer or about the lower ſeate

ſeate of the hynder region of the thyghe, & the ioint of the knee.

75.1. Braunches of the fourth ſynowe goynge into the legge, whych are offered to the heades of the muſcles bryngyng theyr begynnyng frō the lower heades of the thighe.

76.1. A deuiſion of the fourth ſynow into two braunches inequall of thickenes, whiche deuiſion is made betwene the lower heades of the thigh.

77.1. The thynner and vtter truncke or ſtocke of the ſayde diuiſion.

78.78.1 A ſpryngynge furthe of the vtter truncke, goynge vnder the ſkynne compaſſinge aboute the outſyde of the ſhynne.

79.1 A ſpryngynge furth of the vtter truncke, ſtretched furth vnder the ſkyn, which ſkin compaſſeth about the former ſeate of the ſhynne.

80.1 The inner and the thicker truncke or ſtocke of the great diuiſion of the fourth ſinowe.

81.81.1 A ſpryngynge furth of the inner truncke or ſtocke, ſpredde on the ſkynne, whiche couereth the hynder parte of the ſhynne.

82.1. The ſpryngynge furthe of the vtter truncke or ſtocke commyxed or myngled wyth the inner truncke.

83.1 A diſtribution of the inner truncke, in yͤ lower ſeate of the foote.

84.1. Portion of the braunche noted with. 78. goinge to the vpper parte of the foote.

85.1. A portion of the inner truncke, whiche is ſtretched furth to the ſkynne, whiche is broughte aboute the former ſeate of the ioynte where the hinder parte of the fote is knitte to the ſhynne.

86.1 A braunche of the inner truncke goinge to the vpper parte of the fote, depely hidinge him ſelfe in the meane whyle.

The declaracion of the ſeuenth figure of ſynowes, whyche ſheweth the ſprynginges furth of the ſeuenth payre of ſynowes, that are brought out of the brayne and the begynnynge of the marye in the backe, and it alſo ſetteth furth the diſtribution and order of all that brynge their begynnyng from the marye of the backe, beynge there conteyned, lyke as the declaration of this fygure ſhal ſhew.

IN thys preſent fygure we haue in ſuche maner drawen furthe the brayne wyth hys hynder parte called *Cerebellum*, and alſo the ſprynginges furth of yͤ brayne, as in the roote therof it appeareth, the ſcull beynge cutte of, whiche you maye well perceyue in beholdynge the hinder parte of the heade. And that the karacters might the better be ſette to and perceyued we haue drawen forth this figure as though it ſhoulde lacke the one of the armes or legges bycauſe the declaracion of them both are one.

A.B.C Here is noted the roote of the brayne of the other ſyde, and ſheweth hys parte whych hangeth forwarde to the hygheſt parte of the two noſethrels, called of ſome men *mamillaris proceſſus*. B ſheweth that parte of the brayne that goeth vnder the large concauitie and holownes of the ſkull, whych conſyſteth at the ſyde of the holownes where the carnel is ſette which doeth receaue the flegme of the brayne. And C noteth principally the hynder ſeate of the brayne.

D, D Thys is the hynder ſelle of brayne called *Cerebellum*.

E The ryght proceſſe and goynge forth of the braine, ſeruyng to the inſtrument of ſmellyng.

F The ſpryngyng forth of the ryght ſynow of ſyght.

G. The goyng together of the ſynowes of ſyght.

H The cote wherinto the ſynowe of ſyght is diſſolued or degenerate.

I The ſeconde payre of the ſynowes of the brayne.

K,K The leſſe roote of the thyrde payre.

L The thycker roote of the thyrde payre.

M The fourth payre.

N The thynner roote of the fyfte payre.

O The goodlyeſt and fayreſt roote of the fyft payre.

P A thynne couerynge wherinto the fyfte payre is chiefely diſſolued to the inſtrument of hearyng.

Q.R Sprynggynges forth of the greater roote of yͤ fyft payre, of whych thys goeth out by yͤ blynde hole, the other by a hole belongyng only vnto hym.

S The ſyxte payre of ſynowes.

T The ſeuenth payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

We coulde not here conueniently ſet forth the procedinge or goinge furth of the ſynowes of thys ſeuenth payre, nother we thincke it muche neceſſarye ſo to doe ſyth they are moſte dilygentlye ſette furth in the ſeconde figure of ſynowes.

V The beginninge of the marye in the backe, oute of the middle of the roote of the brayne.

O The ſeate of the marye of the backe, where it goeth out of the ſcull.

1,2 &c. Theſe karacters of numbres doe ſette furthe and poynte to the ſeuen turnynge ioyntes of the necke, the twelue ioyntes of the breſte, the fyue of the loynes, and the ſyxe of the holy bone, and alſo the thirtye payre of ſynowes, whyche ſprynge oute of the marye of the backe, the order and procedynge of the whyche ſynowes I haue ſette forth by myne owne mynde with all dilygence and playnes in thys table as muche as maye be. But bycauſe thys place requireth but a ſmall declaration with karacters, we wyll not note all the braunches of the ſynowes with their karacters or letters.

P The righte ſynowe of the mydryffe, whiche without anye further buſynes of karacters you may ſee to be faſhioned oute from the ſpryngynges furthe of the fourth, fyfth and ſyxte payre of ſynowes, and it is an eaſye thynge to vnderſtande thys declaration therof, yf you conferre the proceſſe of ſynowes of the firſt figure vnto thys picture.

Q A ſynowe commynge frome the firſte payre and diſtributed into the ſkinne, coueryng the heygth of the ſhoulder, and afterwarde chiefelye into the muſcle, whiche moueth the arme.

R The firſt ſynowe of the arme, and his braunches runnynge out here into the ſkynne.

S The ſeconde ſynowe of the arme, with his braunches goyng furth into the former muſcle of the bowers of the cubite.

t The thyrde ſynowe of the arme with hys ſpringing forth offered to the ſkynne, which couereth the former ſeate of the arme.

v The ſpringynge forth of the thyrde ſynowe to the hinder muſcle of the bowers of the cubyte.

x Portion of the ſeconde ſynowe commynge to the thyrde.

y A braunche goynge to the heade of the ſeconde longer muſcle of the mouers of the leſſe bone of the cubyte downwarde.

z The diſtribution of the ſeconde into two inequall braunches.

a The leſſe braunche ſtretched forthe the ſkynne alonge the leſſe bone of the cubyte euen vnto the thombe.

b A thicker braunche deuided ſtrayte waye into two ſpryngynges forthe, whoſe procedynges are here manifeſte.

c Succeſſions of yͤ thyrde ſynowe, digeſted into the muſcles occupiynge the inſyde of the cubyte.

d, A braunche of the thyrde ſynowe ſtretched furthe to the leſſe bone of the cubyte, and offeryinge afterwarde his cyrcles and yonge ſprynges to yͤ thombe, the forefynger, and the myddle finger.

e,e The fourth ſynowe of the arme. And the neather e noteth braunches taken out of the muſcles, whyche do ſtretche forth the cubyte.

f A braunche of the fourth going to the inner ſkynne of the arme.

g A braunche of the fourth, goinge to the vtter and hinder ſkynne of the arme.

h h A braunche of the fourth digeſted into the vtter ſkynne of the cubyte.

i The principal diſtribution of the fourth, at the goinge in of the cubyte.

k,k A braunche of the fourth ſtretched forth to the leſſe bone of the cubyte, and bryngynge his braunches to the inner ſeate of the thombe, the forefynger and the myddle fynger.

l,l A ſmall braunche of the fourth ſtretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and bryngynge braunches to the muſcles takinge their beginning from hys inner ſyde, and endyng before the wreſte.

m The fifte ſynowe of the arme.

n The procedynge of the fyfte ſynowe into muſcles ſpryngyng from the inner knobbe of the bone of the arme.

o,o A braunche of the fifte payre retched forthe to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and caſtynge abrode his muſcles to the inner ſeate of the lytle finger, to the rynge finger, and ſomtyme to the myddle finger.

p Braunches of the ſayd braunche, bowed backward to the vtter ſeate of the hande, and dyſpenſynge hys cyrcles to the vtter ſeate of the lytle fynger, the rynge finger, and the mydle finger.

q,q The ſyxte ſynowe of the arme, wyth the order and procedinge therof, taken only vnder the ſkynne. And as touchynge the beginninge and ſpryngynge forth of the ſynowes of the arme wyth the foldynge and knyttyng of them, they may eaſelye be perceyued without karacters.

r,r,r Here are the ſinowes betwene the rybbes, cutte of at that place where they come forwarde wyth the rybbes.

ſ,ſ Braunches brought into the hynder partes whiche are ſene bare or without coueringes.

t,t Synowes procedynge after the ſame order goynge to the muſcles whiche are ſpred on the bones of the breſte.

v,u Here are ſhewed braunches of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes of the brayne, whyche doe encreaſe the braunche ſtretched forthe to the rootes of the rybbes.

x,x Braunches of ſynowes procedinge forth of the turnynge ioyntes of the loynes, whiche are diſtributed to the muſcles of the Abdomen, and of this ſeate, and alſo of the ſkynne.

y A ſmall ſynowe goynge often to the teſticle, and he is here cutte of.

z. Sprynggynges forth goynge to the ſyxte muſcle of the mouers of the thigh.

&. The firſte ſynowe goinge to the thigh.

α A ſpryngynge furth of the firſte ſinowe goinge to the ſkynne.

β A ſpryngynge forthe of the firſte ſinowe ſhroncke vp depe amonge the muſcles.

γ The ſeconde ſynowe goyng to the thighe.

δ,δ A yonge braunche of the ſeconde ſinowe runninge furth vnder the ſkin by the inſyde of the thigh and the ſhynne vnto the vpper partes of the foote.

ε A ſpryngynge forth of the ſeconde ſynowe drawen out of the muſcles whiche occupye the former ſeate of the thighe.

ζ The thyrde ſynowe of the thighe.

η A ſprynginge forthe of the thyrde infoldynge and wrappynge in the inner ſkynne of the thighe.

θ A ſpryngynge forthe of the thyrde goynge to the muſcles.

ι,ι The fourth ſynowe of the thigh, whoſe ſpryngynge forth is as well perceyued as the thre [illegible]

κ,κ The procedinge and order of the former braunches of the lower payres goinge forth from the holye bone.

λ The extreme and vttermoſte poynte of the marye in the backe.

μ The ſpryngynges furth of the fourth ſinowe going to the thighe, ſpreade at the heades of the muſcles commynge forthe frome the appendaunce of the hyppe bone.

ν, Spryngynges of the fourth ſinowe, runnyng forth into the latter or hynder ſkynne of the thigh, to the myddle parte of the length of the thighe.

ξ A ſpryngyng forth chiefelye goyng into the fourth muſcle of the mouers of the ſhynne, and afterwarde digeſted into the hynder ſkynne of the thigh [illegible] vnto the knee.

ο Braunches growinge forth into the muſcles frome the lower heades of the thyghe.

ϖ,ρ A diſtribution of the fourth ſynowe into two trunckes or ſtockes, ϖ ſheweth the leſſe, and ρ the bigger.

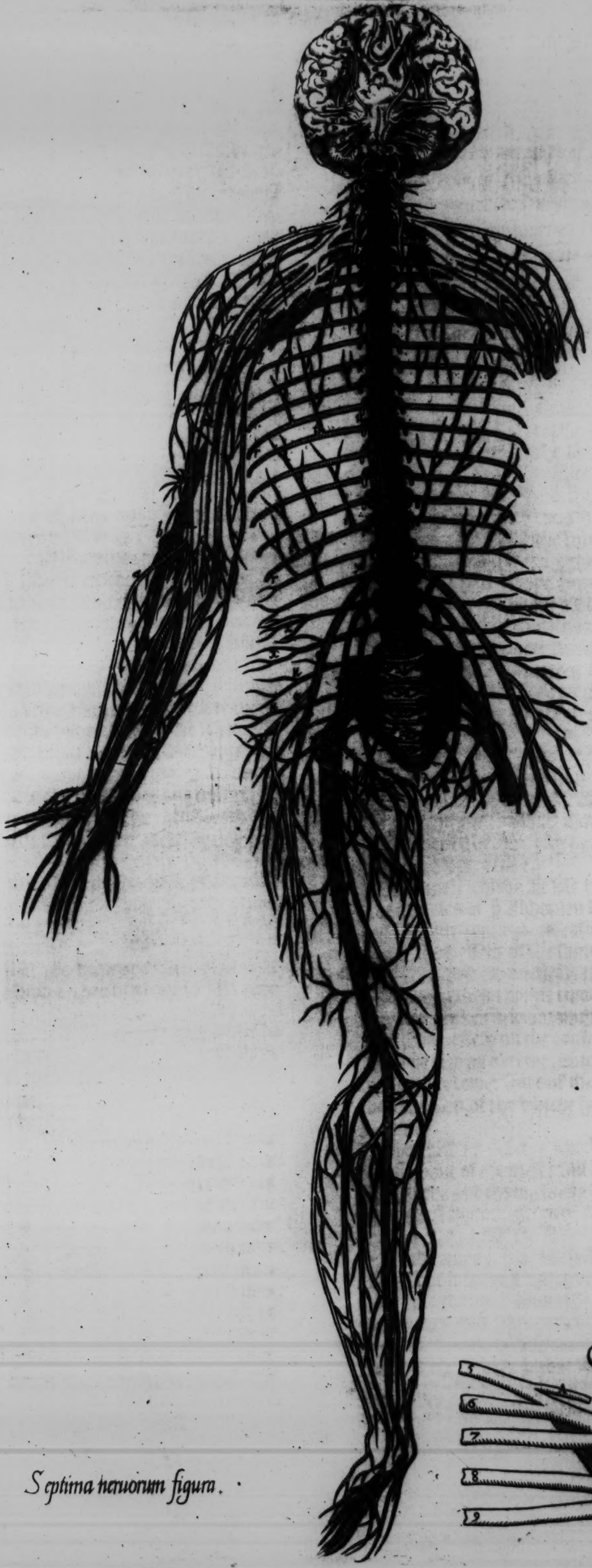
σ A ſpryngynge forth of the leſſe truncke goynge oute dyuerſly into the outer ſkynne of the ſhynne euen to the toppe of the ſmale toe.

τ A braunche goyng to the leſſe bone of the ſhynne amonge the muſcles.

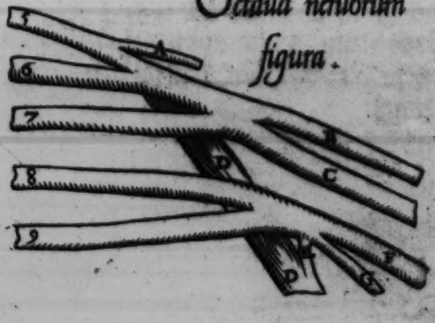
υ A ſmale braunche wrappyng in the former ſkynne of the ſhynne.

φ,φ A braunche of the greater truncke or ſtocke digeſ

ted



Septima neruorum figura.



Octaua neruorum figura.

5
A
6
7
B
C
D
8
9
E
D
G
F

ted in the ſkynne on the inſyde of the ſhynne, vnto the greate toe.

✱ A braunche of the greater troncke or ſtocke retched forth to the hynder ſkynne of the caulſe of the legge.

✤ A brau͂che alſo of the greater troncke or ſtocke goynge through the lygament, and ioynyng the hynder bone of the legge to the former in ỹ place where the ſayd two bones do open a ſonder, and then rennyng forth to the hygheſt parte of the toes.

● The chiefe portion or parte of the greater tronke, goynge to the neather partes betwene the ſhynne bone and ỹ heele, preſentynge circles or braunches to euery one of the toes.

The declaracion in the eyghte fygure of the ſynowes perteynynge to all the hande.

I Haue takẽ in hand to expreſſe & ſet forth in this preſent fygure ỹ infoldyng, which is vpon ỹ firſt ryb in ỹ fourthe parte as (Veſalius doeth ſaye) all together naked, euen ſo as I ſawe it in the laſte Anatomye in the vniuerſite of Padua. And that this delineation myght be the better ſette forth, he hathe imagined here all the braunches to be cutte frome the fifte, the ſyxte, the ſeuenth, the eyghte and the nynth payres, beynge brought from thence another waye then into the arme, euen as I dyd cutte them awaye frome the deade bodye, frome the whiche I toke thys table. But that not withſtandynge you maye not thincke to fynde thys infoldinge in euerye man lyke, bycauſe in the Anatomye and diſſection it appeareth oftymes otherwiſe. Here foloweth the karacters wherewith thys figure is expreſſed and ſette forth.

5.6.7 Theſe are the rootes of the payres whiche doe conſtitute the ſynowes, which goe vnder into the arme, in that parte cutte of where as they fell forth frome the turnynge ioyntes.

8.9 And the ſynowes of the arme are cutte of in that ſame verye place where they begynne to fall into the arme.

A Thys is a portiõ of the fyfte payre, from whence is brought a ſynow being nombred the firſt of them that go vnder into the arme.

B The ſeconde ſynowe.

C The thyrde ſynowe.

D The fourth ſynowe, whiche procedeth here frome the hynder ſeate of the goynge together of the fifte payre and the ſyxte, and taketh alſo a portion from the hynder ſeate of the goynge together of the ſeuenth payre, & afterward creping vnder the going together of the eyght & the nynth payre, doeth take alſo to it, frõ ỹ goinge together of ỹ braunche marked with E. And alſo frõ what commixtions & knyttynge or goynge together of ſynowes: the other ſynowes doe procede it is well ynoughe knowen, yea, wythoute anye karacters, ſo that I doe ſette but one karacter, yea, to thoſe whiche doe goe to the arme.

E The fifte ſynowe goinge into the arme.

G The ſyxte ſynowe goinge into the arme, but if you wyl haue a moore perfecte knowledge of thys infoldynge you maye beholde and conſyder wel the ſeuenth fygure of ſynowes.

VVe ſhall here entreate of the inſtrumentes whiche doe ſerue to the nutrition or noryſhynge whiche is by meate and dryncke, and afterwarde bycauſe of the neyghbourhead and nyghnes of the partes together, we wyl treate of the inſtrumentes ſeruynge to generation.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyrſte fygure.

And in thys fyrſt fygure is ſet forthe ſo greate a portion of the bodye of a man as ſhall ſuffyce to the declaration of the ſeate of Peritonium. And thus in thys fygure is expreſt the former ſeate of Peritonium, whyche couereth all the former parte of the bealye vnder the muſcles of Abdomen delyuered by the order of Anatomye or cuttyng from the eyght muſcles of ỹ Abdomen, which Peritonium is in no parte cutte awaye.

A,B C,D. Wyth theſe karacters Peritonium is marcked, and the endes therof are as it were in theſe letters fynniſhed ſhewyng howe farre the Peritonium is ſtretched oute.

E,F A lyne procedynge from the ſharpe gryſtell of the breſte bone, procedynge and goynge to the ioynyng together of the bone aboue the pryuye membres, to the whiche the ſynowie thinnes of the muſcles of the Abdomen deſcendyng and aſcendyng ſlopwyſe, do growe verye faſte.

F The Nauell whiche we vſe to reſerue in cuttynge (the muſcles of ỹ Abdomen beynge cut awaye) vntyll we haue conuenient ſeaſon to make demonſtration of the veſſels of the ſayde Nauel.

G The ſede veſſels on the left ſyde, as yet infolded & wrapped in their thynne tunicles and ſkyns, which they haue taken and borowed of Peritonium.

H The ſede veſſels on the ryghte ſyde.

I A vayne and an arterye, whiche are cheflye retched forth to the lower ſeate of the ſtraygthe muſcles of the abdomen, of the whiche here hangeth out alſo a porcion.

K A vayne and an arterye, whiche brought forthe vnder the bone of the breſte fall forthe into the former ſeate of the abdomen, chiefly broughte and preſented to the ſtrayte muſcles of the abdomen, and alſo wrappynge in all the vppermoore ſeate of the ſayde abdomen, lyke as thoſe whyche we marked wyth I, doe infolde & wrappe the lower ſeate which is nexte to the bone aboue the preuye members.

L Braunches and vaynes runnynge forthe into the ſydes of Peritonium whyche couereth the former parte of the bealye vnder the muſcles of Abdomen, whyche vaynes are broughte frome thoſe vaynes, whiche growe oute frome the vayne lalyng a ſelowe of frome the holowe vayne lytle loynes where as hys ſtocke or ſtalcke is gathered vp to the loynes of the loynes.

M A portion of the ouerthwart muſcle of ẏ Abdomen, pulled from *Peritonium* and turned backwarde.

N Here is ſene naked or bare the ſeate of the huckell bone, to the whyche the muſcles of the Abdomen whych go ſlop wyſe and ouerthwarte are cōmittyd. But ſyth I am minded in thys preſent fygure, lyke as in all the other folowing to open and ſhewe thoſe inſtrumentes onely, which ſhalbe treated on in this matter which we go about, we thinke it not requiſit here to ſhewe thoſe partes whych for that cauſe are added to the fygure, that ẏ ſeate of the parte which we entende to deſcrybe, ſhoulde the more promptly be ſene, lyke as in thys fygure, is the lower ſeate of the breſte, delyuered from the muſcles of the Abdomen, and the begynnynges of the thyghes onelye delyuered from the ſkynne, for as muche as in the tables before or here after in ẏ tables folowynge all thoſe thinges ſhalbe more largely entreated of.

The declaration of the ſeconde fygure, and of the karacters of the ſame.

Thys ſecond fygure foloweth in the order of ſectiō next after ẏ firſt. For here is *Peritonium* ſo deuyded wyth a ſtrayte lyne frome the ſharpe gryſtell of the breſt bone, vnto the bone aboue the priuye membres that we haue not hurte any of ẏ veſſels of the Nauel, & afterwarde the inciſion or cuttynge be made ouerthwarte from the lefte huckle bone to the ryght, the foure angles or corners of *Peritonium* are ſene tourned ouer from the former ſeate of the bodye to the hynder. Furthermore, here appeareth alſo to the eyes, a parte of the Nauell wyth hys veſſels, which before were faſtened to the ſayde *Peritonium*. And moreouer thys preſente fygure doeth ſhewe a portion or a pece of the lyuer, and the ſeate or place of the ventrycle or mawe, and the ſituation alſo of the caule broughte aboute the entrayles, whyche place the caule doeth optayne, whan it is drawen with the handes (in the cuttynge) towarde the bone aboue the priuye membres, as whan it is founde drawen agayne vpwarde towarde the lefte ſyde (as it chaunceth oftetymes) and as it is ſene in the fygure folowynge.

A, B, C D The foure partes of *Peritonium* cut one frome another, and bowed ouer backewarde, ſo that the inner region or place of the former ſeate of *Peritonium* by the order of cuttynge doeth here appeare manifeſt and open.

E The Nauell delyuered from *Peritonium*.

F A vayne reached oute frome the Nauell to the lyuer.

G, A goyng in of the vayne of the Nauel into the chyn or openynge of the lyuer.

H, H A portion of the lyuer appearynge oute of the gybbous or ſwel ſeate therof.

I The principall lygament of the knytters of the lyuer to the mydryffe, whiche conſiſteth towarde the ryght ſyde of the ſharpe gryſtell, for that ſhelde which is ſene at the lefte ſyde where *I* is ſet, is the ſharpe gryſtell of the breſte bone.

K The ryghte arterye creppynge forth from the Nauell alonge the ryghte ſyde of the bottome of the bladder vnto the greate arterye.

L An arterie of the lefte ſyde brought from the nauel by the lefte ſyde of the bladder to the great artery.

M The waye by the which the vrine of the childe is purged frome the bottome of the bladder to the ſeconde cote, whiche wrappeth him.

N The bottome of the bladder.

O The knittynge together of *Peritonium* to the bottom of the bladder.

P The former parte of the ventricle whiche is neyther couered with the lyuer nor the caule. Thys ſeate appeareth for thys cauſe the greater or larger bycauſe the ventricle whome we haue here ſette furth was greatly puffed vp or fylled with winde, lykewiſe as the bladder of thys dead body was lyft vp ſomwhat hygher then accordynge to the naturall courſe aboue the bones of the priuye membres in the higher parte therof.

Q.Q.QQ. The caule.

R A vayne and an arterye with a ſynow alſo, brought furth to the ryghte ſeate at the lower partes of the ventricle.

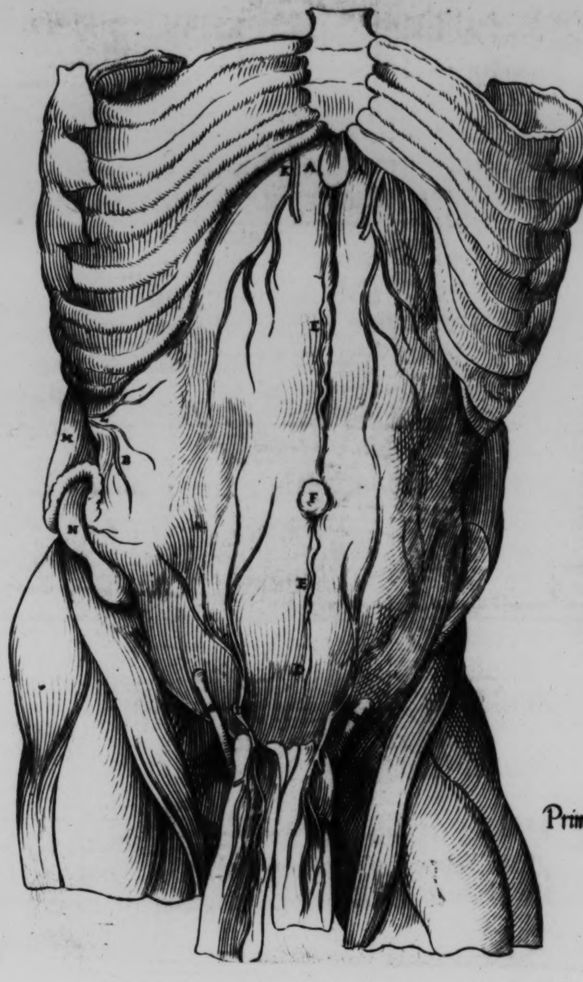
S The veſſels of the lefte ſyde, whiche embraſe the lefte ſeate of the bottome of the ventricle.

T In thys place the veſſels of the ryght ſyde are committed to thoſe on the lefte, and therfore *R, S & T* do ſhewe their cloſinge together, of the which the Philoſopher Ariſtotle in ẏ boke of ẏ thirde hiſtory whiche he wrote entitled *de animalibus*, of the nature of beaſtes, as alſo in the fourth boke wrytten *de partibus animalium*: of ẏ partes of beaſtes, doth make mēcion when he affirmeth that the caule doeth ſprynge and depende from the myddle of the bealy.

X, X Sprynges forthe or braunches bothe of vaynes and arteryes, broughte forthe to the vpper pannicle of the caule, and compaſſed aboute wyth fatte.

The declaration of the thyrde fygure, wyth the karacters of the ſame.

The third figure foloweth now according to the order of adminiſtration of ẏ Anatomye in the bodye, and ſheweth the lower pannicle of the caule pluckte awaye or torne from the vpper pannicle, and the vppermore alſo is ſtretched furth vpon the former partes of the breſte, and on the ventricle. And afterwarde the ventricle is ſene drawen by violens frō hys ſeate and place vp to the breſte that the nature of the lower pannicle of the caule myght conueniently be ſene, whych you ſe as yet brought ouer the entrailes, vntyl the caule gathered from thence vp to the lefte ſyde maye apeare to the cutters. Furthermore in thys preſent fygure the ſituaciō of the entrailes lyeth yet vntroubled nor medled wythal, lykewyſe as ẏ ſplene whoſe parte is here alſo layed out before the eyes.



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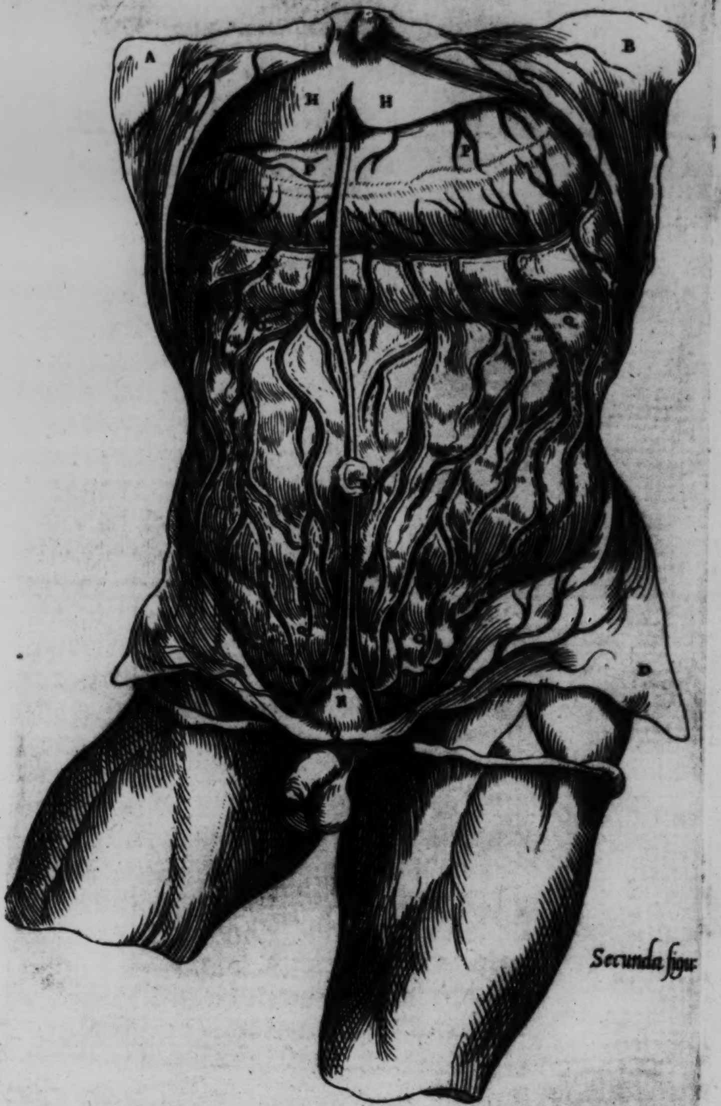

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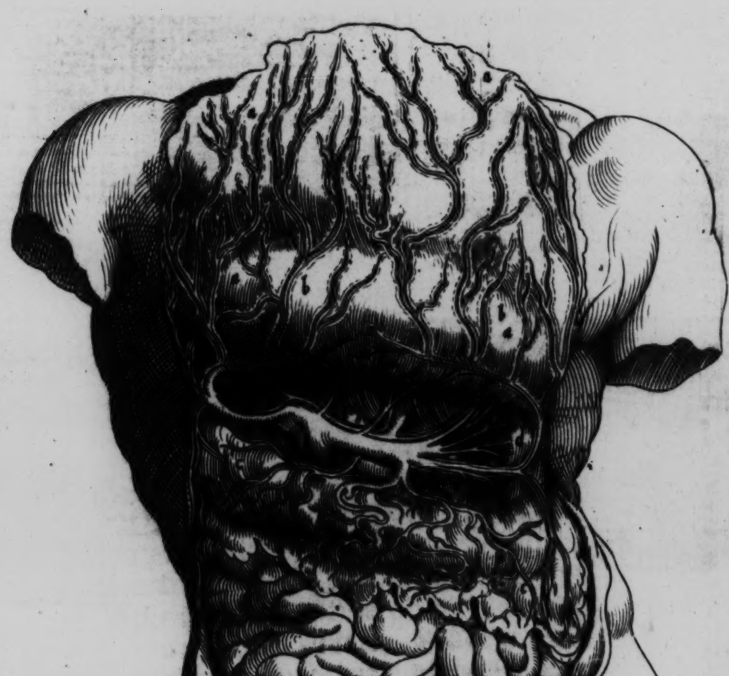
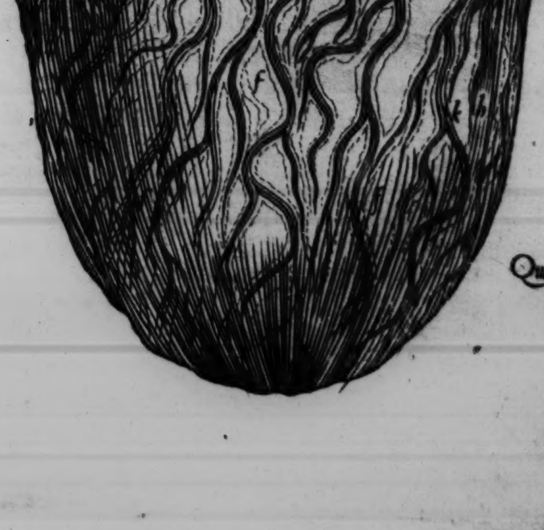


Tertia
figura.



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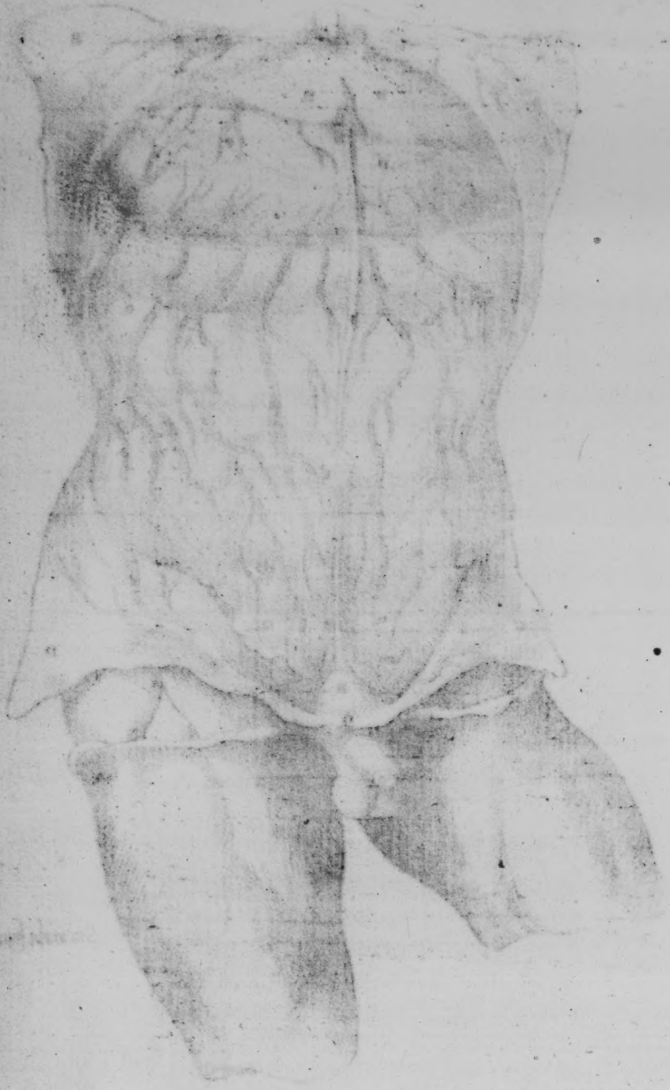
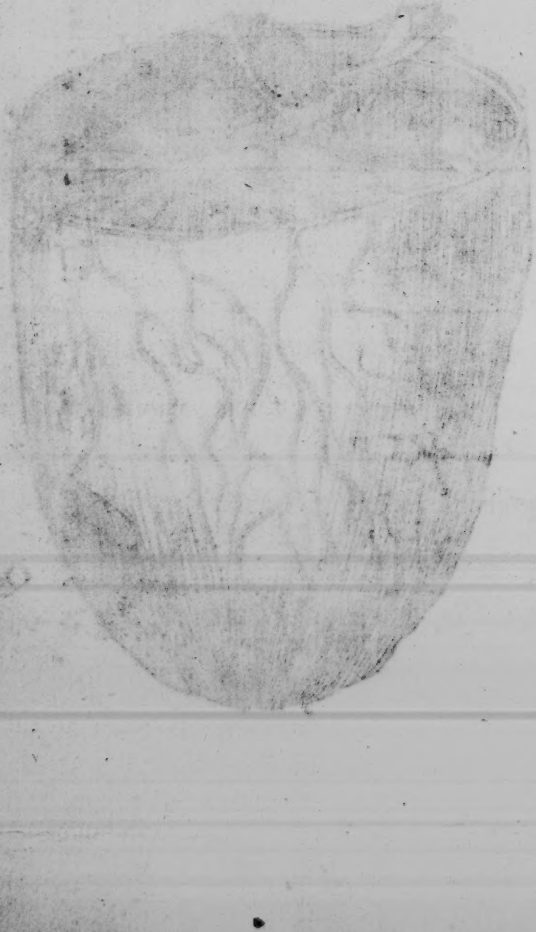
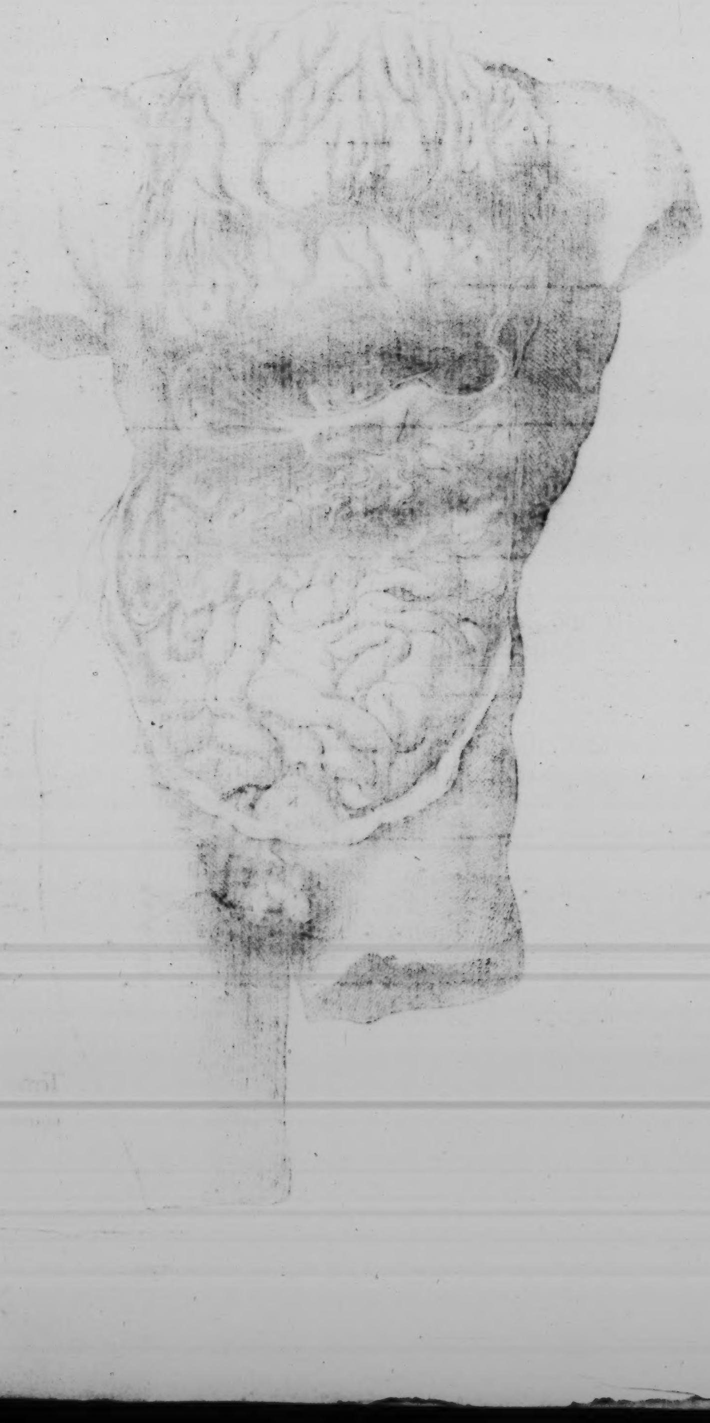






K.L M,N, and O. by theſe letters are noted ẏ ſame whiche is noted in the ſeconde fygure, for K. noteth the ryght artery of the nauell, ⁊ L. the lefte. M. ſheweth the waye by whome the vrine of the childe is caried into the ſecond infoldyng, whych is here cut of lykewyſe as the arteryes. But N noteth the bladder, O ſheweth the knyttynge together of *Peritonium* with the former parte of the bladder, and in thys figure we haue cutte awaye the angles or corners of *Peritonium*, whiche were marked in the ſeconde fygure with *A, B, C & D*.

a,a The hynder ſeate of the pannicle of the caule, whiche manye call the vpper wynge, where it beholdeth the neather pannicle of the caule beynge yet whole.

b,b Thys ſwellyng ſeate, is the ventricle couered with the vpper pannicle of the caule.

c,c The lower pannicle of the caule, whiche of ſome men is called *Ala*, ẏ is to ſay ẏ lower wynge, but the ſwellynge parte, whereon the two *c c* are wrytten, is the gutte called *Colon* the arſe gutte, where he is brought out ⁊ retched forthe to the bottome of the ventricle ⁊ vſeth the neather pannicle of the caule in ſtede of *Meſenterium*.

d, Here the ſplene althoughe it be couered with the canell ſheweth hym ſelfe ſomwhat ſwellynge forth, to whiche the ſhynyng and cleare ſubſtaunce of the caule helpeth.

The neather pannicle of the caule, whiche is here ſet nowe vnder the ventricle, and ſhoulde be noted with manye karacters, but bycauſe we woulde not blotte it wyth a numbre of karacters, we haue purpoſed in the nexte figure to ſette theym, where with ſmal labour the reader or ſtudient maye eaſelye and without payne make the karacters, whiche are there ſette to ſerue for bothe the figures where bothe the figures are ſet forth.

The declaration of the fourth fygure with the karacters of the ſame.

IN thys fourth fygure is diſcribed the caule delyuered and naked frõ thoſe membres to whome it groweth, or rather from thoſe where it taketh his begynnynge, beynge no parte therof taken awaye, hys whole conſtruction, proportion or makynge, and chiefelye the proceſſe and order of the vaynes, arteryes and ſynowes, ⁊ the glandulous or carnelly bodye alſo growynge vnto it, are here ſet forth. And here may you learne in thys fygure, howe properlye and aptlye the caule is lykened to a ſacke, to a bouget, or to the ſmall nettes, whiche the fiſhers vſe.

e,e The circle of ẏ caule, or his necke or opening place, where he taketh his beginninge.

f.f.f The former face or ſhape of the vpper pannicle of the caule.

g,g The former face of the lower pannicle of the caule, but this here is not ſene wholye as the former face of the vpper pannicle, bycauſe the ſeate onely of the lower pannicle is here ſene, whiche is layde vnder the ventricle, and he belõgeth to ẏ entrayle called *Colon inteſtinum*, the arſe gutte, where the ſame gutte is ſtretched furth to the ventricle, the reſte of the lower pannicle, is hydde vnder the vppermoſte.

h,i,k With theſe thre karacters ſet at the lefte ſyde of the lower pannicle of the caule, the conſtruction ⁊ the maner of the makyng of the caule is declared. For *h* noteth the thynne couerynge parte of ẏ caule lackyng both vaynes, arteryes, and fat. *i* ſheweth the veſſels. By *k.* is expreſſ the fatte growyng or faſtened to the veſſels. And as we haue beſtowed theſe karacters in this part of the caule, ſo no man doubteth but that they myght haue bene placed in euery place or parte of it.

l, The ſtocke or ſtalke of *vena porta*, where it commeth forth of the lyuer and is conteyned in the lower pannicle of the caule and by it is ſtayed and borne vp.

m An arterye goynge to the holownes of the lyuer, ⁊ to the bladder of *Coler*, accompanyed wyth the ſynowe whych cõmeth from the braunche of the ſynowe of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes of the brayne on the lefte ſyde, and is ſtretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes on the ryght ſyde, and goeth to the holownes of the lyuer and the bladder of *Coler*.

n The begynnyng of the vayne of the lower necke or openyng place of the ventricle, which goeth principally to the hynder ſeate, hauyng an artery as a felowe wyth it.

o,o An artery, a vayne, and a ſynowe, ſtretched forth by the begynnyng of the vpper pannicle of the caule, to the ryght ſeate of the bottome of the ventricle.

p,p Circles, younge ſlyppes of thoſe veſſels which are reached forth to the ryght ſeate at the bottome of the ventricle and doe wrappe in the bodye of the ſayde ventricle.

q.q Sprynggynges forth of the ſayde veſſell, whiche are retched out to ẏ right ſeate of ẏ bottom of ẏ ventricle are ſpred abrode on ẏ vpper pannicle of ẏ caule.

r A vayne and an arterye ſtretched furthe to the entrayle or longe gutte called *Duodenum* and to the begynnynge of the hungrye gutte, oftentymes admyttynge and receyuynge a ſmall ſynowe vnto theym.

ſ, A deuiſion of *Vena porta* into two trunckes or ſtockes. And that we haue ſette forth the vaynes marked with R and *o.* ſomwhat higher here, then in the bare fygure of the thyrd treatyce of *Vena porta*, it is done for thys cauſe that the ſpryngynge furthe of theſe vaynes doe in thys maner oftentymes varye and alter.

t, The ryght or the greater trunckes or ſtockes of *Vena porta*, runnynge furthe into *Meſenterium* and into the entrayles.

u A vayne runnynge furth withoute the companye of an arterye, into the hynder ſeate of the ventricle or mawe.

x A vayne with an arterye and a ſynowe ſpredde in the ryghte ſeate of the lower pannicle of the caule, and commyng alſo in this parte to the entrayle called *Colon inteſtinum* the arſe gut.

y A vayne with an arterye alſo runnyng furth into the hynder partes of the ventricle, ⁊ afterwarde compaſſynge the vpper necke and openynge place of the ventricle in maner of a crowne, but there is of thys vayne and arterye ſo muche expreſſed and ſet forth onely as it is ſuſteyned and borne vp with the lower pannicle of the caule.

a Here is ſene an artery of *Meſenterium*, which is ſome what greater, although it be a very ſmal ſpace vpholden and borne vp wyth the neyther pannycle of the caule.

b The truncke of the great arterye, whiche beynge as it were weyued in with the neather pannicle of the caule, ſendeth forthe hys braunches to the ventrycle, the lyuer, the bladder of coler and to the entrayle *Colon*, where the ſayde gutte *Colon* is broughte forth to the ventricle, & then to the ſplene, and ſo occupyeth the ſynowes that goe into theſe partes.

y A vayne wyth an arterye alſo and a ſynowe goyng chiefely vnder yͤ myddle ſeate of the neather pannicle of the caule, offrynge alſo hys braunches to the entrayle *Colon inteſtinum*, where he creapeth forth to the bottom of the ventricle.

A A vayne hauyng no arterye with him, which beyng thynne offereth a fewe ſmall braunches lyke to it ſelfe to the lefte ſeate of the neyther pannicle of the caule.

B The order or proceſſe of vaynes, arteryes and ſinowes into the ſplene.

ſ A vayne and an arterye alſo and a ſynowe retched forth to the lefte ſeate of the bottome of the ventricle.

R,n A glandulous or kernellye bodye or ſubſtaunce growyng in the neather pannicle of yͤ caule, which is commonlye called *Briſauole* or *Dulcem morſum* or *Bolum, & Buccam ſaporitam, & Rodol*, And we cal it here in manye places of Englande the ſwete bread.

B A portion of the glandulous or kernellye body that groweth vnder the entrayle called *Duodenum*.

In the fifte fygure (by the order of cuttynge) folowynge the thyrde, the lyuer, the ventricle, and the entrayles, kepe ſtil theyr proper ſeates, the caule neuer theleſſe where he ſpronge furth frome the ventrycle remaynynge alwaye to the entrayle *Colon*, beynge vtterlye cutte awaye, leſte it myghte fortune (beynge there lefte) to defyle or darken the ſeate of ſome of the organs there. Furthermore, that all thynges myghte the moore commodiouſlye be layde before the eyes, we haue in the payntynge broke of the endes of ſome of the rybbes, bowynge them alſo backewarde with *Peritonium*, and with the myddryffe wherunto they growe. And the bladder in thys preſente fygure anſwereth to the bladder in the thyrde and the ſeconde fygure. But becauſe that the karacters of thys fygure, beynge in order the fyfte, are for the mooſte parte all one with thoſe in the two fygures folowing, that is to ſay: the ſyxt and ſeuenth, we haue thought it conuenient before the declaration of hys karacters brifelye to ſhewe what thynges ſhal be in them conſigned.

In the ſyxte fygure we haue onely declared the procedynge of thynne entrayles reſeruynge a portion of the ventricle, of the entrayle *Colon*, wyth alſo the blynde gutte, that thys preſent fygure myghte the moore eaſelye be adopted to the ſeuenth fygure. And that the begynnynge of the entrayle *Colon* is ſome what more then nedeth, broughte from the ſayde thynne entrayles, you ſhall vnderſtande it to be done for thys cauſe, that the thynne entrayles myghte onely be the better ſene, chiefely ſyth the fyfte fygure doeth moſte clearelye ſhewe the ſituation and goinge in of *Colon* aboute the thynne entrayles.

And in the ſeuenth are ſette forth the ſhapes of the blynde entrayle of *Colon*, and of the arſe guttte, called *Inteſtinum rectum*, with alſo yͤ ende of the ſmall guttes and the muſcles belongyng onely to the arſe gutte.

The inſinuation of the karacters of the fyfte, the ſyxte, and the ſeuenth, fygures.

This inſinuatiõ of yͤ karacters now folowing, ſerueth both to yͤ fyft, the ſyxte and the ſeuenth fygures, and ye ſhall knowe whiche karacters are proper to euerye one of the fygures by theſe 5.6.& 7. and where as you ſee none of theſe notes adioyned to the letter, you ſhall receaue that diſcription as common to all thre.

A,5 The ſharpe griſtell of the breſte bone.

B,B.5 This is *Piritonium* or Syphach, with alſo the broken rybbes, with yͤ mydryffe growinge vnto thẽ bowed backewarde on the ſyde.

C.5 The former ligament, where with the liuer in man is gathered vp to the mydryffe.

D,D.5 The greate ſeate of the outſyde or conuexite of the lyuer.

E,5 A ſmall portion of a vayne graft in the lyuer from the nauell.

F.F.5 The former ſeate of the ventricle.

G.5 The lefte ſyde of the ſplene, or his partes leaninge towarde the former partes of the bodye.

H,6 A portion of the ventricle, whiche conſtituteth the lower necke of the ventricle or the begynnynge of the entrayle, whiche we haue fayned here to be knytte or tyed with a ſtringe.

I,K.6 Parte of the entrayles, ſtretched forthe betwene *I* and *K* beinge commonlye called *Duodenum*.

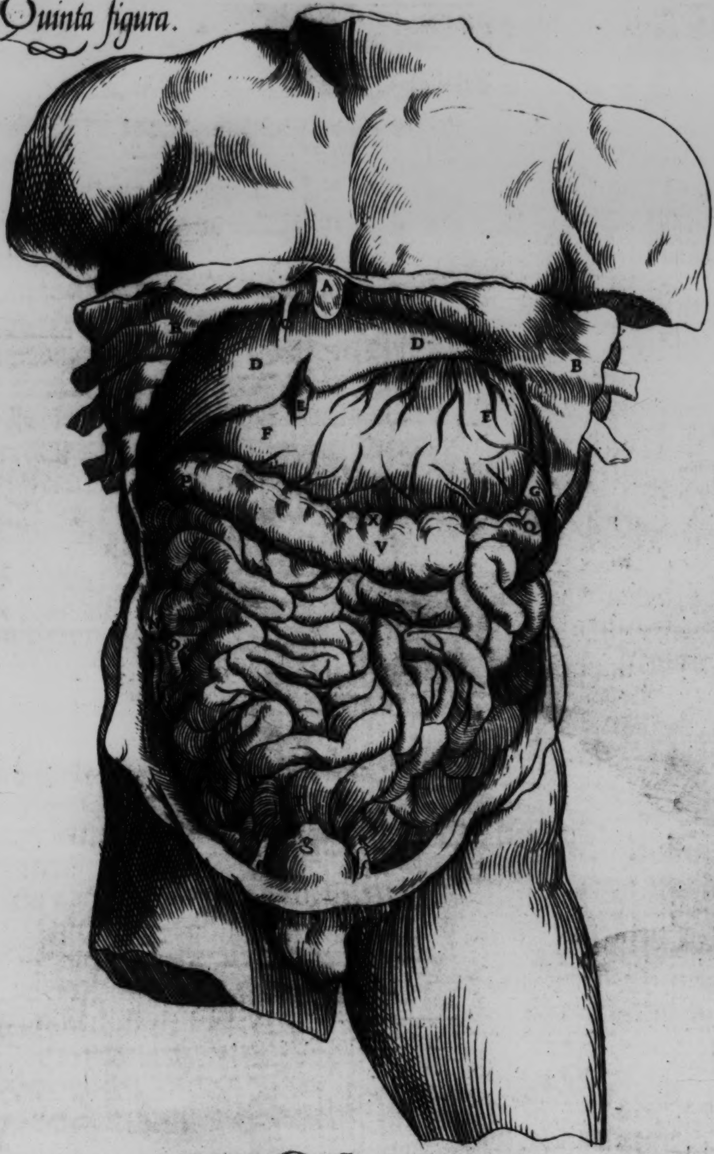
L.7 The begynnynge of the hungrye gutte and the ſeate of the thynne entrayles, where they begynne firſt to be ouerturned into the croked infoldynges and to ryſe vp forwarde.

M,6.7 The ende of the ſmall or the thynne entrayles. But in what ſeate the ende of the hungrye gutte or the begynnynge of the ſmall guttes conſiſteth it is here verye dificill to delyneat ſyth in all the eduction goinge from *L* in the ſeuenth figure, and to *M* in the eyghte figure is ſhewed no maner of difference where we may diſſeuer the hungrie gut from the thynne entrayles.

N The begynnynge of the bygger entrayles ſwellynge furth.

O This entrayle we call the blynde gutte, not to contende, yf anye man woulde geue thys name to another part of theſe greate entrayles, neyther woulde

Quinta figura.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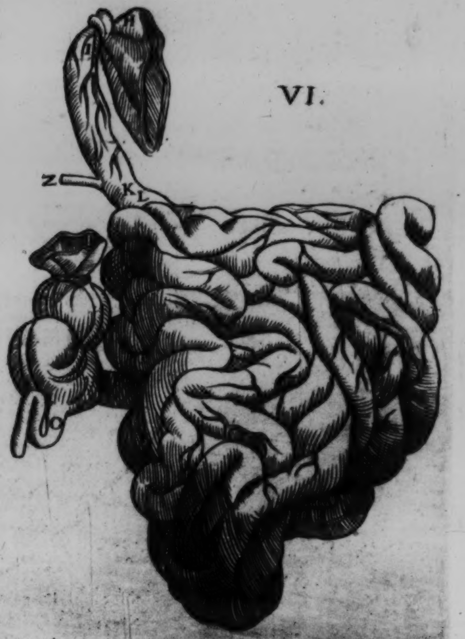

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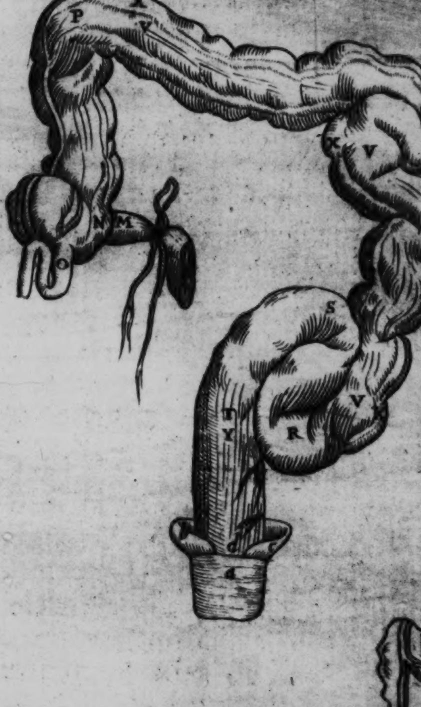
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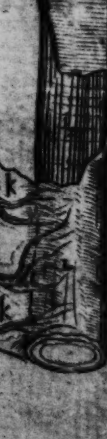

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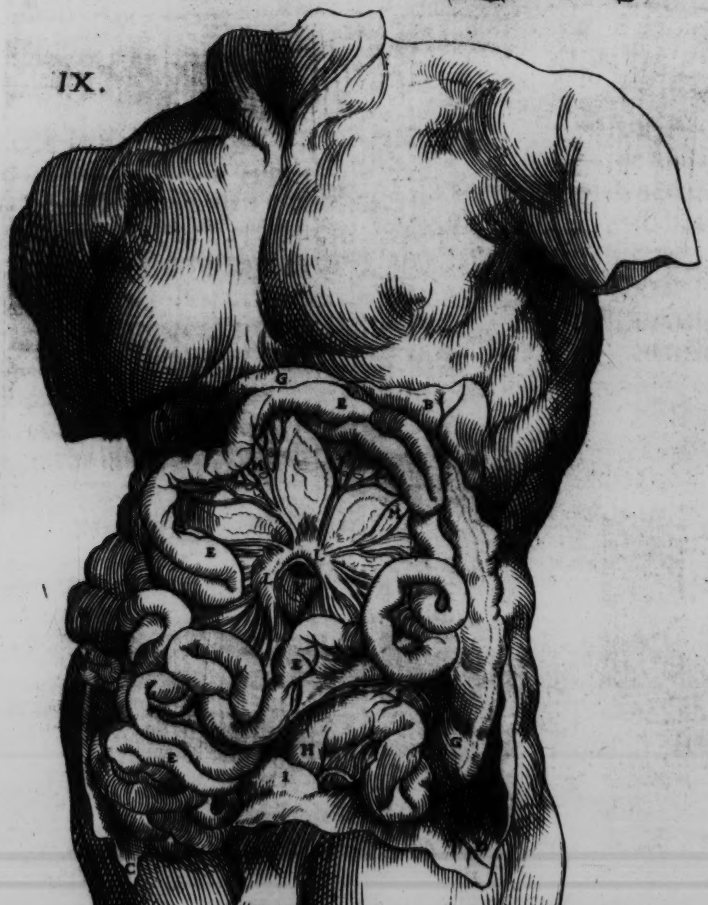
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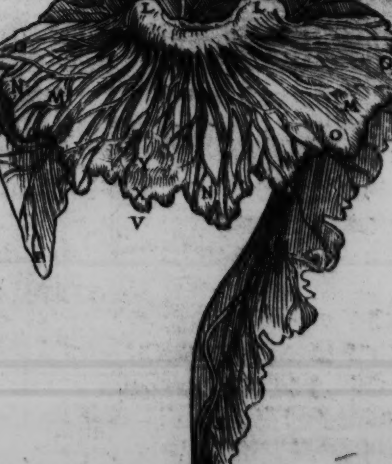
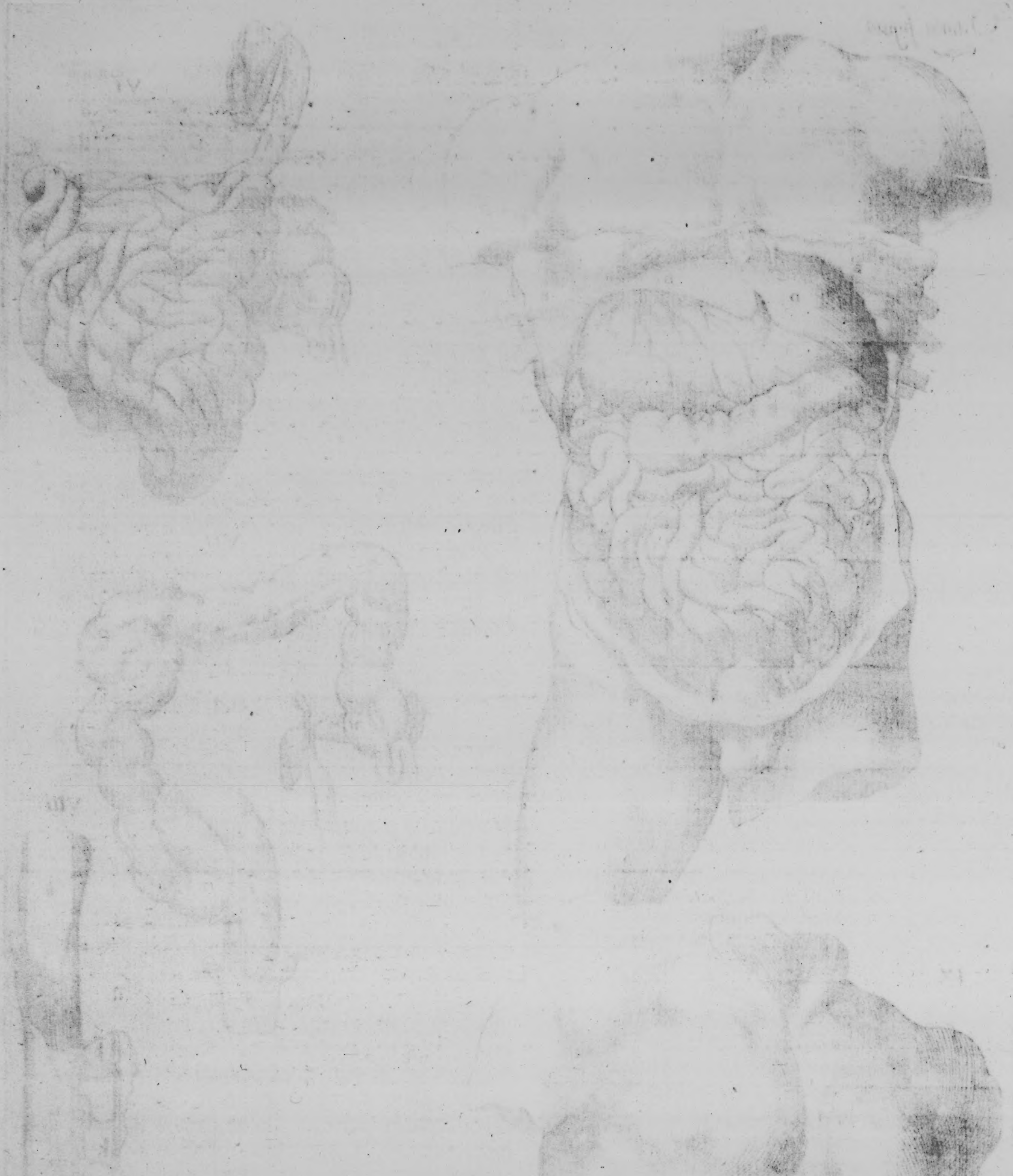



IV
III

I wyſhe any man to be ouer curious in the dyfference of names leſte there by he myghte haue occaſion to neglecte thoſe thynges in thys fabricke, which we with dilygence do enquire in the conſtruction of the other partes.

N,P,Q. R,S,T.5 7. With theſe karacters is conſigned the entrayle Colon, but euerye one of theym noteth ſome thynge priuatlye by hym ſelfe, frome N vnto P. is noted the edution of the entrayle Colon, goynge from the ryght ſeate of the kydnaye vnto the holowe ſyde of the lyuer. From P vnto Q is noted hys edution ſtretched forthe alonge the bottome of the ventricle from the holowe ſyde of the lyuer vnto the region of the ſplene, from Q vnto R is noted the edution of Colon frome the region of the ſplene, to the bone aboue the pryuye membres, procedyng by the lefte ſyde of the ſmal guttes.

But R, vnto S, whyche is ſene pryuatlye, on the ſeuenth, is ſhewed the aſcencion or croked procedyng of Colon, where as he attempteth vpwarde to the regyon of the nauell, but frome S to T, is noted the procedynge of the ſayde aſcention to the begynnynge of the ſtrayte gutte, other wyſe called the arſe gutte.

V,V.5.7 The ſeate of the entrayle Colon put downwarde.

X,X.5.7. Bunches lyke halfe bowelles apearynge on thys entrayle Colon in bothe the figures called commonlye celles.

T,5.7. The beginninge of the arſegutte or the ſtrayte entrayle, and what ſo euer is contayned vnder T is the ſayde ſtrayte entrayle.

Z.7. Portion of the waye of caryeng the coler to the entrayles.

a.7 A muſcle amplectynge rounde aboute the ende of the ſtrayte gutte, made for the expulſion of excrementes.

b,c.7 Two muſcles drawynge together vpwarde the ſtrayte gut after the expulſion of excrementes.

d.7 In thys ſeate the ſtrayte gutte doeth growe by meanes of the goynge betwene of hys muſclous ſubſtaunce to the yarde in men, and to the necke of the Matrix in women.

e,f.5 Two arteryes beynge peculyer to the childe.

g.5. By thys karacter the bottom of the bladder is ſignified, lykewyſe as the waye by whome the vrine of the child is expelled, which we haue fayned to be cut of, as we haue the late rehearſed arteryes.

The declaration of the karacters of the eyghte fygure.

AND in thys eyghte fygure in ſhewynge furthe the coates of the entrayles, we haue expreſſe a parte of the ſtrayte gutte, and of Colon alſo where as he is contynued wyth the ſayde ſtrayte gutte.

b The firſte cote of the entrayles, whiche is muche within, and it is confirmed onely with ouerthwarte circulers fibres.

i,i The ſeconde cote of the entrayles, whiche is alſo enſourned with ouerthwarte fybres, but the more neer he is to the ſtrayte gutte, wyth the more ſtrayte tunicles he is endewed.

k,k This is a porcion of Meſenterium, whyche commeth the ſtraite entrayle to the holy bone and he retcheth forthe to hym hys thyrde cote.

l,l The thyrde cote of the entrayles deſcendynge from the pãnicles of Meſenterium.

The declaracion of the caracters of the nynth fygure.

THat this preſẽt fygure myght moſt aptlye ſet fourthe the ſytuation of Meſenterium, it conteyneth the thinne entrayles, broughte together in euery place with the hãdes vpward and downewarde to the ſydes, and afterwarde it ſheweth the centre or myddes of Meſenterium, and the reaſon wherefore Meſenterium ſendeth forthe veſſels to the entrayles and knytteth the entrayles to yͤ backe. And to theſe alſo he ſheweth that parte of Meſenterium that byndeth the ende of Colon and alſo the ſtrayte entrayle to the backe, and that fygure whiche we haue placed to be the fifte foloweth after thys in the order of cutting.

A,B, C,D Portions of Peritonium, whiche the Abdomen beynge opened are bowed outwarde towarde the ſydes.

E,E The thynne entrayles.

F The blynde gutte.

G,G The entrayle called Colon.

H The begynnynge of the ſtrayte gutte.

I The bladder to whome Peritonium groweth to, in that ſeate chiefelye where he offereth to hym the other cote.

K The centre of Meſenterium, and that part of the backe where it taketh his begynnynge from the pannicles of Peritonium, whiche knytteth here together in the bodyes of the tournynge ioyntes the greate Arterye and the holowe vayne.

L,L A karnelly body now ſet in that diſtribution of the veſſelles, whiche are grafte in the centre of Meſenterium.

M,M Karnels caſte betwene the diſtributions of the veſſels, which veſſels procede in that goynge furth or progreſſe by Meſenterium to the entrayles.

The declaration of the karacters of the tenth fygure.

IN thys tenth fygure is onelye declared Meſenterium taken frome the bodye and delyuered from all the partes growynge to hym ſaue onlye from a portion of the lower pannicle of the caule there where Colon is bounde vp to the backe, where yͭ it procedeth by the neather ſeate of the ventricle.

K Thys karacter K lyke as in the nynth fygure doth ſignifie the centre of Meſenterium.

L,L Theſe karacters alſo lykewyſe as in the nynth fygure note the karnellye or glandulous bodye, beynge the greateſt part of al the body of Meſenterium.

M,M Here are noted karnels ſet on thoſe diſſections, whiche nowe aproche to the entrayles.

N,O With theſe karacters is circumſcribed the parte of

Meſenterium knyttynge the thynne entrayles to the backe.

P,P Unto Q ſheweth a parte of *Meſenterium* faſtenynge the entrayle *Colon* to the backe, whereby it is ſtretched forth from the ſeate of the ryght kydnay unto the holownes of the lyuer.

Q. Q Unto R noteth that parte of the lower pannicle of the caule, whiche committeth *Colon* to the backe in all that ſeate where it is ſtretched furthe alonge the bottom of the ventricle.

R.R Unto S ſheweth a portion of *Meſenterium* belonging onelye in all that ſeate to the entrayle *Colon* where it cōmeth frome the region of the ſplene to the ſtrayte entrayle.

S, T That whiche is included betwene S T is parte of *Meſenterium*, byndynge the ſtrayte entrayle to the backe.

V We haue gone aboute to expreſſe the nature of *Meſenterium*, in thys ſeate we haue paynted it as it were one pannicle of him pulled awaye frome the other

X.Y with the nayles, as X is wrytten on the one and Y, on the other, and in the myddle of theſe pannicles runne furth the veſſels of *Meſenterium*, and hys fat and karnels are alſo there contayned lykewyſe as you maye ſee in the firſte figure of women.

The eleuenth figure foloweth in ẏ order of cutting the whole fygures put before, and it hath in the figures *Peritonium* cutte awaye, with alſo the caule taken awaye, and we haue here broken certayne ribbes wherby the holownes of the lyuer myghte the more commodiouſlye be declared. For here is ſene the vniuerſall holownes of the lyuer with alſo the forme therof. And afterwarde appeare the neckes of the ventricle. And we haue putte downe on the lefte ſyde as well the entrayles as the ventricle, that a parte of *Meſenterium* myghte be ſene, and the procedynge of *Vena porta* with hym, and afterwarde the inſertion of the way of coler into the entrayles, and if there be any other thing, which we ſhal hereafter ſette furth with karacters in order by theym ſelues it ſhall be ſtrayte waye expreſte with ſuche thynges alſo as the twelfe table ſhall ſhewe unto vs.

The tweluethe figure expreſſing the only declaration of the bladder or veſſicle of coler and hys wayes.

Here foloweth the declaration of the karacters of the eleuenth & twelfe figure.

And thys preſent declaration of karacters is had common bothe to the eleuenth and twelfe fygures for thys cauſe ẏ we wold haue conſigned the holowe ſeate of the lyuer with manye karacters with the whiche he is occupied in the twelfth table, but that we ſhould in the abūdaūce of ſo many karacters haue defyled the declaration therof. And by the appoſition of theſe karacters 1 and 2 you ſhall knowe when we ſpeake of the eleuenth and when we ſpeake of the twelfth, for 1 betokeneth alwaye the eleuenth, and 2 the twelfth, but where bothe are affixed together thē we ſpeake both of the eleuenth and of the twelfth.

H,H,1. A portion of *Peritonium* with the euertion or turning ouer of the rybbes.

I,K,2 The holowe ſyde of the lyuer.

L.1 A ſmall portion of the knobbye ſeate or backe ſyde of the lyuer.

M.1 The ſection of the lyuer wherein the vayne is firſt grafte that nouryſheth the childe.

N.1 Chappes or cranyes, impreſſions, or lytle wertes ſene in the holownes of the lyuer nighe to the ſpringynge furth of *Vena porta*, but the hygher or lefte N, or that that is nyghe to T ſheweth the ſeate where the vayne procedynge from the nauell is grafte in the holowe ſyde of the lyuer, where the ſtocke of *Vena porta* commeth furth. And frome M to N is noted a hoole whiche ſendeth thorowe the vayne of the nauell unto the ſeate marked with N.

O.1 A lygamente knyttynge vp here the lefte parte of the lyuer to the mydryfte, whyche leueth or endeth as it were into a ſharpe angle.

Φ.1 The holownes of the lyuer beynge here cutte and geuynge place to the ſtomacke where he is continued with the vpper necke of the ventricle.

P,Q.1 The ventricle.

R.1 The vpper necke of the ventricle or the ende of the ſtomacke, with alſo the vaynes arteryes and ſynowes amplectinge the ſayde necke.

S.1.2 The lower necke of the ventricle, and the begynnynge of the entrayle *Duodenum* which bycauſe he is otherwyſe ſet in the twelfe fygure then accordynge to hys nature, we haue bowed hym agayne inward, that the waye of the bladder of coler myght ſhewe hym ſelfe, beyng in hym graft, and here after to be marked wyth c.

T.1. A ſynowe brought forth from the ſynowes infoldyng the necke of the ventricle, and graft in the cauite of the lyuer.

V,2 The blader of coler, thys is ſene in both theſe preſent fygures. But I haue priuatly marked wyth thys caracter, that onely in the twelfe fygure, and thus accomodatyng your mynde fyrſt to the twelfe and afterwarde to the eleuenth, as well here, as in certayne caracters folowynge, you ſhall haue the trwe knowledge both of the proceſſe herof, and alſo of the partes adiacent here unto.

X,X2 The waye of the bladder of coler, led forth by the body, of the lyuer, betwene the braūches of *Vena porta* and alſo of the holowe vayne.

Y,2 A ſpryngyng forth of *Vena porta*, diffuſed in the ſubſtaunce of the lyuer.

Z.2 A ſpryngyng forth of the holowe vayne, digeſted alſo in the ſubſtaunce of the lyuer.

I would here expreſſe and ſet forth the ſytuacion of the veſſels in the ſubſtance of the lyuer, that is to ſaye, howe and after what maner they are ſet vnder the braūches of the braūches of *Vena porta* ſpringynge forthe of the holowe vayne, and after what maner in the midle of theſe veſſels, the wayes of the bladder of coler do runne forthe.

a,2 The running together of the wayes of the bladder of coler whych runnynges and metynges together are digeſted in the bodye of the lyuer.

b,2 The necke of the lytle bladder of coler whereto the waye that is brought from the lyuer and marked with *a* is grafte and made to ſerue.

c,1.2 *d* The way of the lytle bladder of coler, grafte into the entraple *Duodenum* and thys letter *c* vnto *d* in the twelfeth table or figure, ſheweth the entraple *Duodenum*, whiche is the longe gutte, whiche we haue deuyſed and ſette open in the lower ſeate, leſte the inſertion of his way noted with *c* ſhoulde be hydde and not ſene.

e,2 An arterye digeſted into the holownes of the lyuer and the veſſicle of coler.

f,2 A ſmal ſinowe common to the liuer and the veſſicle of coler, being brought furth frome a braunche of the ſixte payre of ſynowes of the brayne, whiche is ſtretched forthe to the rootes of the rybbes on the right ſide.

g.2 Thinne ſpringynges forth of *Vena porta* rūning forth into the veſſicle of coler.

h,1 The ſtocke or ſtalcke of *Vena porta*.

i,i.1 The glandulous or karnellye bodye whiche groweth to the entraple *Duodenum*, and beareth vp the veſſels whiche are brought vnto it.

k,l,m.1 This is *Meſenterium*, but euerye one of theſe karacters by them ſelfe doeth ſhewe ſomewhat properlye, for *k* noteth the diſtribution of the greater ſtocke of *Vena porta* into *Meſenterium*, and *l* ſheweth a glandulous or karnellye bodye ſet ouer as headerueler to the firſte diſtribution of the veſſels into the *Meſenterium*. But *m* ſheweth that parte of *Meſenterium* to whiche the entraple *Colon*, the arſe gutte in all that parte or place is committed where frome the ſeate or place of the ryghte kydnaye it pertayneth vnto the holownes of yͤ liuer. For the entraple *Colon* is here taken awaye frome *Meſenterium*, that therby the centre of *Meſenterium* might the more aptlye be ſet forth.

n.2 A vayne whiche ſtretched forth downewarde vnder the hynder ſeate of the ſtrayte gutte and geueth furthe hys vaynes to the ſayd ſtrayte gut.

o.1 Here is alſo ſene the vpper parte of the bottome of the bladder.

p.1 That which is ſwelleth forth here is the right kidnaye couered yet wyth hys fatte pannicle.

q,1 The waye of the vryne, by yͤ which is brought the vryne frome the right kydnaye to the bladder.

r.1 The ſeede vayne and arterye on the right ſyde.

ſ.1 A veſſell caryinge the ſeede frome the ryghte teſticle towarde the begynnynge of the necke of the bladder.

The thyrtenth fygure expreſſeth the former face of the whole ventrycle and ſtomacke, wyth the vaynes, arteryes and ſynowes, grafte on the ſayde ventrycle.

The fourtenth fygure ſhewynge the hynder face or parte of the whole ventricle and ſtomacke.

A declaration of the karacters of the thyrtenth and fourtenth fygures.

The karacters whiche be in thys declaration to be opened are common and doe ſerue to bothe the fygures, not withſtandynge they belonge ſometyme to the one ſpecially, and ſometyme to the other ſpeciallye, and therfore we wyll note theſe karacters whiche are common wyth theſe numbres 1 and 2, where as 1 appoynteth to the thyrtenth, and 2 to the fourtenth onely.

A, Parte of the ſtomacke pertaynyng to the Jawes, yea, and to the ampletude & largenes of yͤ mouthe, whiche is here ſene cut from the Jawes.

A,B 1.2 Frome *A* vnto *B* is noted the ſtrayte procedynge of the ſtomacke by the myddle of the turnyng ioyntes of the necke, to the ſeate of the four vpper ioyntes of the breſte.

B C.1,2 From *B* vnto *C* is ſhewed the procedynge of the ſtomacke into the ryghte ſyde ſomwhat declinynge or goynge downwarde vpon the fyfte and ſome of the other folowynge the tournynge ioyntes of the breſte.

C,D.1,2 From *C* to *D* is ſette forthe the procedynge of the ſtomacke frome the ryght ſeate towarde the lefte clymmyng vp aboue the great artery, & then going by the mydryffe into the vpper necke of the ventricle to be marked hereafter with *G*.

E,E.1 Theſe letters ſhewen two karnels called of yͤ Phiſitions *Amigdalæ* or *Toncillæ*, whiche are nyghe vnto the vpper ende of yͤ ſtomacke vnder the holownes of the mouth.

F.F.1.2 A glandulous or karnellye bodye growynge often tymes to the ſtomacke, where as he ſetteth on the bodye of the fifte turnyng ioynte of the breſte.

G.1 2. The vpper necke of the ventricle.

H,1.2 The neather necke of the ventricle.

I,1,2 The vpper parte of the ventricle.

K.K.1.2 The lower parte or bottome of the ventricle.

L.L .1 The former ſeate of the ventricle.

M,N.O 2 The hynder ſeate of the ventricle, yet euerye one of the karacters ſignifie ſomwhat ſpecially and ſeuerallye by them ſelues, for *O* noteth the impreſſion whiche the ventricle demaundeth or requireth in that ſeate where he reſteth on the turninge ioyntes, *M* ſheweth the parte ſwellynge forthe on the lefte ſyde, and *N* the parte that ſwelleth forthe on the ryghte ſyde.

P.1.2 The entraple *Duodenum* the longe gutte, whiche we haue here ymagined and fayned to be cut of at the beginninge of the hungrye gut.

Q 2 The waye of the bladder of coler attemptyng hys inſertion into the entraple *Duodenum*.

R.2 Thys karacter is ſene in the inner ſeate of the foreſayd entraple notyng the inſertion and graftyng of hys waye whyche we ſhewed euen nowe with *Q*.

S.2 A karnellye bodye growynge vnder the entraple *Duodenum*, vpholdynge the veſſels broughte furth to the ſayde entraple.

T.1.2 A braunche of the righte ſynowe of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes of the brayne, led furth to the ſtomacke and there diſtributed with a manyfolde order into his vpper necke or open place therof.

V.1,2 The lefte ſynowe.

X,2 A ſpryngynge forth of the lefte ſynowe, runnynge forth by the hygher ſeate of the ventricle vnto the r lyuer, and it is here marked with r, where it is nexte to the lyuer.

a This is the firſte vayne and arterye of the ventricle as we are wonte to name it for the more playne erudition and doctrine.

b,2 The ſeconde vayne commyng to yͤ ventricle, which lacketh his artery to accompanye it.

c,1,2 The thirde vayne of the ventricle, with his felowe the artery, and alſo a ſynowe ſtretched forthe by the ryght region of the bottome of the ventricle.

d,1,2 The fourthe vayne of the ventricle, hauynge an arterye to hys felowe compaſſynge aboute, the vpper necke of the ventricle after the maner of a garlande.

e,1, Braunches of the ſayde vayne and arterye, whiche procede by the higher ſeate of the ventricle vnto his lower necke.

f,1,2 The fifte vayne wyth hys felowe the arterye, and with a ſynowe, crepyng forth to the left ſeate of the bottome of the ventricle.

g,g,1,2 Other vaynes and arteryes ſpryngynge furthe frome thoſe veſſelles, whyche are grafte in the Splene.

The fyſtenth fygure.

IN the fyftenth fygure we haue delyuered the ventricle from the ſtomacke, and the entrayles, and we haue turned the inſyde outwarde, that the inner ſyde contaynynge the meate and drynke myghte be ſene.

h A circuler ſwellyng of the ventricle lyke to a rounde circle ſene in that ſeate where the ſtomacke ioyneth with yͤ ventricle, or where the higher necke or openinge place therof conſiſteth.

i A rounde knobbe or ſwellyng appearyng at the lower mouth of the ventricle.

The ſyxtenth fygure.

AND yͤ ſyxtenth fygure teacheth, the order or procedynge with the nombre and nature of the coates of the ventricle, ſo well as we coulde in anye wyſe by ymage or pycture expreſſe it.

k, The thyrde cote of the ventricle ſpringeth forth frō *Peritonium*, and it is here for the moſt parte pulled awaye from the ventricle.

l, The ſeconde cote of, the ventricle ſomewhat leſſe, taken from the ventricle then is the thyrde.

m The firſte and the inner more cote of the ventricle, delyuered in thys parte frome hys two vtter cotes.

The declaration of the karacters of the ſeuententh fygure.

THis ſeuententh figure ſheweth the gybboſite and hynder ſeate of the liuer, with alſo a portion of yͤ ſtocke of the holowe vayne.

A,A The vpper parte of the gibboſyte or ſwellynge knobbe of the lyuer.

B,B, The neather region of the gybboſyte or ſwellynge of the lyuer and of his hynder ſeate.

C The ſeate of yͤ holow vayne, where it goeth thorow the myddryffe reaching to it his braunches.

D,E In thys ſpace betwene is noted the ſeate, where the ſtocke of the holowe vayne groweth to the hynder ſeate of the lyuer.

F A portion of the chiefe bande whiche faſteneth the lyuer to the mydryffe.

G A lygament knyttynge together a parte of the lyuer, ſtretched muche on the lefte ſyde to the mydryffe.

H A portion of *Vena porta*.

I The bought where the lyuer geueth place to the ſtomacke, where he is continued to the left necke of the ſtomacke.

The eyghtenth fygure whiche ſheweth the ſplene on euery ſyde, whoſe ſytuation and greatenes after hys proporſition, the nyntenth fygure hereafter nexte folowynge ſhall ſhewe at theſe letters. O, O, P.

THe fyrſte of the eyghtenth fygure expreſſeth the ſplene on the former ſyde, with a portion alſo of the caule or the partes of the vpper and neather thyn coueryngesof the ſame.

A For A ſheweth the lefte ſyde of the ſplene, but the ryghte ſyde and the myddle ſeate of it are couered with the caule.

B,B B B and B ſhewe a portion of the neather pannicle of the caule, bryngynge downe the veſſels of the ſplene.

C,C But C and c ſignifie a portion of the vpper pannicle of the caule, where the veſſels are caryed forth to the ventricle goynge forth frome thoſe veſſels, whiche doe runne ſtrayte waye to be grafte in the ſplene.

D,E In the ſeconde ymage and picture of the eyghtenth fygure is expreſte the holowe region of the ſplene, delyuered from all the partes, whiche are committed and ioyned vnto it. And D noteth here

F,G the vpper ſeate of the ſplene E the neather, and F the lefte. G the ryghte, and H H ſhewe a lyne, which

H,H is ſene in the holowe region of the ſplene whereto the veſſels of the ſplene are affixed.

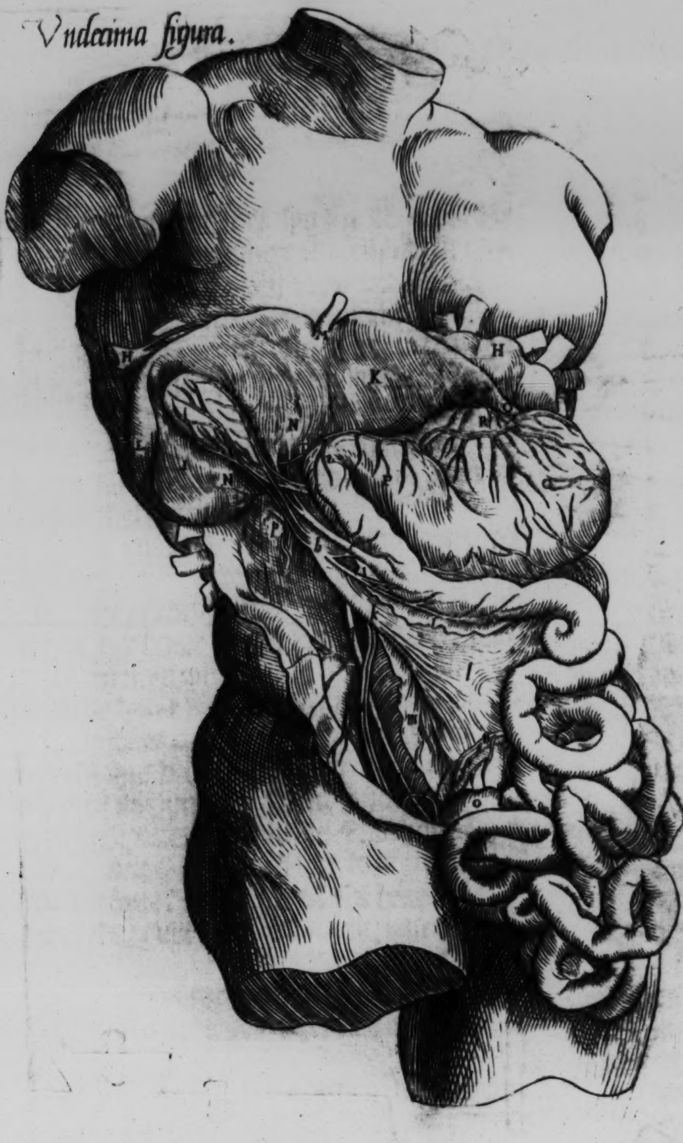
The third picture ſheweth the gibboſyte and ſwellynge parte of the ſplene.

The fourth contayneth the holow ſyde of the ſplene there ſet forthe. And to thys I haue added two ſections or kyttes, that the ſubſtaunce of the ſplene, with the ſhape therof myghte be perceyued, and I haue ſette here I and K whiche ſhewe vnto you the

I,K ſayde two ſections.

The

Vndecima figura.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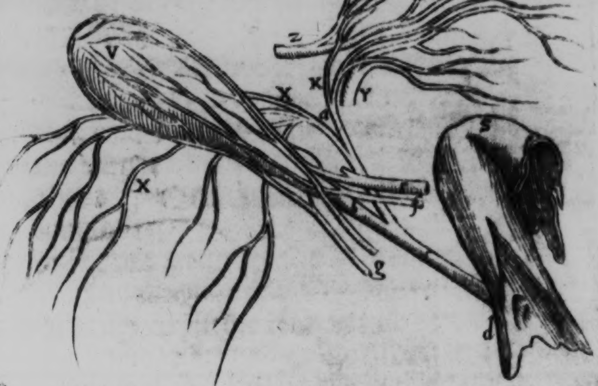
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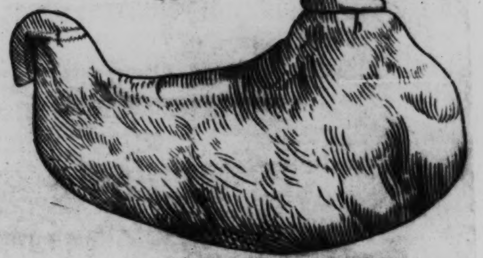

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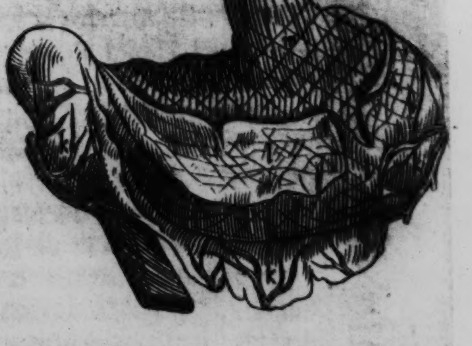

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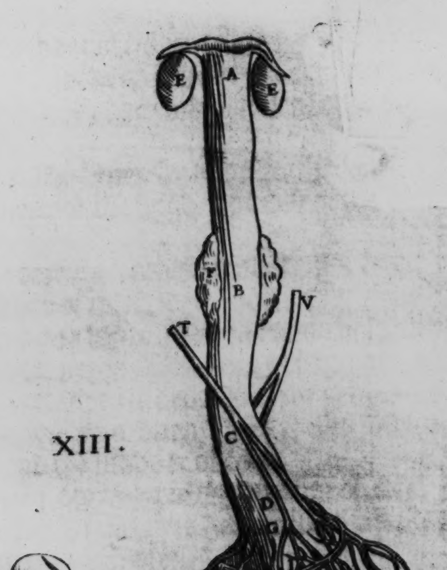
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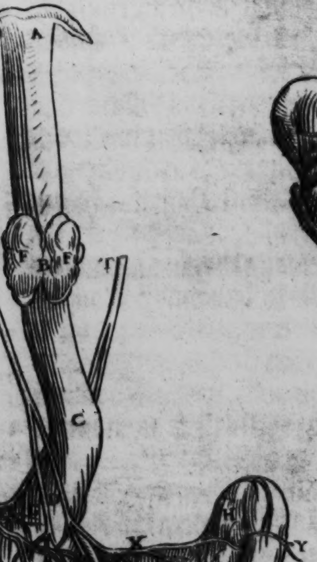
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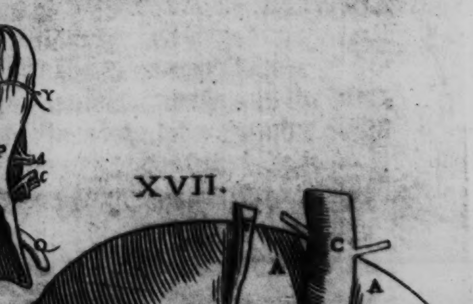
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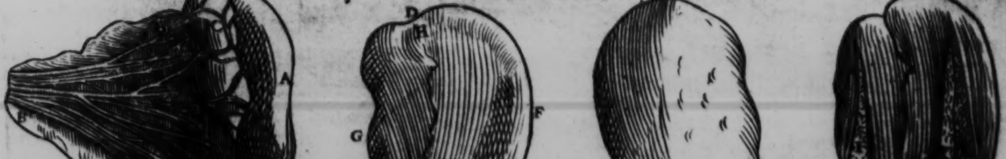


The nyntenth fygure with the declaration of hys Karacters.

THys preſente fygure after the order of cuttynge ſucceedeth the eleuenth, for from thys we haue taken and cutte oute all the bowels, beinge onely lefte a portion of the ventricle, whiche ſheweth the ſeate of the necke of the vpper openynge of the ventricle. And beſyde that thys fygure doeth declare dyuerſe other partes, as you ſhal fynde here after in the openyng of theſe karacters.

A A A portion of the mydryffe compaſſed and tourned agayne vpwarde with certayne of the rybbes.

B B The holowe ſyde of the lyuer.

C A lygament of the lyuer by the which his lefte ſyde is faſtened to the mydryffe.

D A portion of the lyuer vayne led forth by the nauel to the liuer, where is ſhewed alſo the bought which firſt admitteth this vayne, whiche crepeth vnto the ſeate or place of the lyuer, by a priuat hoole cutte in the lyuer for hym, where as you ſee G, beynge ſette a lytle from K, and where thys vayne is firſt digeſted rightly into the ſubſtaunce of the lyuer.

E In this ſeate the lyuer hath a bought, where it geueth place to yͤ ſtomacke, going vp by the midriffe to the higher necke of the ventricle.

F The vpper mouth of the ventricle and a portion of the ſame.

G.G Lynes or impreſſions and ſwellynges in the holownes of the lyuer, where he putteth forth part of the vayne to be ſene.

H The ſmal bladder of coler.

I The body or ſtocke of *Vena porta* is here cut awaye, but I alſo ſheweth two ſmal vaynes ledde forth to the bladder.

K A ſynowe of the lyuer ſprunge forthe frome thoſe whiche bewrapte the hygher mouth of the ventrycle.

L, An arterye beynge common bothe to the lyuer, and to the bladder of coler.

M A ſynow takyng his beginning from the ſpringing forth of yͤ ſyxt payre of ſynowes of yͤ brayne, which is ſtretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes on the righte ſide, and this ſinowe here is alſo common to the lyuer and the bladder of coler.

N The waye or openyng of the bladder of coler pertaynynge to the bowels is here cutte of whiche pertayneth to the entrayles.

O O The former and holowe region of the ſplene.

P The lyne of the ſplene to whom the veſſels therof are implanted.

Q The holowe vayne.

R The greate arterye.

S Rootes of arteryes runnynge forth into the ventricle, the lyuer, the ſplene, the caule, into *Meſenterum* and at the laſte into the bowels.

T The ryghte kydnaye bewrapt aboute with hys fat coate.

V The lefte kydnaye infolded and wrapped by hym in his fatte coate.

X A vayne ſtretched and ſpred abrode in the fat cote of the lefte kydnaye.

Y A vayne commynge to the fatte cote of the ryghte kydnaye.

a A vayne and an arterye bryngynge to the ryghte kydnaye bloud lyke vnto whaye.

b A vayne and an arterye put forth to the lefte kydnay, and they are called cōmonly yͤ myelkyng vaynes in lyke maner as the vaynes belongynge to the ryght kydnaye.

c,c The waye that conueyeth the vrine from the ryght kydnay to the bladder.

d The waye that caryeth the vrine from the left kidenay into the bladder.

e The ſede vayne commynge to the lefte teſticle.

f The ſede vayne commynge of the ryghte teſticle.

g.g Circles commynge from the ſede vayne where as they are committed to *Peritonium*, and diſperſed and deryued into the ſayd *Peritonium* in the goynge forth towarde the teſticles.

h The arterye of ſeede goynge to the ryght teſticle.

i, The arterye of ſeede belongynge onelye to the left teſticle.

k The roote of an arterye runnyng forth to yͤ lower ſeate of *Meſenterium*, to the entrayle *Colon*, the arſe gut and to the ſtrayte gut.

l The aſcendynge vp of the great arterye vpon the holowe vayne. And alſo a diuiſion of the ſayd great arterye and of the holowe vayne aboue the begynnynge of the holy bone, into two trunckes or ſtockes.

m,m The principall vaynes and arteryes of them which come with ſundrye ioyntes frome the greate veſſels and are offered to the fleſh of the loynes and to *Peritonium*.

n Braunches of the greate arterye commynge to the hooles of the holye bone.

o A parte of the ſtrayte entrayle, deliuered from *Colon* and knytte betwene with a bande accordynge to the vſe of cuttynge.

p The bladder or receptacle of the vryne.

q A portion of the veſſels conueyinge the ſede from the teſticle to yͤ yarde, where it is [illegible] ouer agayne downwarde by the bone aboue the priuy membres to the begynnynge of the necke of the bladder.

r The ſkynne, whiche clotheth the yarde.

ſ The ſkynne, which conteyneth the ſtones called commonlye *Scrotum*.

t A parte of yͤ fleaſhye paunicle, whiche compaſſed aboute the teſticles in lyke maner as the ſkynne called *Scortum*.

u A cote deſcended there from *Peritonium*, where he geueth waye to the ſayde veſſels, and thys is the inner cote of the teſticle of them which we numbre to be peculyer to eche of the teſticles by him ſelfe.

x A portion of the yarde beinge vncouered.

The xx. fygure, whiche contayneth thre ſpeciall ſeuerall tables folowynge one the other, together after the order of cutting ſhewynge exactly the ſytuation of the reynes, with the begynnynges of the wayes of vrine. And here foloweth the declaratyon of the karacters.

AND the fyrſt of thoſe tables hath a waye to be brought by hys gybbos or ſwellyng parte, alõge the length of the kydney, ſo farre that it goeth into the ſeconde cauitie therof, beyng as yet no portion of the ſubſtaunce of the kydney taken awaye, and α ſygnifyeth the former parte of the ryght kydney, where as β ſygnifyeth the hynder parte, γ γ ſhewe the chynnes or openynges of the braunches of the fyrſte bought of the kydney or of hys thynne coueryng bodye, where thoſe braunches come together. For the braunches are here neceſſarely deuyded by ſection where they go on wythin the other together, δ and δ betokeneth the body of the fyrſt bought, or the thynne coueryng body in whome the vayne and the arterye of the kydney do ende.

ε Thys ſmale hole is the begynnyng of the waye of vryne.

ζ A part of the waye of vryne, and vpon thys thynne coueryng body, marked wyth δ and δ cõſyſteth the ſecõde bought of ŷ kydney, whoſe inner ſyde whych is nexte to the thynne coueryng bodye, apeareth in thys ſection onely, for the partes therof whyche are brought outward to both the ſydes of the incloſure made of the ſubſtance of the kydney, and do make the very boute as it were parted in twayne, excepte you loke very narowly in the circuite and compaſſe rounde about wyth an inſtrument called in latyne *Specillum*, broughte forth vnder ξ and κ you can not perceyue it. And the ſayde incloſure or hedge is in thys preſent ſection ſene deuyded into two partes, the former and the hynder, for κ noteth his former parte, and ζ hys hinder parte.

All thynges in the ſeconde fygure, are common with thys afore rehearſed, ſaue onelye that almoſte the whole ſubſtaunce of the kydnaye conſtitutynge the ſayde hedge, is taken awaye rounde about with a knife, neyther coulde we anye other wyſe ſhewe thys hedge or incloſure vnto you but after thys maner. Here is ſene therefore the whole ſeconde bought of the kydnaye, but not parted in twayne, as in dede it is, bycauſe we haue taken awaye the hedge which deuided this bought on his outerſide. And therfore α, β, γ, and κ note euen the ſame thynges here as they do in the fyrſt table, but the circle broughte betwene α and β ſheweth the ſeconde bought of the kydnaye.

θ θ Sheweth the former parte of the ſeconde bought or of hys thynne couerynge bodye where this parte is deuided into braunches.

ι ι Sheweth the hynder parte of the thynne coueryng bodye, ſo that δ and κ together, note the thynne couerynge bodye or the fyrſte bought of the kydnaye and with κ is ſet forth the begynnynge of the waye of vryne.

The thirde ſmall table ſheweth all the braunches of the firſte bought or thynne couerynge bodye for the ſubſtaunce of the kydnaye, whiche groweth to the hygheſt braunches of his bought is cleane takẽ away and theſe maye be ſuffycientlye ſene without anye ferther buſynes with karacters.

The declaration of the karacters of the one and twentyeth fygure.

THe one and twentieth fygure ſucceđeth in the order of cuttynge the nyntenth. For in thys are ſene certayne endes of rybbes broken and tourned outwarde and vpwarde, that the gybbous and ſwellynge ſeate of the lyuer myght ſo here be ſene, as hys holowe ſyde was ſene in the nyntenth. The kydnayes ſhewe them ſelues here to be ſene beyng delyuered from their fatte cote. Thys fygure alſo ſheweth the begynnynges and proceedynges of the vaynes and arteryes of ſeede, and we haue here fayned a braunche to be ſpronge forth priuatlye frome the ſtocke of the holowe vayne, whiche is commytted and mixte together with the lefte ſeede vayne. Furthermore, here is cutte of *Peritonium* where as it geueth way to ŷ ſede veſſels, ŵ the cote alſo deſcẽdynge from *Peritonium* compaſſyng the teſticles and the ſeede veſſels of his ſide, and with the ſeede veſſels are ſene the teſticles with their muſcles. And moreouer the bones aboue the priuye membres are ſo deuyded a ſunder and ſene here ſo tourned ouer, that you may ſee muche ſpace betwene thẽ, and that the bladder with the karnellye bodye belongynge onely to the necke of the bladder with the muſcles therof and the bodyes of the preuye membres with their proceedynges maye be ſene alſo. And for what cauſe we haue clearelye taken awaye the ſkynne from the ryght thygh, and ſomwhat alſo frome the lefte, I ſuppoſe no man do doubte.

a A parte of *Peritonium* with a portion of the mydryffe, returned vpwarde and outwarde with the broken rybbes.

b,b The gybboſyte or ſwellynge of the lyuer.

c,c The holowe ſeate of the lyuer.

d The principall lygamente of the lyuer conſiſtynge at the right ſyde of the ſharpe gryſtell, here plucked awaye for a great part therof from the former ſeate of the lyuer.

e A lygament or bande commyttynge and ioynynge part of the lyuer (which is ſtretched forth to the left ſyde,) to the myddryfe.

f A portion of *Vena porta* wyth an arterie alſo and ſynowes goyng to the lyuer, and the waye whych goeth from the bladder of coler to the bowels, is here knyt vp wyth a bande and afterwarde cut of.

g. The ſtocke of the holowe vayne.

h The truncke or ſtocke of the great artery ſtretched downewarde to the backbone.

i The begynnyng of the vayne goyng into the fatte cote of the lefte kydnay.

k The rootes of the arteries runnynge forth into the bowels, and offeryng braunches to the ventricle, the lyuer, the bladder of coler, the ſplene, and laſt of all into the taile.

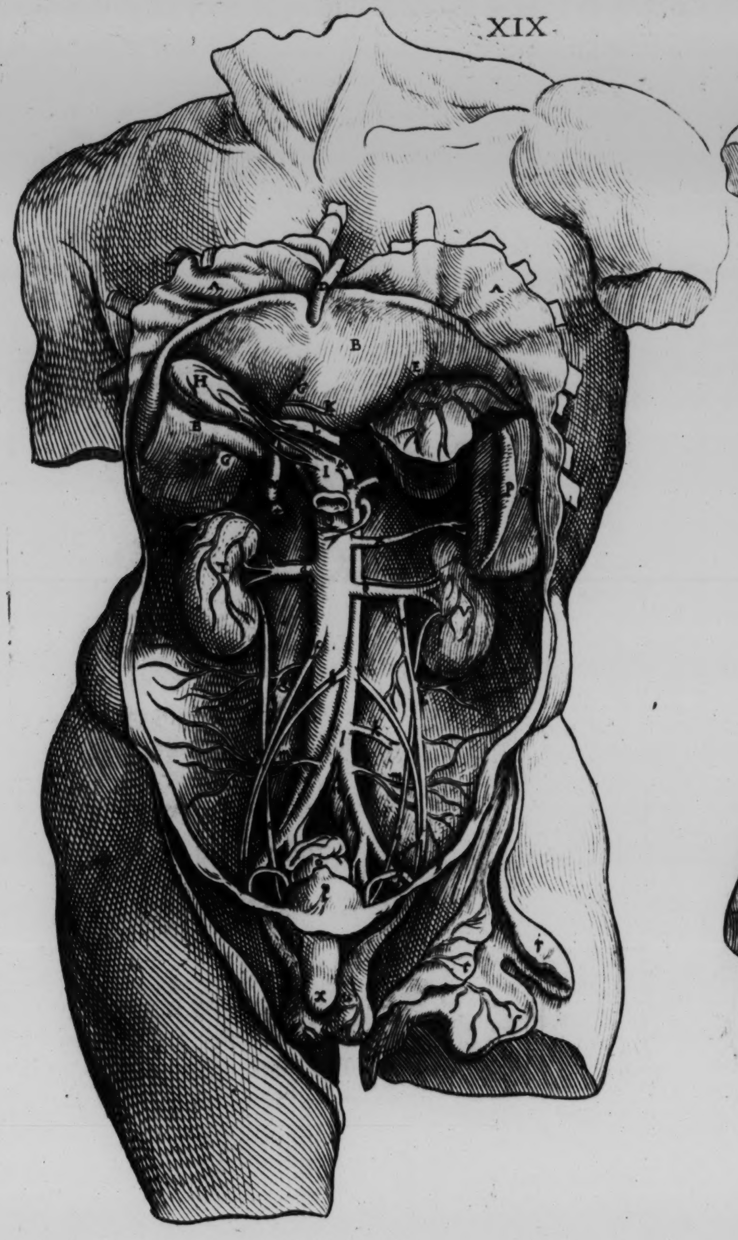
l The begynnyng of the vayne whych goeth to the fatte infolder of the right kydnaye.

m, A vayne and an arterye commynge to the ryghte kydnaye.

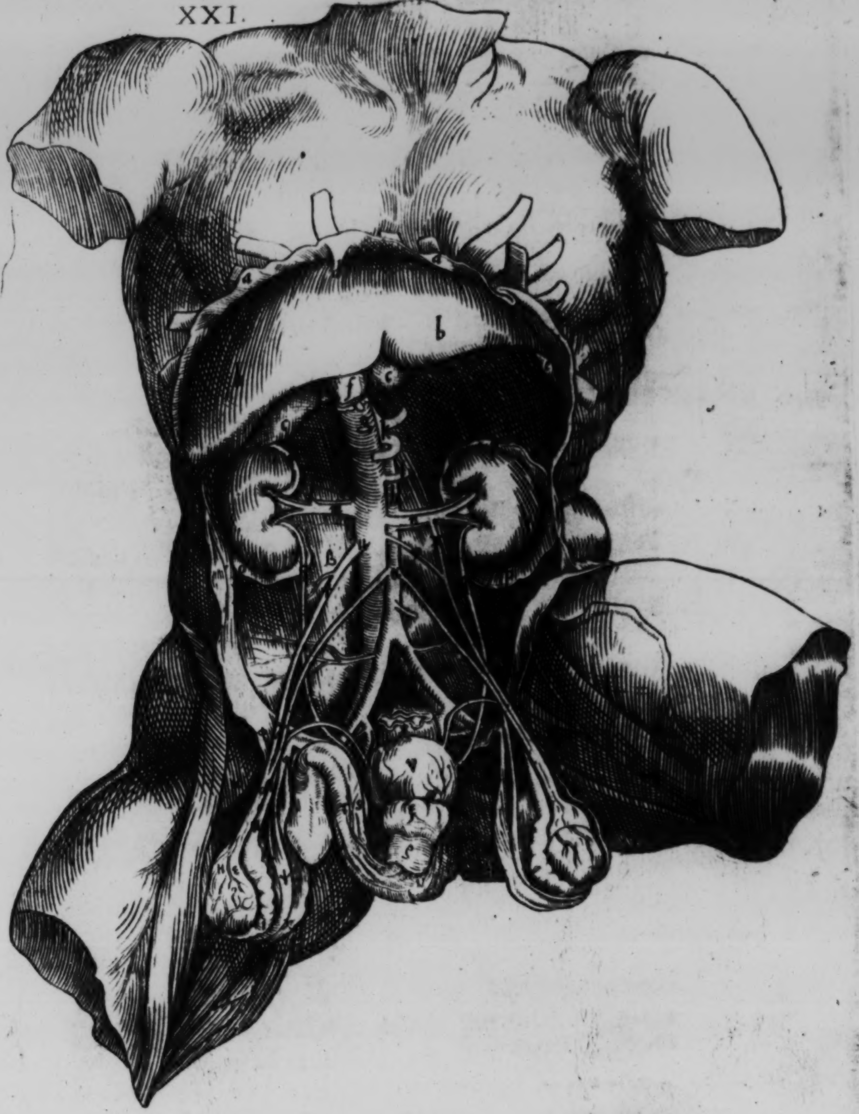
n A vayne and alſo an arterye bryngynge forth cer-

tayne

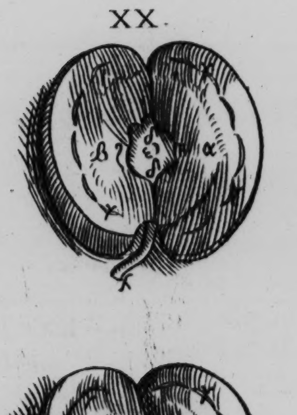
XIX.



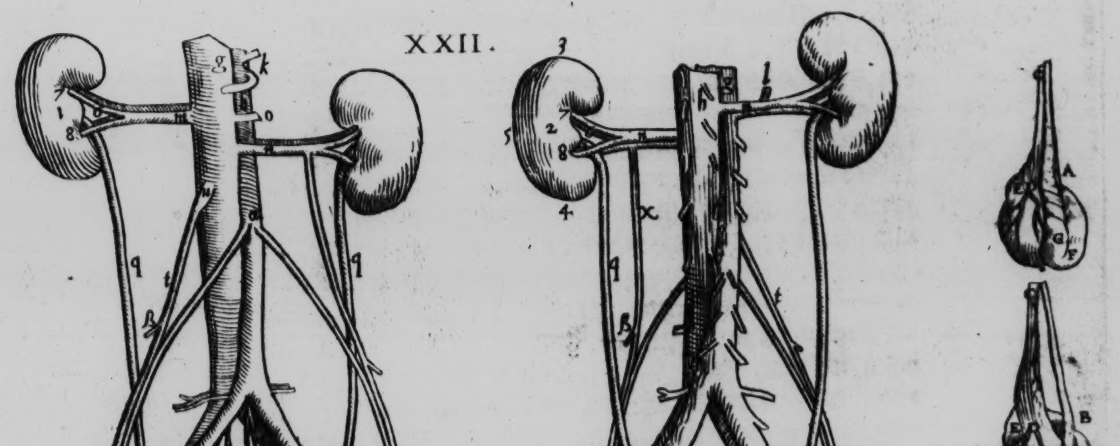
XXI.



XX.



XXII.



tayne whayeth bloude to the left kydnaye.

o,o The fatte infolder of the righte kydnaye deliuered from the former ſeate of the kydnaye.

p,p The fatte infolder of the lefte kydnay plucked alſo of from the former ſeate of the ſayd kydnay, and faſtened yet to *Peritonium*, from whence he bryngeth his begynnynge.

q,q Bothe the lefte and the righte waye by the whiche the vrine is caried from the reynes unto the bladder is here marked with q.

t The ſeede vayne comming to the right teſticle.

u The beginninge of the ſeede vayne goinge to the right teſticle, which hangeth forth after the maner of a rounde knobbe.

x The ſeede vayne ſtretched forthe to the lefte teſticle.

y A ſmall vayne deſcendinge frome the ſtocke of *Vena caua* called in englyſhe the holowe vayne, and is vnited to the left ſeede vayne, and alſo this ſmal vayne is ſeldome ſene, yet becauſe in other figures the left vayne is ſette forth without thys, and that in thys place it doeth ſhadowe or darcken nothynge, we haue thoughte it beſte here to expreſſe thys vayne alſo.

α The begynnynge of the arterye of ſeede.

β Small braunches whiche the ſeede vaynes do put forth there to *Peritonium*, where as they beynge knyt vnto *Peritonium* do go downwarde to the bones aboue the preuie membres.

γ The righte ſeede vaynes and alſo the arteryes, deſcendynge and aſcendynge by *Peritonium* aboue the regiō of the bone aboue ỹ priuye mēbres, & the hip bone, carYynge forth with them the ſeede from the teſticles to the veſſels whiche we ſhall ſtrayte waye marke with ϰ, ι, and ϰ.

Δ A commixtion or goinge together of the ſeede vaynes with the arterie, and the begynnynge of the bodye whiche I conferre and lyken to the ſhape of the braded bodyes or vaynes called *Varices*.

ε The inſertion of that foreſayde bodye (lyke to the vaynes *Varices*) into the teſticle.

ζ The teſticle couered wyth hys innermoſte infolder.

η The begynnynge of the veſſel of cairynge the ſeede from the teſticle.

, The ſeate, where the veſſel carynge the ſeede is tourned vpwarde by the lower ſeate of the teſticle, and beginneth to goe away frō the teſticle growing no more vnto it.

ϰ Here the veſſels of caryyng forth the ſeede, ſheweth nowe no more anye kynde of conuolution or fowldynge in and out, but is led forth agayne vpwarde rounde lyke a ſynowe.

ν The bladder beyng the receptacle of vryne.

ξ A karnellye bodye growynge to the begynnynge of the necke of the Bladder, and receyuynge the inſertion of the veſſels carynge forthe the ſede.

ϖ A cyrculer muſcle compaſſynge aboute the necke of the bladder lyke a cyrcle.

ρ,τ Two bodyes conſtitutynge the yarde, whoſe lefte bodye is delyuered from hys begynnynge, whiche is brought frō ỹ left bone aboue ỹ preuye mēbres but the ryght bodye is yet faſtened to hys begynnynge in the ryghte bone aboue the preuye membres. Fethermore, here is ſene the fygure and lykenes of our letter S whiche the weakenes and lytelnes of the yarde doeth make wyth the bladder.

υ The procedynge and order of the vaynes, arteryes and ſynowes, goynge to the yarde ſo commodiouſlye expreſſe as we coulde in anye wiſe in ſuche fygures performe it.

φ,χ The firſte and vtter peculier infolder and wrapper of the teſticle comminge forth frome *Peritonium*, where as we haue wrytten φ, and where χ is placed is noted that ſeate of his infolder, where thys groweth to the loweſt parte of the teſticle.

ψ The teſticle growynge to the muſcles in the foreſayde infolder.

ω The ſeuenth muſcle of mouinge the thighe offereth it ſelfe here to be ſene, where he is broughte downwarde vpon the hyp bone.

* A portion of the ſtrayt gutte, whiche we vſe to leue in the body while the other entrayles are takyng awaye, and vpon this portion of the ſtrayte entrayle is alſo perfectly ſene the diſtribution of the holowe vayne and the greate arterie aboute the region or place of the holy bone.

Here foloweth the two and twentyeth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

The two and twentieth fygure whyche hath manye perticuler and ſeuerall fygures or tables, as well as this before, whiche is the one & twentieth table in order, do make chiefely to the beholdynge and vnderſtanding of the inſtrumentes of generation in man. Fethermore, in thys two and twentieth figure are principallye two tables, wherof for good conſiderations we ſhall call the one of them the ryghte table, and the other the lefte. And in bothe of them we haue fayned and ymagined the kydnayes, the bladder, with the inſtrumentes of ſeede, and the portions alſo of the holowe vayne, and of the artery cutte awaye frome the bodye. And theſe are ſette forth and expreſſe to vs on the ryghte ſyde in the fore parte, and in the lefte in the hynder parte, and yet in the right we haue ſpecially opened the bladder with his necke, or the waye whiche is common bothe to the ſeede and vryne, where as in the lefte they yet remayne whole as we ſhall more largelye ſhewe in the explication of the karacters, as ſoone as we haue expreſſed and opened the picture or fygures, which occupie the lefte ſyde, and the neather ſeate of this preſente two and twentieth figure. And are noted after this maner with great Latyne letters.

A,B In theſe two tables is ſette forthe the righte teſticle on the former face or parte, but ſomwhat more in the lefte ſyde, yet the vpper more marked with A differeth from the nethermore marked with B, in that, that it ſheweth the ſytuaciō of the veſſel (whiche caryeth forthe the ſeede) not troubeled but as it is naturally ſituated and ſette where as the lower marked with *B* hath a parte of the veſſell which carieth forth the ſeede (which parte is borne vpward by the former parte of the teſticle) not growing any longer to the teſticle torned after or thurſt downe out of his place toward yͤ left ſyde yͭ the inſertion or goinge of the vayne ⁊ artery of ſeade to the teſticle might be yͤ better ſene. But theſe ſhalbe made more manifeſte by the appoſition of the karacters, which are common and doe ſerue to both the figures marked with *A & B.*

C The vayne and arterye of ſeede there cut of where as they nowe fallynge downe from the ampletude and largenes are foulden and myngled one wythin the other of *Peritonium* and begynne to faſhion the braded bodye, whiche we call *Varicoſum* or the rounde toppe of this bodye called *Varicoſum* whiche is lykened to the ſpire of a ſteple.

D, The roote or foundacion of this bodye called *Varicoſum*, or the ſeate where the vayne and artery of ſede are grafte into the teſticle, and doe caſte abroade their braunches into the inner infolder of the teſticle, and into the ſubſtaunce alſo of the ſayde teſticle.

E The begynnyng of the veſſell of caryinge forth the ſeede from the teſticle.

F The reflexion and turning ouer agayne of the veſſell which beareth forth the ſeede, by the lower ſeate of the teſticle.

G A portion of the veſſell whiche beareth furthe the ſeede ryſynge vpwarde, and the parte thereof where the ſayde veſſell ceaſeth to growe any lenger to the teſticle.

H Thys preſente ſhape ſheweth a portion of the veſſell of caryinge forthe the ſeede, whiche dyd growe to the inner infolder of the teſticle, and here alſo are perceyued the ſmall hooles and ſharpnes, whiche be ſene in the ſeate of hys veſſell after the ſection, whiche alſo dyd growe to that infolder.

I And in thys ſhape is yͤ ſayd portion of the veſſel of carying forthe the ſeede that was ſette forth in the nexte table before, but thys ſheweth the ſeate and place of that portion that is gybbons or ſwellinge forthe, whiche groweth not to the infolder of the teſticle.

L The teſticle from whō yͤ veſſel which carieth forthe the ſeede is cut away, but yͤ ſayde teſticle with hys innermoſt infolder and with the ſayd bradyd body called *Varicoſum* doeth yet remayne.

M Thys noteth thoſe ſame, as the fygure marcked with *L* dyd, but as that noted the former face of the teſticle, ſo doeth thys the hinder, ⁊ the two notes folowing are common to them both.

N The firſte commyxion together of the vayne and arterye of ſeede, or the toppe of the bodye *Varicoſum*.

O The roote or foundacion of that bodye *Varitoſum*, whyche is as it were brauded, and the inſertion or graffyng therof into the ſubſtaunce of the teſticle and his innermoſt infolder.

P The teſticle beinge yet compaſſed and couered about with his innermoſt infolder, but deliuered frō the braded body *Varicoſum* ſhewynge hys vppermore regyon into the whiche the ſayde *Corpus Varicoſum* is implanted, for there appeareth hooles in thys place of the braunches of the bradyd bodye called *Varicoſum* whiche braunches as I ſayde before are implanted in the teſticle.

Q In thys fygure we haue cutte awaye with a raſour the inner cote or infolder of the teſticle, and from the ſubſtaunce of the teſticle on the other ſyde, we haue deuyded ⁊ taken frō it a parte of his infolder noted wͭ *R*, ⁊ haue bowed it ouer backwarde, yͭ the proceedynges myghte ſhewe them ſelues, whyche proceedynges come from the braunches, whiche doe as it were weaue in the ſayde infolder pertaynynge to the ſubſtaunce of the teſticle.

S But I haue lefte the other parte of thys infolder marked with *S* growynge yet to the teſticle.

T Here lyeth the teſticle cutte a ſundre by the myddle, ſhewynge the nature of his veſſels, whiche are diffuſed and ſpredde abrode aboute the ſubſtaunce of the teſticle, with the order and diſtribution of the ſayd veſſels at, *V*, ⁊ *V*. And the karacters, which now folow after are peculyer ⁊ proper to yͤ two greater and princypall fygures of thys two and twentieth table.

1 By thys note of numbre is ſhewed the former regiō of the kydnaye

2 The hinder region of the kydnaye.

3 The vpper region of the kydnaye.

4 The lower region of the kydnay.

5 The outer ſyde of the kydnay.

6 The inner ſyde of the kydnaye, in whome 6. 7. and 8. ſhewe the holownes or bought of thys ſyde. But 6. ſheweth properly the knobbe in the ſaid concauitie, holownes or boult.

7.8 7. and 8. ſhewe the angules and impreſſions of hys bought or concauitie.

g The ſtocke of the holowe vayne there cut of, where the lyuer bendyng downwarde came ouer hym.

h A truncke of the greate arterye cutte awaye there where it is fyrſt caryed vnder the mydryffe into the amplitude and largenes of *Peritonium*.

k Rootes of arteryes whiche are digeſted into *Meſenterium*, and into the lower pannicle of the caule.

l The begynnyng of a vayne goyng into the fat cote of the right kydnay

m The vayne and an artery that bryngeth downe yͤ whayeſhe bloude into the ryght kydnay.

n A vayne and an arthery bryngyng whayeſhe bloud to the left kydnay.

o The begynnyng of a vayne rynnyng forth into the fat cote of the left kydnay.

q.q Wayes caryenge downe the vryne from the reynes into the amplytude and largenes of the bladder

r The inſercion made into the bladder, of the wayes which doo beare forth the vryne into the bladder, ⁊ the neckes or openynge places of thoſe wayes are ſhewed in the right figure where as theſe wayes goe into the bladder, and where alſo as the thynne coueryng proceſſes are ſet to gouerne thoſe neckes or openyng place of the ſayd wayes. And in the lefte fygure the ſeate is ſhewed where theſe wayes are firſt applanted to the bladder.

t The right ſeede vayne.

u A lytle knob, or the begynnynge of the ſeade vayne ſwellynge forth on the right ſyde.

The

x The ſeed vayne going to the left teſticle.

α The beginninges of the arteryes of ſeed comming from the ſtocke of the greate arterye.

β The rootes of circles or ſmall branches whiche the ſeede vaynes doe caſte forthe to *Peritonaeum*, where as they are commytted to it by the region of the loynes.

δ The ioynynge together or cõmixion of the vayne and arterye of ſeede, and the begynnynge of the braydyd bodye called *Corpus varicoſum*.

ε The inſertiõ and graftyng in of the vayne and arterye of ſeede to the teſticle or the roote of the braydyd bodye.

ζ The teſticle beyng yet couered with his innermoſt infolder.

η The beginninge of the veſſell, whiche carieth the ſeede to the teſticle.

θ The commynge downe of the veſſell carïynge the ſeede alonge the hynder region of the teſticle.

ι The place where the veſſell of carïynge the ſeede is broughte vpwarde agayne by the lower partes of the teſticle, neather groweth it anye longer to the teſticle, as he dyd from η by θ to ι.

κ The ſeate of the veſſel of carïynge forthe the ſeede, where it firſt goeth vpwarde in maner of a ſynowe without any reuolution or rounde compaſſe.

λ In thys ſeate the veſſell of carïynge forth the ſeede bowed ouer agayne to the hinder region of the vayne and arterye of ſeede, goeth into the largenes of *Peritonaeum*.

μ The ioynynge together of the ryght veſſell of carïyng forth the ſede, to the left: becauſe of the begynnynge of the necke of the bladder.

ν The bladder whiche is in the ryght figure ſpecially or onelye opened ſhewynge hys concauite or holownes.

ξ A glandulous or karnellye bodye receyuynge the inſertion of the veſſels carying forth the ſeede, and in the ryghte fygure it is cutte of with a longe ſection or ſlytte vntyll the largenes of the waye of vryne.

ο The largenes or holownes of the necke of the bladder in whome the veſſels of carïynge forth ẏ ſeede attempte their inſertion.

ρ A muſcle goinge aboute the necke of the bladder hauyng the rule and gouernaunce of the expulſion of vryne.

σ,τ Two inſtrumentes chiefelye conſtytutynge the yarde.

υ Vaynes and arteryes goynge to the yarde and the necke of the bladder.

φ Here is noted a ſeate or place common to the waye of ẏ vryne and the ſeede, which is ſene more larger in the reſte of hys proceſſe in the glandyll or heade of the yarde.

The fyrſte fygure of the partes of women wyth the declaratyon of the karacters of the ſame.

And in thys fyrſt fygure is ſet forth the trunke or ſtocke of a womans bodye layde on the grounde, whoſe *Peritonium*, is opened wyth the muſcles of the Abdomen, and turned ouer towarde the inſyde, accordyng to the vſe of cuttyng, & afterwarde we haue cut awaye al the bowels or entrailes from *Meſenterium*, the ſtrayte entrayle beyng yet lefte in the body, wyth alſo the whole *Meſenteriũ*, whoſe pannicles we haue here ſomewhat taken awaye and ſet a portion from the other that the nature of *Meſenterium* myght come to ſyght, but thys preſent fygure is for this cauſe principallye declared and ſet forth, that it myght ſo ſhewe the poſitiõ of the matrix or wombe, and the bladder, as in thys woman it is ſene, no parte of ẏ ſayd matrix or wõbe beyng moued. For here is as yet no pannicle plucke awaye from the matrix or wombe, but that al thynges are here yet wholy ſene lykewyſe as in women ſomewhat fatte they do apere to the cutter, the bowels beyng taken awaye. For women are ſo fatte that when they be vexed and kylled with long ſyckenes, and become moſte leaneſt, then they ſhewe no kynde of proceſſe of veſſels, onles the pannicles or thynne coueringes be ſeparated a ſonder.

A,B C,D. The inner face or parte of the former ſeate of *Peritonium*.

E,E A parte of *Meſenterium* knyttyng the thynne intrayles to the backe.

F,F Here is noted another pannicle of *Meſenterium*, plucked from the other whych we haue marked wyth G.

G,G and G, But bothe the pannicles doe ſhewe the order of the veſſels of *Meſenterium*, and order of the karnelles putte betwene the dyſtributions of the veſſels.

H,H In thys part of *Meſenterium* ẏ entrayle *Colon* was cõmitted & ſet to, where it was nyeſt to ẏ ſtraite gut.

I And in thys parte of *Meſenterium*, dyd conſyſte and ſtande the begynnyng of the intrayle Colon, or hys continuans wyth the thynne entrayles, and alſo the blynde gut.

K The ſtrayte gutte beynge there cutte of where *Colon* dyd ende, whiche ſeate or place is ryghte agaynſte the place of the knittynge together of the holy bone with the loweſt turnynge ioynte of the loynes.

L The former ſeate of the bottome of the Matrix, frome whence is nothynge perceyued plucke awaye.

M The right ſtone or teſticle in a woman.

N The lefte ſtone of a woman, and the former part of thys is here entierly ſene, although there be of the ryght but a ſmall portion perceyued and it is for this cauſe that we haue in ſuche maner ſet forthe the ryght ſtone, for bothe the teſticles are couered with a pannicle, whiche pannicle bryngeth downe the ſeede veſſels of a woman, whiche doe ſprynge fro *Peritonaeum*, but we haue vnlooſed ẏ lefte teſticle of that pannicle with the hande onelye wythout anye knyfe, leauynge the ryght as you ſee. For thys pannicle doeth not growe to the former ſeate of the teſticle in any part therof, but lyeth there onelye.

O A pannicle ſpryngynge and growynge forth frome the ryghte ſeate of *Peritonium*, and commyttinge the ryghte teſticle with the ſeede veſſels on thys ſyde, and thoſe veſſels, whiche infolde the hygher ſeate of the Matrix to the backe, conteynynge together the Matrix or wombe, and afterward with the pannicle of the other ſyde conſtitutyng the ſeconde cote of the Matrix.

P Thys waye in the foreſayde pannicle runne forthe fleaſhye fibres or thynne ſkynnes conſtitutyng the ryghte muſcle of the Matrix or wombe.

Q. Q With theſe karacters the pannicle of the lefte ſyde is noted, whyche is correſpondent and lyke to that pannicle, whyche the foreſayde *O O* dyd poynte to vs.

R. S The former parte of the necke of the Matrix, couered as yet, betwene R and S with that cote whiche the partes of *Peritonium* offer vnto it, whiche bryng forth veſſels vnto it, and from it, and doo knitte it to *Peritonium*, but the ſpace being betwene R and S doeth ſhewe the largenes of the necke of the Matrix. And the wryncles, whiche are ſene here are they whiche the necke of the Matrix fallynge into it ſelfe not ſtretched forth agayne doeth ſhewe in the cuttynge.

T. The bladder whoſe hynder parte is here chiefelye ſene, for we haue ſo caſte oure eye in the declaracion and ſettynge forth of thys fygure as thoughe we woulde principallye beholde in the bodye beyng proſtrate and layed alonge the hynder ſeate of the bladder, whiche loketh towarde the Matrix. For yf ye wyll ſuppoſe and ymagine thys body of a woman to be ſet vpryghte as that whyche nexte foloweth, ye ſhoulde thyncke otherwyſe then the thynge is, that the bottome of the Matrix is ſet forth muche hygher then the bladder.

V This is a portion of the nauel, delyuered in ẏ cuttynge from *Peritonium*, and tourned ouer together with the veſſels ſeruynge properly to the chylde.

X. A portion of a vayne goynge from the nauel to the lyuer.

Y A waye goinge frome the hygheſt ſeate or place of the bottome of the bladder pertaynynge vnto the nauyll, and bryngynge frome thence the vryne of the chylde, betwene his ſeconde and ẏ innermoſt inuolver.

Z et & The two arteryes crepyng forth hyther from the nauel by ẏ ſides of the bladder, ingraft in or contynued in thys place, to the braunches of the greate arterye goinge pryncipallye to the hooles of the bones aboue the preuy membres.

The declaration of the ſeconde fygure of the membres of women, and of the karacters of the ſame.

WE haue here taken awaye the ſkyn frō the right ſeate of thys preſēt fygure, that the nature of the teates myght as nyghe as maye be, be ſet before the eyes, and afterwarde we haue cutte awaye the ventricle with the bowels and alſo *Meſenterium* and the ſplene leauynge the ſtrayte entrayle in thys place vnmedled with, as well as we dyd in the fygure before. And moreouer, we haue as it were taken awaye from the vttermoſte cote whiche *Peritonium* gaue vnto it, cuttynge awaye alſo al the pannicles, that the veſſels caryinge furth the ſubſtaunce and matter of ſeede to the ſtones, and alſo the veſſels caryinge awaye the ſeede from thence to the matrix ſhoulde apeare and be ſene. Alſo we haue tourned ouer the bladder downewarde on the lefte ſyde, lykewyſe brekynge the waye or conducte, whiche beareth forth the vryne to it from the ryght kydnaye, that the inſertion of the wayes of bearynge forth the vryne to the bladder myghte apeare, and that the bladder ſhoulde not let the inſpection or ſyghte of the Matrix or wombe. Laſte of al we haue cutte away from thys fygure a portion of the bones aboue the preuye membres that the neckes of the Matrix and of the bladder myghte the more commodiouſlye be ſene.

A A Vaynes runnynge furth oftentymes to the teates, from thoſe wayes whiche are offered to the ſkinne, which is brought ouer the heyght of the ſhoulder.

B Vaynes ſpryngynge frome thoſe vaynes, whiche are led forth by the arme hoole to the hande.

C The pryncipall body of the teate.

D, D Karnelles and fatnes ſprede abrode euerye where on the karnelly body marked with *C*.

E, F, G, H The hinde or outſyde or inſyde of ẏ former ſeate of *Peritonium* outward. For the former regiō of *Peritonium* is here bowed vpwarde and downewarde towarde the ſyde.

I, K Portions of vaynes and alſo arteryes crepinge forth downewarde vnder the breſte bone from the throte.

L The gyboſyte or ſwellynge ſeate of the lyuer.

M The holowe parte of the lyuer is here alſo ſomewhat ſene.

N A ſmall portion or pece of the vayne goinge from the nauell to the lyuer.

O The ſtocke of *Vena porta* is here cut awaye wyth the veſſels brought vnto it.

P The holowe vayne.

Q The greate arterye.

R The rootes of the arteryes goinge to the ventricle, the lyuer, the ſplene, the caule, and to the bowelles.

S The begynnyng of a vayne infoldinge the fat cote of the lefte kydnaye.

T The vayne and arterye, whiche bringeth the whayiſhe humour to the right kydnaye.

V The vayne and arterye which bryngeth ẏ whayiſh humour to the left kydnaye.

X The begynning of a vayne goyng in to the fat cote of the right kydnaye.

Y The former ſeate of the ryght kydnaye.

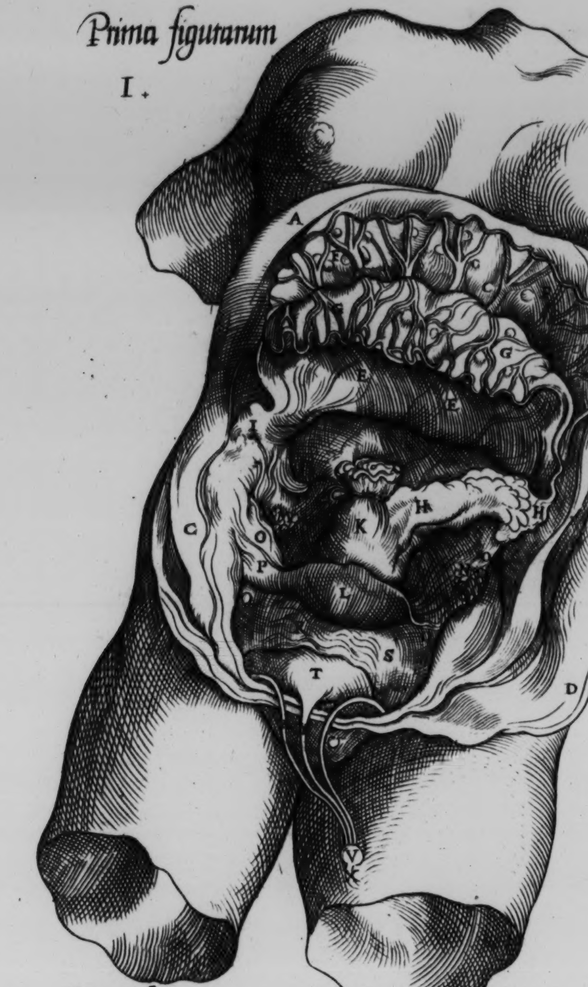
Z The former ſeate of the lefte kydnaye.

a, a The waye that bryngeth the vryne from the righte kydnaye into the bladder, but at the neathermore a is broken awaye, but the portion that is lefte of thys way end is contynued to the bladder marcked with *b*.

b, The way that caryeth forth the vrine from the left kydnaye into the bladder.

Prima figurarum muliebrium

I.



A
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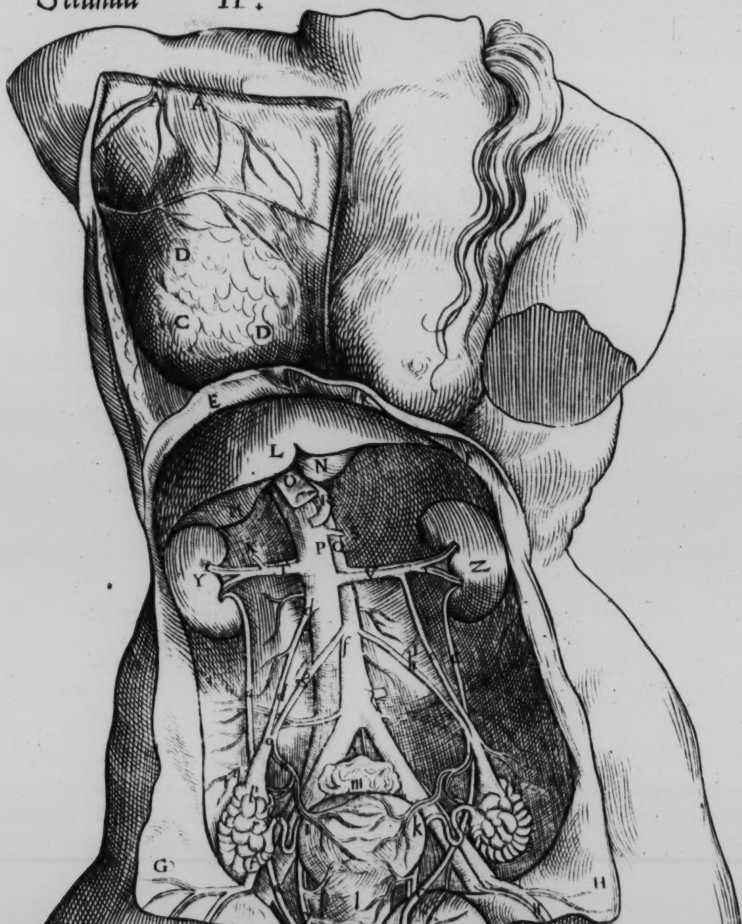
Secunda II.



A
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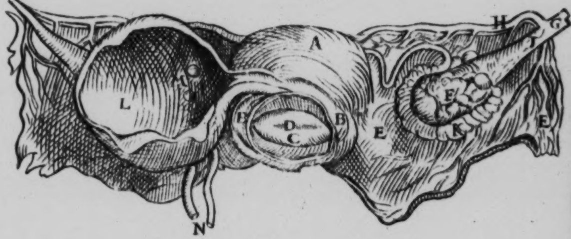
X

Tertia

III.



A
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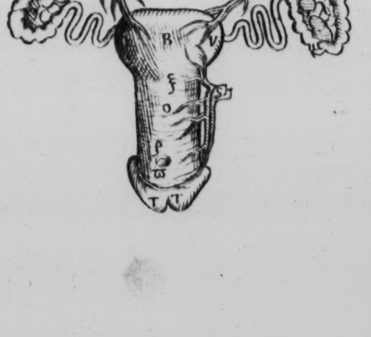
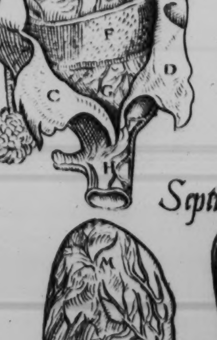
N

Quarta

IIII.

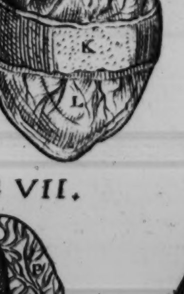


Quinta V.

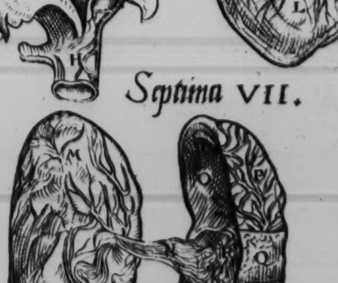


Sexta

VI.

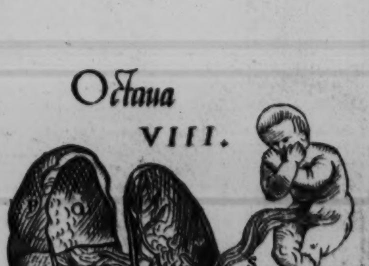


Septima VII.

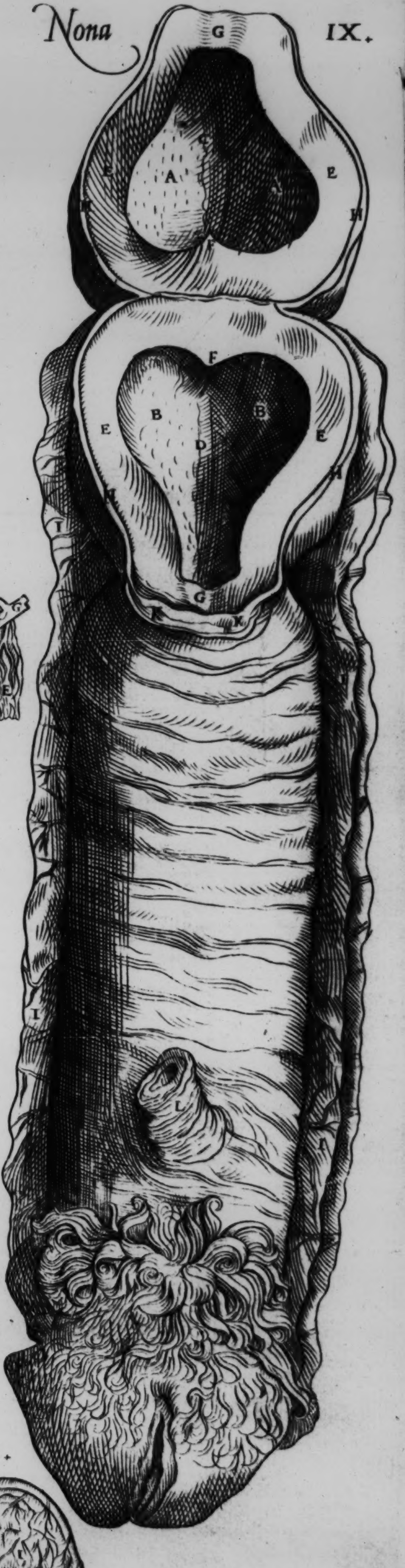


Octaua

VIII.



Nona IX.



G
A
E
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L

c,c The waye that caryeth forthe the vryne from the left kydnaye into the bladder.

d,d The ryght ſeede vayne whoſe begynnyng yͤ hygher d doeth ſhewe.

e The ſeede vayne goynge to the left teſticle.

f The ſpryngynge forth of the arteryes of ſeede.

g. The ryght ſeede arterye.

h The lefte ſeede arterye.

i,k,l, The former parte of the bottome of the Matrix, and i ſheweth the ryght blunte angle or corner of the ſayde bottome where k ſheweth the lefte, but l ſheweth the region or place of the Matrix, where the mouth of hys bottome conſiſteth, and where hys necke begynneth.

m, This is the ſtrayte gut. And yͭ I may the leſſe burden bothe the ſydes of thys fygure with manye letters, I wyll at thys preſente affixe the karacters but on the one ſyde onelye.

n A portion of the vayne and arterye of ſeede, whiche doe goe to the vpper ſeate of the bottome of the wombe.

o. Portions of the vayne and arterye of ſeede goinge to the teſticle, and there ioynynge and goyng together and conſtitutyng.

p A bodye lyke the ſpire of a ſteple, and thys letter p doeth poynte vs to the roote or foundacion of thys bodye, where as the ſayde roote or foundacion is committed and ioyned to the teſticle.

q From that ſayde bodye ſuche veſſels runne forthe into the tunicles committynge and ioynyng the teſticle to *Peritonium*.

r The former face or parte of the teſticle.

ſ. The begynnyng of the veſſell, whych beareth forth the ſede from the teſticle into the Matrix.

t,t The bowynge and tournynges ouer agayne of the veſſel whiche beareth forth the ſeede, whiche tournynges the ſayde veſſel maketh rounde aboute the ſydes of the teſticle.

u The goynge forthe of the veſſell whiche caryeth forth the ſeede to the matrix.

x,x The necke of the matrix.

y Veſſels foldynge in the lower ſeate of the bottome of the Matrix or wombe, and the necke alſo of the ſame.

z A vayne commyng from thoſe veſſels to the bladder, whiche veſſels doe folde and wynde in yͤ necke of the Matrix, and this karacter alſo noteth the inſertion of the wayes of the vryne.

α,β The hynder ſeate of the bottome of the bladder.

γ The muſcle of the necke of the bladder.

δ In thys ſeate the necke of the bladder is implanted into the necke of the Matrix.

ε Small ſkynnye portions of fleaſhe of the necke of the mouthe or openynge of the wombe or Matrix, and the ſmal hillocks of the Matrix with yͤ mouth or openynge of the necke therof nede here no ſpeciall declaration with karacters.

ζ The roote of the arterye going into the loweſt part of *Meſenterium*.

η Veſſels which do aſcede ⁊ ryſe vpward to the muſcles of the Abdomen from the vaynes and arteries whiche doe goe into the legge.

The declaration of the karacters of the thyrde fygure of women.

Thys preſente fygure ſheweth the Matrix or wombe with the thynne coueryngés, whiche doe bynde it to *Peritonium*, cutte forthe from the bodye and the necke therof is here ſo folded together and turned ouer yͭ the mouth or openyng of yͤ bottõ of yͤ Matrix doth here manifeſtlye ſhewe it ſelfe. And we haue lykewyſe ſo opened the bottome and the necke of the bladder, that the holownes of the ſame with the inſertion of the wayes of vryne are here manyfeſtlye ſene.

A The former face of the bottome of the Matrix, beinge not yet vncouered of anye pannicle.

B,B The necke of the Matrix.

C A parte of the bottome of the Matrix, ſwellynge forth into the vpper ſeate of the necke of the Matrix in maner of a karnell.

D. The mouth of the bottome of the Matrix.

E,E. A pannicle knyttynge the Matrix to *Peritonium*, and conteynynge his veſſels.

F. The left teſticle of the Matrix.

G. The vayne and arterye of ſeede.

H, Portion of the ſeede vayne and arterye commynge to the vpper ſeate of the bottome of the matrix.

I A portion of the ſeede vayne and arterye comminge to the teſticle.

K The veſſel carypinge the ſeede from the teſticle into the matrix.

L, The holownes of the bladder.

M The inſertion of the wayes of the vryne.

N Here hangeth forth a lytle pece of the wayes of the vryne.

The declaration of the karacters of the fourth table of women.

θ Small braunches runnynge furthe into the pannicle where they are commytted and ioyned to *Peritonium*.

ι A portion of the vayne and arterye goyng into the teſticle, fallyng to the vpper ſeate of the bottom of the matrix.

κ The commixion and goinge together of the ſeede vayne and arterye that is lyke the ſpire of a ſteple, which we lyken to the braded vaynes called *Varices*.

λ The left teſticle.

μ,μ The veſſel caryıng forth the ſeede from the teſticle into the matrix.

ν. The blunte angle or corner of the bottome of the matrix in whome the veſſel that bryngeth forth the ſeede attempteth his inſertion.

ξ In thys ſeate the bottome of the matrix is ended into the necke therof, and in thys region or place is the begynnynge of the mouthe or openynge place therof.

ο,π The necke of the matrix or wombe.

ρ Here the necke of the bladder is broughte forthe into the necke of the matrix, and there endeth.

S Thoſe are veſſels infoldynge the neather ſeate of the bottome of the matrix and alſo hys necke.

T,T The ſwellyng brimmes at the mouthe of the necke of the matrix.

V V The wayes that brynge the vryne from the raynes in the bladder.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyfte, the ſyxte, the ſeuenth and eyghte fygures.

WE haue deuyded thys fyfte table of the wombe or matrix contaynynge a male chylde on the former ſyde, wyth a longe ſection or cutte, and another whyche are ouerthwarte ſlytte remouynge and takynge awaye into the ſydes, partes of the cotes of the bottome of the matrix, yea, euen frome the vttermoſte infolder of the chylde.

A,B C D. The inner ſyde of the ſayde infolder of the matrix, whiche before the ſection was brought aboute and couered with the infolders of the childe.

E,E The vtter ſyde of the matrix, and the hygher E noteth the toppe or the ryghte angle or corner of the matrix brought forth vpwarde & toward the ryght ſyde, more then towarde the left, becauſe it is a man childe which is in the wombe.

F The fyrſte or the vttermooſte infolder of the chylde.

G,G The ſeconde infolder of the chylde is here alſo a great party ſene.

H A parte of the necke of the matrix, to whome in the other ſyde, we haue left growyng to it a vayne and an arterye, whiche is principallye diſtributed into the lower ſeate of ths bottome of the matrix.

I Here is alſo yet lefte the ryghte teſticle, that the ſytuation of it might be ſene & perceyued in women beynge with chylde.

The ſyxte table ſheweth the infolders of the chylde taken whole awaye from the Matrix and not broken.

K THe vttermooſte infolder of the chylde.

L,L The ſeconde infolder of the childe, which for ſo much as it is tranſperaunt in maner of a pãnicle, it ſuffereth the childe bewrapt within this thyrde infolder, in it ſomewhat to be ſene.

In the ſeuẽth table we haue deuided the vtter and the ſeconde infolder of the chylde, with a longe ſection or cutte, and we haue here expreſſed and ſhewed forthe bothe the ſayde infolders taken awaye from the thirde infolder, and the third infolder alſo yet whole.

M,M The thyrde or the inmoſte infolder of the chylde, whiche becauſe it is ſo thynne that one maye eaſelye ſee through it, the forme of the chylde lying therin ſomwhat ſheweth hym ſelfe to the eyes.

N The procedynge or order of vaynes and arteryes goynge to the nauyll from in the fyrſte infolder of the chylde.

O,P O P. The ſeconde infolder of the childe.
And O O ſhewe hys inſyde, where P P ſheweth hys vtter ſyde.

Q R The fyrſte infolder of the chylde where Q noteth the outſyde, and R the inſyde, but the procedynge and order of the veſſels by the ſecõde and the thirde infolder are perfectlye knowen without anye helpe of karacters.

AND the eyghte Table expreſſeth the chylde delyuered frome all hys coates, and ſo it ſheweth hym lyinge by the wonderfull prouydence of nature, not as the common opinion of the vulgare ſort of writers affirmeth, but as you may here ſee in theſe fygures, and ſo doeth it lye in the myddes of the wombe, for it is moſt vntrue that the chylde doeth lye in the wombe rounde lyke as it were bowed, ſo that the knees ſhoulde touche to the face, but as he is ſette here in the eyghte fygure.

And obſeruynge thys true ſituation of hym, you ſhall fynde commonlye none other ſituation of the chylde nor ioynynge of anye ioynte of hym therin then is here expreſſed.

But in thys fygure M M, N, O P, O P, Q, & R doe note
the ſame as in the ſeuenth table, ſaue that M & M
doe ſhewe the inſyde, or inner parte of the thyrde
S infolder. But S ſheweth here priuatlye the goynge
forth of the veſſels of the nauell, whiche is betwene
the nauell and the ioynynge together of the veſſels with the thyrde infolder, whych is alſo brought furthe with a greate ſpace betwene the ſhewynge in the meane whyle certayne (as it were) knottes or ſwellynges accordynge to the numbre of the which knottes more or leſſe, medicines folyſſhlye doe prophecie eyther many or few chyldren to the woman, whiche of the learned men is taken but for a verye fantaſye, and worthye of reprehention. And moreouer, when the chylde commeth forthe (as it chaunceth ſometymes) hauynge that aboute hys necke they ſaye that it is that ſame chyldes deſtinie to be hanged, with manye other folyſhe conceptes rather to be laughed at then to be beleued.

The declaration of the karacters of the nynth fygure of women.

AND the nynth fygure ſheweth the Matrix cut furth of ẏ body, beinge of that bygnes as it was ſene taken furth of a woman at the laſte Anatomy which I dyd ſe at the Vniuerſitie of Padua in Italye, & moreouer we haue ſo deuided & cut a ſonder the botome of the matrix by the myddle, that the concauite and holowe boughte within the ſame myghte be perceyued, and the thycke ſubſtaunce alſo of bothe the coates of the Matrix in women when they be not

with

with chylde.

A A B B. The concauite and holowe bowt of the bottome of the matrix.

C,D A lyne somwhat after the maner of a ſeame called in Latyne *Scortum*, whiche doeth belonge to the place wherin the teſticle doe lye, whiche ſwelleth somwhat forthe into the boughte of the bottome of the Matrix.

E,E, The thyckenes of the inner ⁊ proper cote of the bottome of the Matrix.

F,F A portion of the innermore bottome of the Matrix ſwellynge forth downe warde from the higher ſeate of the Matrix into the holownesse and boughte of the bottome.

G,G The begynnyng of the necke or the openyng place of the bottome of the matrix.

H,H The ſeconde or vttermore infolder of the bottome of the matrix deſcended from *Peritonium*.

I,I Here we haue reſerued a portion on bothe the ſydes of the thynne coueringes, deſcended from *Peritonium* and contaynynge the matrix.

K Here is alſo ſene the ſubſtaunce of the necke of the matrix, becauſe the cuttyng wherewith we deuyded the bottome of the matrix was begonne at thys place.

L A part of the necke of yͤ bladder, inplāted into the necke of the matrix, caſtyng forth into it the uryne.

The ſwellyng partes of the Abdomen and whatſoeuer is els to be conſidred therof, they maye be ſufficyentlye knowen wythoute derection of karacters.

After theſe there foloweth the deſcription of the Hearte, wyth hys inſtrumentes ſeruynge vnto hym wyth hys fygures and wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyrſt figure.

This preſente fygure ſheweth ſo greate a parte of a man (lyenge on hys backe) from hys lefte ſyde, as we thyncke to be ſufficiente to expreſſe the ſeate of the breſte, and we haue taken awaye the ſkynne after the maner of cuttynge from the former ſeate of the breſt and the ſydes, and then from a part of the region of the necke. And moreouer, the muſcles alſo whiche doe couer the rybbes beinge cutte awaye, we haue delyuered the bones of the rybbes with the breſte bone from the gryſtels. And the bones of the rybbes being broken, like as we vſe in cutting, we haue drawen vpwarde the gryſtels of the rybbes towarde the ryghte ſyde, that the ampletude and largenes of the breſt, with the pannicles which doe compaſſe aboute the ſayde largenes, and the lounges with the reſte there contayned, myght appeare to the eyes, which ſhal all be opened ⁊ declared by the karacters nowe folowynge.

A,A Here are ſhewed the gryſtels of the rybbes on the lefte ſyde with the breſte bone, whiche are drawen vpwarde towarde the right ſyde.

B,B The muſcles betwene the rybbes, whiche doe occuppye and fyll the ſpaces betwene the gryſtels.

C,C The bones of the rybbes beynge ſeparated frome the griſtels.

D,D The muſcles, whiche are betwene the rybbes fyllynge the ſpaces betwene the bones.

E The canell bone is ſene here bare, ⁊ as yet reſerued in his ſeate.

F. The order and procedynge of the vaynes, arteries, and ſynowes, creapynge forthe into the arme hoole.

G The vtter throte vayne, apeareth here to the cutters as ſoone as the ſkynne is taken away.

H H The lefte pannicle, whiche doeth deuyde betwene the amplitude of the breſte, the lefte outſyde therof beynge here ſene, whyche L, M, N, and O doe apoynte.

I,I The mydryffe ſene here on that ſyde, where it beholdeth and loketh to the lefte ſyde of the holownes of the breſte.

K The ſeate where yͤ left of the pannycles, whych doe deuyde the breſte groweth to the mydryffe.

L Thys knobbye ſeate hangeth ſo greatlye forthe towarde the left ſyde bycauſe of the heart, for that beyng cōprehēded, with hys infolder, among the pannicles deuiding yͤ breſt is ſtretched forth into yͤ left ſyde muche more then into the ryght. And for thys occaſion and cauſe principallye of thys knobbe we haue expreſte thys preſent fygure rather out of the lefte ſide then the ryght.

M A vayne reached forthe to the left ſyde of the breſte bone, and offerynge diuers braunches to the lefte pannicle deuydinge the breſte.

N An arterye ledde forth to the lefte ſyde of the breſte bone, offerynge his braunches lykewiſe as yͤ vayne marked wyth *M* to the lefte pannicle deuydynge the breſte.

O O Braunches brought forth from the vayne and arterye, whiche doe come frō the region of the throte by the lefte ſyde of the breſte bone to the region of the Abdomen.

P P The lefte ſynowe of the mydryffe, growynge in the goynge forth therof to the outſyde of the pannicle which you ſee, which doeth compaſſe and as it were hedge in the breſte.

Q A vayne in men runninge forth downwarde chiefelye frome the region of the throte wyth a ſynowe of the midriffe ⁊ deriuing hys ſmal braunches to the pannicle hedginge betwene the breſte.

S,V,R,T A parte of the lounges occupyynge the lefte concauite or holownes of the breſte.

And R and S note the ſeate of thys parte whyche is nexte to the rybbes or the pannicle compaſſynge them aboute, or that yͤ is ſene ſwellynge forth. But T and V appoynte the ſeate of thys parte, whiche before it ſhould fall downe, was cōmytted ⁊ ioyned to the vtter ſyde of the pannicle which deuideth betwene the breſte. Moreouer, R and T ſignifie the higher fibre of thys part of the paulme, where S and V ſhewe the lower.

The ſeconde fygure wyth the declaration of the karacters.

The ſeconde figure, whiche we haue feined to be ſet vpright and not liynge flatte on the grounde, doeth folowe in the order of cuttynge nexte after the fyrſte. For the former ſyde of the breſt and the ſydes beynge made bare of the ſkynne and the muſcles, whiche grewe vnto them, and the griſtels of the ribbes taken from the bones of the rybbes, and the ſayde bones beinge broken outwarde, we haue at the laſte delyuered the breſte bone and the gryſtels whych grewe faſte together vnto it from both the pannicles whych do hede the breſt betwene lyftyng it vpwarde that we myghte beholde the inner ſyde therof, and that the nature of the pannicles whych do deuyde the breſte betwene, myght be in thys fygure more diligently expreſt then it was in the fyrſt fygure.

A,A The inſyde of the breſte bones wyth the griſtels of the rybbes committed vnto it, or the inſyde beholdyng the concauitie or holowe parte of the breſte.

B,C Here are noted two vaynes goynge frome the region of the throte to the breſte bone, and runnynge forth to the hygher ſeate of the Abdomen caſtynge forth as they procede and goe forthe manye ſmall braunches beſide diuers other braunches.

D,E Two arteries accompanyinge the foreſayde vaynes vnto the region of the nauyll goyng in no place to the ſkynne as the vaynes do.

F Karnels ſette on the throte or forepart of the necke vnder the higheſt ſeate of the breſt bone, there placed of Nature to the ſafelye diſtrybution of the veſſels.

G,G A parte of the ryghte pannicle of them whiche deuyde the breſte, whiche grewe to the ryght ſyde of the breſte bone.

H The ryght parte of the ſayde pannicle of deuiding the breſte or hys ſyde beholdynge the lounges.

I,I A parte of the lefte pannicles deuidynge the holowe parte of the breſte, whyche before the ſection grewe to the lefte ſyde of the breſte bone.

K The lefte of the foreſayde pannicles or hys outſide beholdinge the lounges.

L,L Here is ſhewed the ſpace betwene the two pānicles deuidyng the breſte, there ſene, where the ſayd pannicles are conioyned to the breſt bone of a man.

M,M Thys region ſwellyng forth, ſheweth the ſituacion of the hearte, for the hearte wyth hys infolder is ſet and placed vnmoued betwene the two pannicles whych do hedge the breſte.

N,O P,Q. The gybots or ſwelling parte of the lounges is here ſhewed, or the ſeat or place which is nexte to the rybbes. Neyther haue we bowed backwarde towarde the ſydes, the partes of the longes from anye where but N and O, ſhewe two fibres of the ryghte ſyde of the longes where N ſheweth the higher and O the lower: and in lykewyſe doe P and Q ſhewe on the lefte ſyde.

R,R The ſeate of the mydryffe, whiche we haue delyuered from the ſharpe gryſtel of the breſte bone, marked here wyth S and afterwarde frome the ſharpenes of the gryſtels, whyche are not ioyned to the breſt bone.

T,T The ſkynne beynge turned ouer downwarde from the former ſeate of the breſte is ſene at that ſide where it was brought aboute with muſcles.

The thyrde fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

For ſo muche as the two fygures before doe ſhewe aboundauntlye the ſituation of the lounges and the heart, we haue here ſette forth this preſent fygure wyth all the other folowynge, as it were plucked out of the holownes of the breſt, leſt yf we ſhould haue ſette forth and drawen to euery fygure the truncke or ſtocke of the bodye we ſhoulde haue buſyed our ſelues to muche and in vayne. And thys thyrde fygure therefore conteyneth the hearte clothed with his infolder, with the lounges and a portion of the mydryffe, wherto in men the infolder of the hearte in the great largenes doeth growe.

A Here we haue cutte of a portion of the holowe vayne clymynge vpwarde, and the greate arterye reſeruynge ſo greate a portion of the veſſels of the hearte, as is broughte aboute the infolder of the heart, or rather from whom the ſaid infolder taketh hys begynnynge.

B And where we haue written B the infolder groweth faſte to the holowe vayne and the great artery and the arteryall vayne, goinge awaye frome thoſe veſſels in all the ſpace betwene B and C euen lyke as he goeth from the hearte.

C For C ſheweth the ſeate or the region of the roote of the hearte.

D.E.F The former ſeate or the infolder of the hearte, expreſſyng the hearte lyke the ſhape of a pyne apple. D and E note the roote of the hearte, and F noteth the ſharpe poynte thereof.

G. From F vnto G is noted the ſeate where the infolder of the hearte groweth to the mydryffe muche otherwyſe in man, then it doeth in dogges. But the ſmall vaynes ſene here in the infolder of the Hearte, be not of the Hearts but of hys infolder, and the ſayde infolder is ſene in men ſo thycke and ſo ſtronge, that the colour of the heart cap ſcacely be ſene through it.

H, Parte of the mydryffe.

I The ſynowes of the mydryffe.

L MNO The lounges otherwiſe called the lyghtes, ⁊ euery caracter alſo by hym ſelfe ſygnifyeth a thin ſkynne a lappe of the lounges.

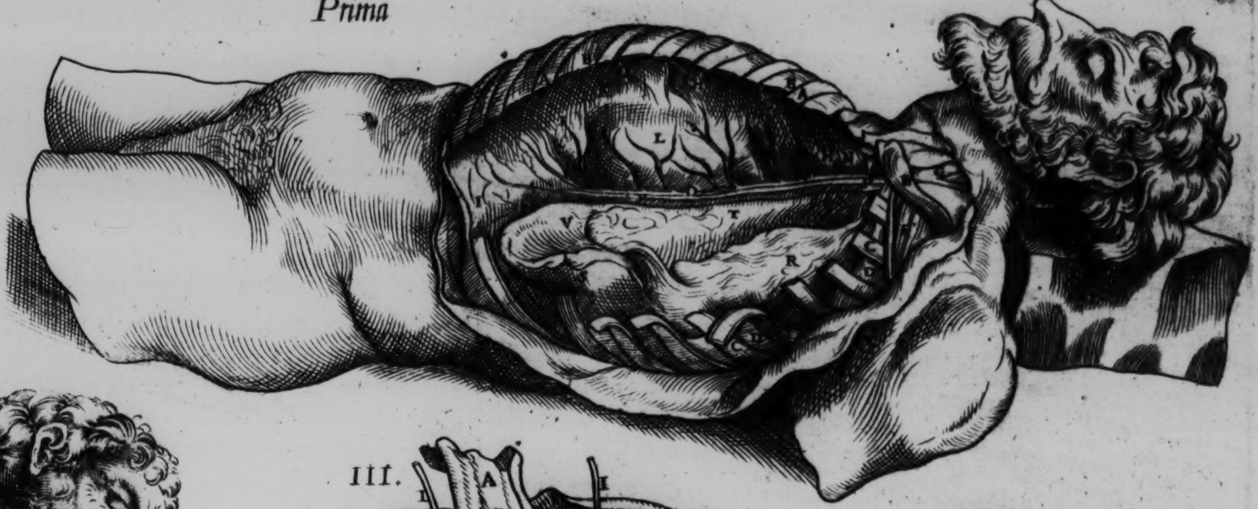
The fourth figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

And yͤ fourth figure ſheweth the infolder of the heart deuyded, and we haue vncouered the hearte, and his veſſels on the former ſyde from his infolder, the hearte remaynyng ſtyl vnmoued.

A The ſeate where the infolder of the hearte is continued wyth hys veſſels on the roote of the hearte.

B,B The infolder of the heart bowed backwarde frome

Prima



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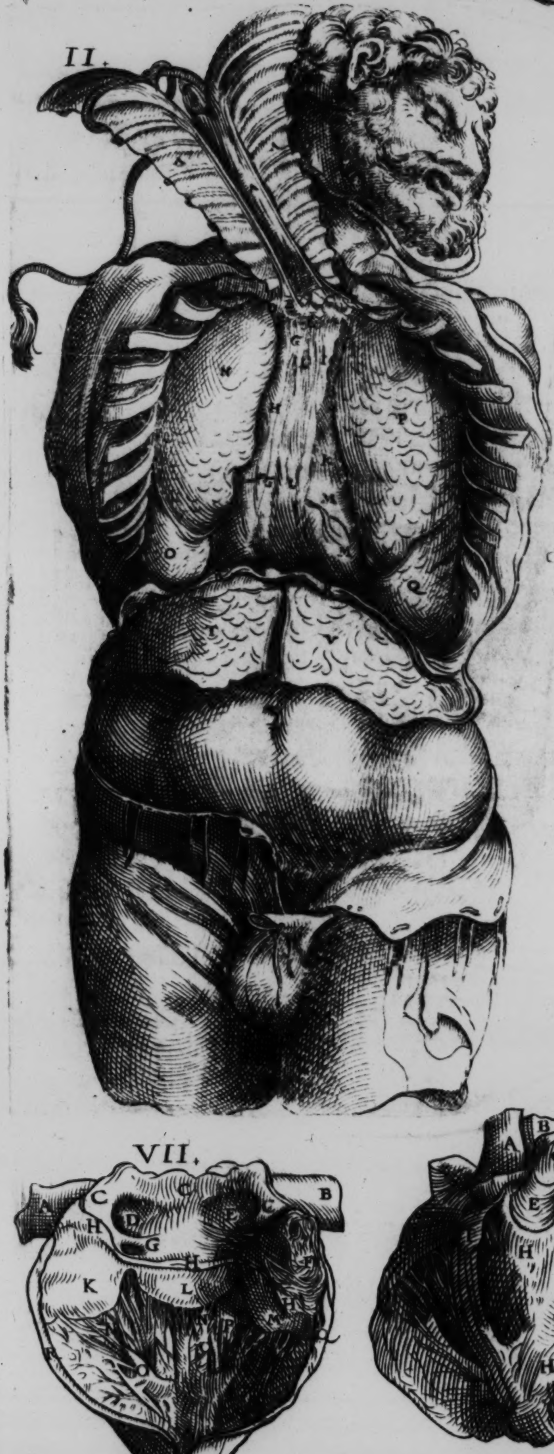

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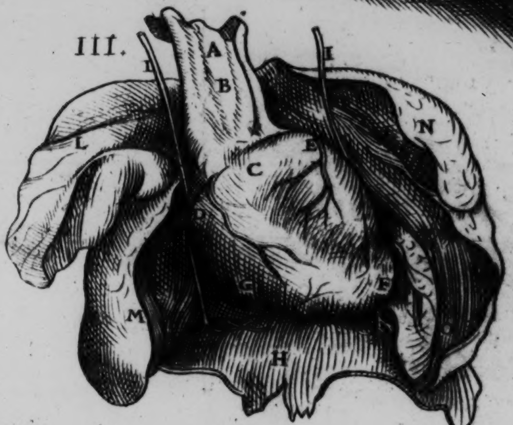

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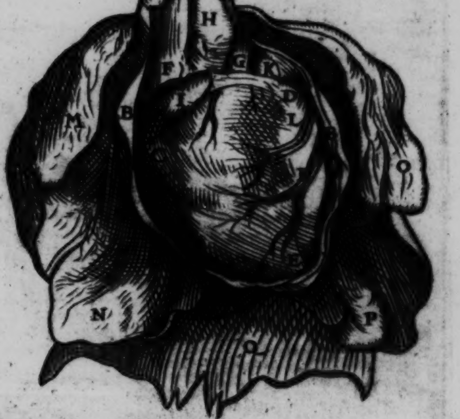

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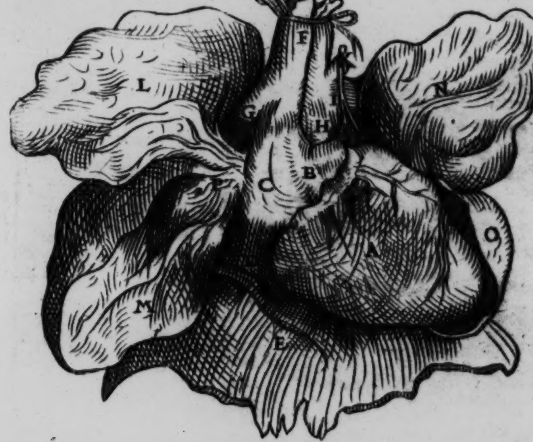

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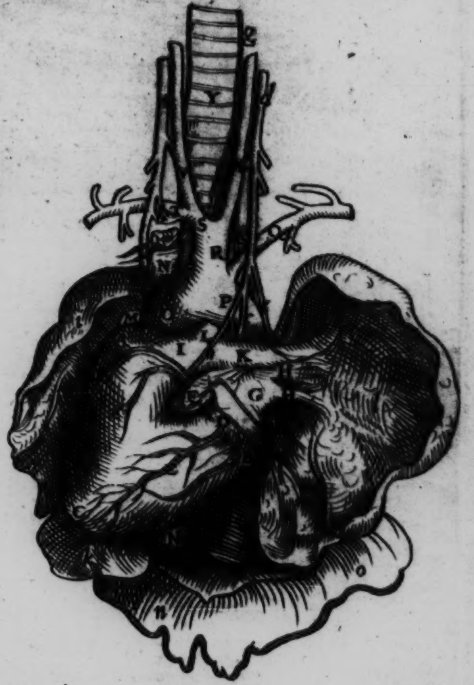

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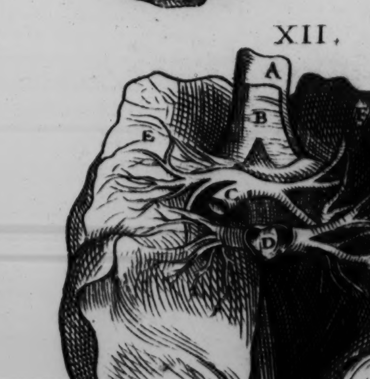

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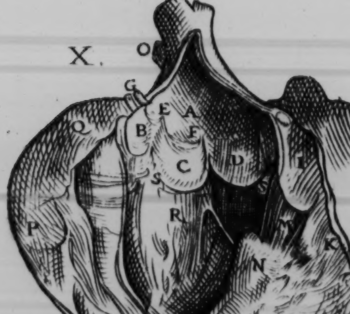

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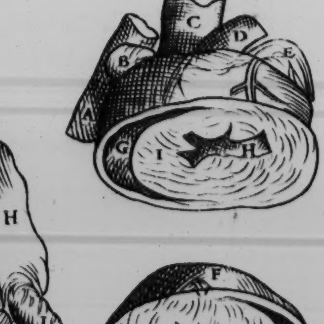

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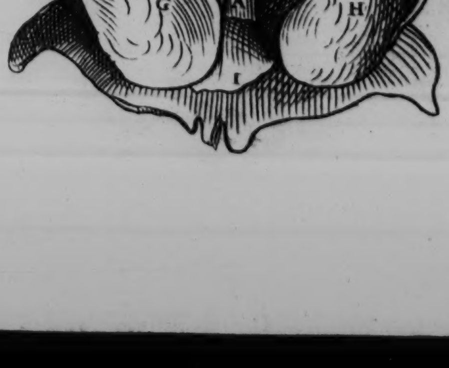

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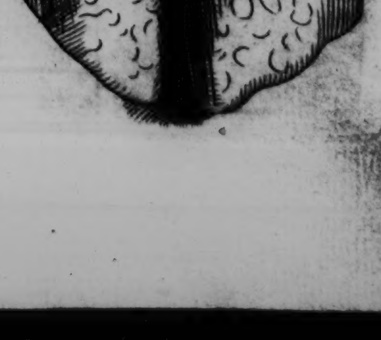

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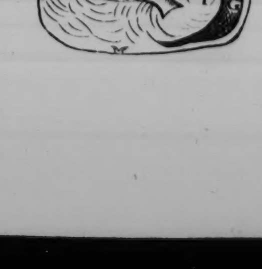

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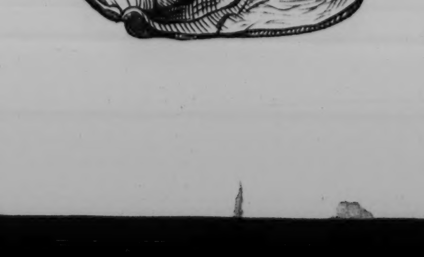

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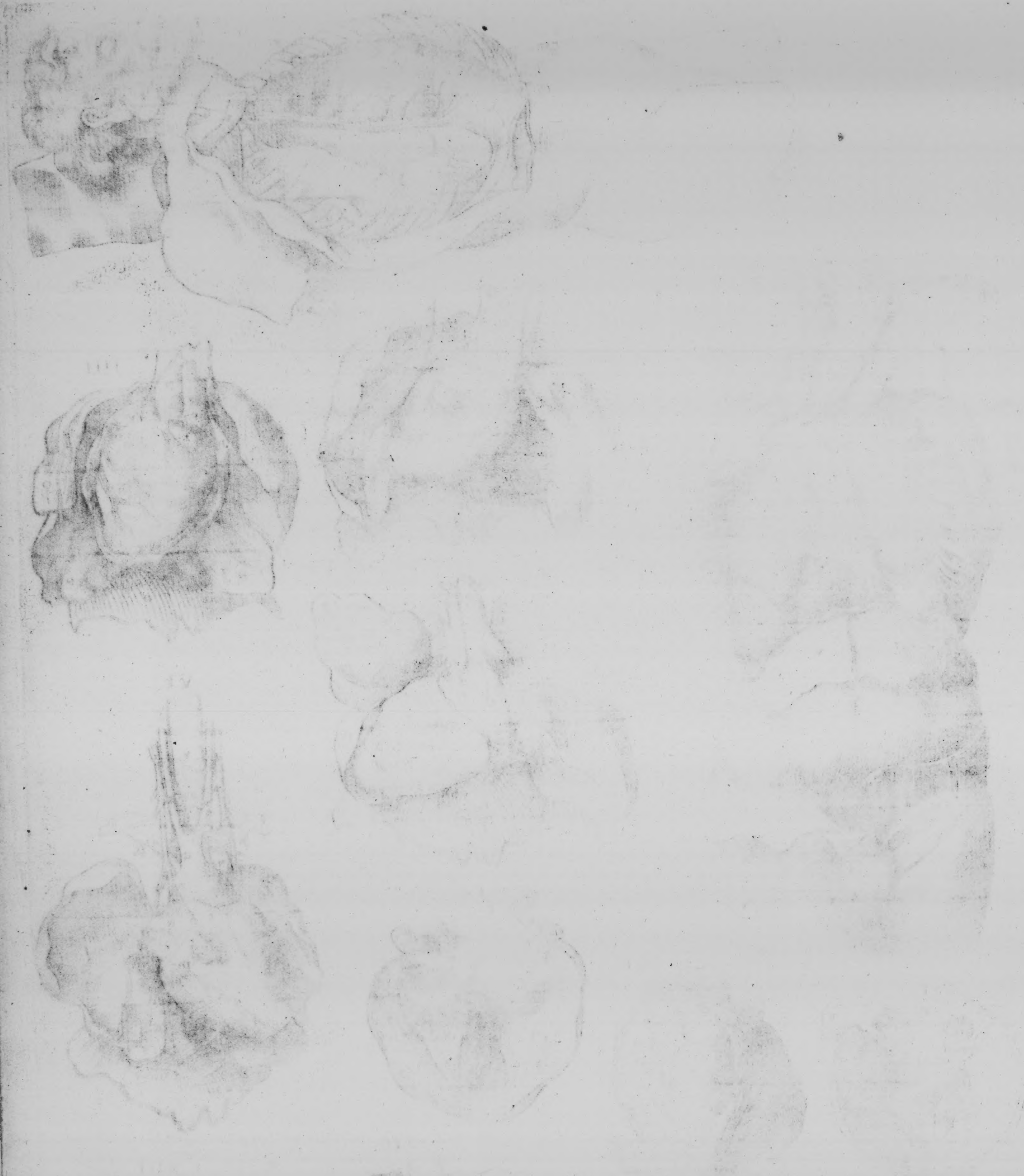


the former ſeate of the Hearte towarde the ſydes.

C,D,E. The former ſeate of the hearte, and C and D ſhewe his roote, where E ſheweth his poynte.

F The holowe vayne.

G The arteryall vayne.

H The greate arterye. But the veynall arterye onles the hearte be bowed and brought towarde ẏ ryght ſyde (lyke as the ſyxte fygure doeth ſhewe) it can in no parte be ſene.

I The ryght eare of the hearte.

K The toppe of the lefte eare of the hearte.

L,L These are the vaynes and arteryes deſcendynge from the veſſels bewrapping the roote of the heart, and brought hether forward from the hinder ſeate of the heart and from his lefte ſyde.

M,N, O,P. By theſe are ſhewed the thinne ſkynnes or lappes of the lounges.

Q A parte of the mydryffe.

The fyfte fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

AND ẏ fifte fygure ſheweth ẏ heart wᵗ the lũges cleerly deliuered frõ hys infolder, and turned on the left ſyde, that the continuaunce of the holowe vayne to the roote of the hearte myghte be layed before the eyes.

A The ryghte ſyde of the hearte, with the great region of hys hynder ſeate.

B The right eare of the hearte.

C The holowe vayne, where as it openeth into the hearte, or ſpringeth from the hearte.

D A portion of the holowe vayne goynge throughe the mydryffe.

E A parte of the mydryffe.

F A portion of the holowe vayne going to the former parte of the necke.

G The begynnynge of the vayne whych lacketh a felowe.

H The roote of the greate arterye.

I The ſtocke of the greate artery goinge downward to the backe bone.

K This is a portion of ẏ left ſynowe of the ſyxe payre of ſynowes of the brayne, from the whiche the table folowynge, ſheweth the ſmall ſynowe of the hearte to be deriued.

L,M, N,O. There are noted the fibres and thinne ſkynnes of the lounges.

P. Here is ſene a certayne procedynge of the veſſels goinge into the lounges.

The ſyxte fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

THys ſyxte figure ſetteth forth the hearte ſo turned ouer towarde ẏ right ſyde, as ẏ nexte table before ſhewed it bowed towarde the lefte ſyde. And lykewyſe as that figure ſhewed the continuaunce of the holowe vayne to the roote of the hearte. So doeth thys table ſhewe the vaynall arterye, and the lefte eare of the heart. And alſo the ſmall ſynowe of the heart, whoſe leadyng forth to be the better ſene, we haue lefte annexed to thys fygure certayne ſpryngynges forth of the greate arterie and the ſharpe arterye, wyth alſo certayne portions of the ſynnowes of the ſyxt payre of the brayne.

A,B,C The lefte ſyde of the hearte, and the greate region of hys hynder ſeate.

D Vaynes and arteryes infoldynge the roote of the hearte.

E,E Vaynes and arteries lead forth downewarde from the veſſels cõpaſſynge about the roote of the heart.

F The left eare of the hearte.

G The venall arterie.

H,H Sprynges forth of the arteriall vayne, rũning out into the lefte parte of the lounges, & thoſe that are borne forth to the ryghte parte can not here be ſene, bycauſe the roote of them, crepeth forth vnder the hearte at the begynnyng ſtrayght waye of the veſſel therof towarde the ryght ſyde of ẏ lounges.

I, The begynnynge of the arteriall vayne.

K Parte of the arteriall vayne, goynge to the lefte parte of the lounges.

L Parte of the arteriall vayne dyſtributed into the ryght parte of the lounges, and bowed ouer by the latter ſeate of the ſtocke of the greate arterye.

M The toppe of the right eare of the hearte.

N,N The holowe vayne.

O The ſtocke of the great arterye.

P A portion of the great arterye brought downwarde to the rydge of the backe bone.

Q A portion of the great artery goyng to lefte armehoole.

R. A portion of the great arterye goynge to the throte or former parte of the necke.

S The ryght parte of the portion of the greate arterye goynge alſo to the former parte of the necke.

T, From whome the arterye of the armehoole on the ryghte ſyde marked with T is deryued and made.

V,X The arteryes of ſlepe.

Y The ſtocke of the ſharpe arterye.

a The ryghte ſynowe of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

b Small braunches, which the ſynowe marked with a ſpredeth forth to the conſtitution and makinge of the ſynowe whyche retourneth backe on the ryghte ſyde.

c, The right returnynge ſynowe.

d The lefte ſynowe of the ſyxte payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

e A circle or a ſmal braunche of the ſayde lefte ſynow, offered the left parte of the lounges.

f Small braunches of the left ſynowe marked with d from whome the lefte returnynge ſynowe is conſtituted and made.

g,g The left returnyng ſynowe.

h A ſmall ſynowe led forth a longe the venall arterye and goynge into the center or myddes of the roote of the hearte.

i,k,l,m The letters ſhewe the fibres or thynne ſkynnes of the lounges.

n,o The mydryffe.

The ſeuenth fygure wyth the declaration of the karacters.

THe ſeuenth fygure ſheweth the heart, delyuered frō the largenes & the mydryffe, whoſe ryghte ventricle is ſene opened with one ſlytte, broughte from the former ſeate of the mouthe of the holowe vayne, vnto the poynte of the hearte, that there by the ſayd mouthe, with the pannicles therof myghte come to ſight & afterwarde that the inner ſyde of the ryght eare of the hearte myght be layed before the eyes, we haue deuyſed it to be tourned the inſyde outwarde.

A A parte of the holowe vayne goynge through the mydryffe.

B Parte of the holowe vayne goynge to the throte or former parte of the necke.

C.C.C. The mouth of the holow vayne going into yͤ ryght bought of the hearte.

D,E, These are the neckes and openynges of the partes of the holowe vayne, aſcendynge and deſcendynge.

F, The ryghte eare of the hearte tourned inwarde ſhewynge hys inequall and thynne ſkynne outſyde.

G, The beginninge of the vayne called the coronall or coronall vayne.

H,H,H. A circle ſwellynge forth in the mouthe of the holowe vayne.

K,L,M The pannicles ſet before in the mouthe of the holowe vayne.

N,N Fibres or thinne ſkynnes brought downward from the neather of the ſmal pannicles of the mouthe of the holowe vayne, to the ſydes of the right ventricle and the ſharpe poynte of the heart.

O,O Here are ſhewed fleaſhye partes, whiche doe compaſſe the forſayde thynne ſkynnes, and they are ſet forth lyke rounde figures or ſwellynges forth.

P Thys holowneſſe of the ryghte ventricle, goeth towarde the Necke or mouthe of the arteryall vayne.

R,R A groſnes of a ſubſtaunce, whiche doeth conſtitute the right ventricle of the heart.

The eyght fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

ANd the eyghte fygure doeth in this poynte dyfferre frome thys fygure nexte before in yͭ we haue broughte a ſection frome the ryghte ſeate of the ventricle of the hearte, there where P is ſette, vnto the ampletude and longe parte of the arteryall vayne, and haue allſo ſtretched forth yͤ necke or openinge place of thys vayne that hys pannycles myghte be ſene.

A A portion of the holowe vayne going to the former region of the necke.

B The ſtocke of the great arterye.

C,D The mouthe of the great arterye, but eyther of the karacters doe poynte eyther of theym to a ſeuerall hoole of the braunches, into the whiche braunches the ſtocke of the arteryall vayne is fyrſte deuyded.

F,F,G. The pannicles ſette at the mouthe of the arteryall vayne.

H H The bounde or hedge of the ventricle of the heart, or the left ſide of the ryghte ventricle of the hearte, and thus haue you here in ſyghte all the whole ampletude and largenes of the ryght ventricle of the hearte.

I, One of the pannicles that grewe to the necke of the holowe vayne.

K Here hangeth the ryghte eare of the heart, yet turned in, and bowed againe with the ſubſtaunce of the heart nexte vnto it.

The nynth fygure with the demonſtracion of hys karacters.

ANd the nynthe fygure ſheweth the hearte in like maner as it was ſhewed before in the two tables precedynge thys. But that here is a ſection or ſlytte broughte from the mouth of the arteryall vayne vnto the ſharpe poynte of the heart, and the ſayd mouth of the arteryall vayne, with the left ventricle of the hearte, is ſtretched out, with the pānicles there appearynge, whiche are ſette before the ſayde mouthe or openynge place of the venall arterye. The lefte eare of the hearte beynge the inſyde outwarde, that it myghte ſhewe forth to the reader the inner ſyde therof.

A The ſtocke of the great arterye.

B A portion of the arteryall vayne.

C,C The mouthe or openynge place of the venall arterye.

D,D A circle ſwellynge forth in the mouthe of the venal arterye.

E, F The two pannicles ſette before the mouthe of the arteryal vayne.

G G Certayne fibres or thinne ſkinnes ſtretched forthe downewarde frome the lower ſeate of the ſayde pannicles to the ſydes of the lefte ventrycle of the hearte.

H,H A fleaſhye ſubſtaunce of the hearte, embraſynge and compaſſynge thoſe fibres and thinne ſkynnes whiche we marked with G,G.

I The lefte eare of the heart turned inwarde.

K The hedge or encloſure of the ventrycles of the hearte.

L This way the ampletude and largenes of the lefte ventricle clymmeth vp to the mouthe of the greate arterye, whoſe pannicles we ſhall ſhortelye open and declare.

M,M The thyckenes of the ſubſtaunce of yͤ heart, where it doeth conſtitue and make the lefte ventricle.

The tenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

Here

Here frome the ryghte and higher ſeate of the lefte ventricle of the hearte, we haue broughte a ſection euen to the ampletude and largenes of the greate arterye, that the mouthe therof beinge ſtretched open, the thre pannicles ſette before it myghte ſhewe them ſelues.

A The mouthe of the great arterye.

B,C,D The thre pannicles ſette before the mouthe of the great arterye. But of theſe thre (as it happeneth often tymes in the cuttyng) the one is cut a ſundre by the myddle, and of eyther ſyde one of hys partes is ſene, and it is that, whiche we haue marcked wyth B.

E,F Here are the beginninges of the two arteries called crownal or coronal arteries.

G Here apeareth a portion of the crownal vayne ⁊ the crownall arterye,

H The mouth of the arteryall vayne.

I,K Two pannicles ſette to the mouthe of the arteryal vayne.

L The lefte eare of the hearte turned inwarde.

M, Fibres or thinne ſkynnes frome the lower ſeate of the ſayd pannicles perteynynge to the ſydes of the left ventricles of the heart.

N The fleaſhye ſubſtaunce of the hearte, which doeth encreaſe and compaſſe the ſayde fibres or thynne ſkynnes.

O A portion of the arteryal vayne.

P,Q The thyckenes of the ſubſtaunce of the hearte, is here ſhewed, where it doeth faſhion and make the lefte ventricle of the heart.

R The hedge of the ventricles of the heart, which goeth rounde aboute thence.

S,S Here at the roote of the greate arterye is ſene the harde or as it were griſtelly ſubſtaunce of the heart, which is called of the profeſſors and maiſters of Anatomye by the name of a bone.

The eleuenth figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

And the eleuenth fygure ſheweth the hearte by an ouertwarte cutte that the thyckenes of the ſubſtaūce of the heart, alonge his ventricles myght come to ſyght.

A A parte of the holowe vayne.

B The ryght eare of the hearte.

C The ſtocke of the great arterye.

D The venall artery.

E The lefte eare of the hearte to whome hangeth a portion of the venall arterye. And theſe karacters do ſhewe the roote of the hearte.

F,F The poynte of the hearte.

G,G The right ventricle of the hearte.

H,H The left ventricle of the hearte.

I,I The hedge of the ventricles of the hearte.

The twelfth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

In the twelue fygure the former ſeate of the lounges, from the whiche ſeate the hearte was cut away, is ſette forth, and is muche lyke to the loweſt place and parte of an Oxe fote, whiche is nexte to the grounde.

A,A A parte of the ſtomacke whereby the meate is caried into the ventricle.

B The ſharpe arterye.

C The arteryall vayne.

D. The venall arterye.

E.F.G.H. Foure fibres or thyn ſkynnes or lappes of yͤ lounges. But *G* and *H* ſhewe ſpeciallye the ſeate of the lounges, agreynge to the gibboſyte and ſwellynge parte of the mydryffe, beholdynge the ampletude of the breſte.

I The mydryffe.

The thyrtenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

The thyrtenth fygure ſheweth the hynder ſeate of the lounges pluckt furth of the breſte.

A A portion of the ſharpe arterye, is here ſene on the backeſyde.

B,C,D,E Four fibres or lappes of the lounges expreſſynge the vpper region after the ſhape of an Oxe foote.

Here after foloweth the treatyſe of the brayne, whyche is dedicated to the ſeate wherein is the power of lyfe and to the inſtrumentes of the ſenſes.

Before that we come to the openyng of the caracters, we thynke it here conuenient to admonyſhe the readers that the nombre ⁊ order of the fygures of the head are not al one, for in the fyrſt pagyn of yͤ fygures of the heade, after the fyrſt fygure and the ſeconde, ſtrayte waye folowe the nynth, the tenth, the eleuēth and the twelfth, and therfore we comprehended all the fygures of the heade in foure pagines, and you ſhall fynde the thyrde and the fourth in the ſeconde pagyne of the fygures of the heade. The fyfte and the ſyxte in the thyrde pagyne of the fygures of the heade. And the ſeuēth and the eyght you ſhal fynde in the fourth pagyne of the ſayd fygures. And you ſhall fynde the nynth and the tenth, the eleuenth ⁊ the twelfth ſet all in order in the fyrſt pagyne of the aforeſayd capitall fygures. The thyrtene and the fourtenth in the ſeconde pagyne of the capitall figures, the 15.16.17.18.19.20. are in the thyrde pagyne of the capytall fygures. The 21.22.23.24. ye ſhall finde in the fourth pagyne. The order in grauynge ⁊ pryntynge theſe figures after this maner was thus appoynted for thys conſideration, yͭ theſe foure pagyns myght be faſtened vpon a table or a wal as they doe folowe one after another together, ſo yͭ all the ſayd pagynes wͭ theyr fygures myght be ſene and looked on wyth one ſyghte at once, the whiche waye of thys ſettynge theſe pagines forth bothe the order and the numbre are bothe profytable and alſo playne to be ſene.

The fyrſt fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

THe firſte figure of the heade, expreſſeth the heade of man in ſuche ſorte, as it myghte cōueniently ſhew yͤ brayne of the ſayd heade, beynge of the mayſters of Anetomye taken from the necke and from the neyther Jawe. And furthermore, we haue taken awaye rounde aboute with a ſawe ſo muche of the ſcull, as is accuſtomed in the cuttynge to be taken awaye to the beholdynge of al thinges contayned within, in the ampletude ⁊ largenes therof. And you maye well perceyue yf you loke on the two and twentieth figure of the heade, howe muche is there taken awaye, for that fygure expreſſeth the inner ſyde of that parte of the ſcull whiche was taken from the reſte of the heade. And therfore, like as thys preſēt figure in yͤ order of ſection doeth goe before, all the other fygures, whiche doe folowe one an other, ſo haue we with good reaſon named this to be the fyrſte table, whiche ſheweth the harde pannicle of the brayne, beynge yet neyther cutte, nor periſhed, nor wounded. Howe be it, we haue plucked oute the boūdes of the pannicle, whiche are ſtretched forth by the ſeames of the heade to faſhion the ſayde pannicle, whiche becauſe it doeth girde vp rounde aboute the ſcul, the Grecians call it *Pericranios*. And wyth theſe fibres or thinne ſkinnes the ſmal veſſels alſo are broken, whiche beinge broughte throughe by the ſmall holes of the ſcull, are iudged to ſerue bothe to the harde pannicle, and to that wherewith the ſcull is compaſſed aboute. But of the two cyrcles and rundels, whiche are ſeene to goe aboute the figure, the ſkynne and the pannycles whyche are vnder it do conſtitute the neathermore circle or roundel, and the circle whiche you ſee to be the higher is the ſcul, but all yͤ thinges comprehended on contayned within this ſpherical figure, doe ſhewe the harde pannicle of the brayne, whiche is declared and opened with the karacters ſene in the fygure all together. Neuertheleſſe, euerye one of theſe karacters by them ſelfe doe here after ſhewe ſeuerallye what they doe ſhewe and poynte vnto vs.

A,A The right ſide of the harde pannicle of the brayne, or parte of the pannicle, whiche compaſſeth aboute the right region of the brayne.

B,B The lefte ſyde of the harde pannycle of the brayne.

C.C.C The thyrde concauite or boughte of the harde pannicle which is ledde forth all along the longe ſhede or parte of the heade, and here in no parte opened, but ſhewyng his higher ribbe as it is naturallye whole ſwelling forth after the maner of the fourth parte of a circle.

D,D Two goynges forthe or procedynges ſette one agaynſte the other, runnynge forthe after the maner of vaynes into the harde pannicle of the brayne alonge the whole ſide therof.

E. The bryngynge furth of the harde pannicle of the brayne, into whom is receaued the ſyxte vayne goynge into the ſcull.

F.F,F. By theſe karacters are ſhewed ſmal vaynes, commynge from the harde pannicle of the brayne, by the ſmall hooles of the ſcull to the ſkynne of the head, and putte through the pannicles compaſſyng and gyrdinge vp the ſkynne rounde aboute, of the which vaynes the more numbre and the greater are ſene in yͤ place, where E ſtandeth lokinge in a darke place.

G.G,G Small portions of fibres or thynne ſkynnes goynge forth from the harde pannicle by the ſeame of the crowne of the head to the conſtitution and makynge of the pannicle, whiche compaſſeth and as it were girdeth vp the ſcul.

H,H Small portions of fibres to whome that parte of the ſeame of the heade called *Sagitalis* maketh waye.

I,I Theſe karacters alſo, lurcke in the ſhadowe of the hynder parte of the heade, ſhewynge the ſeate from whom the fibres are brought forth by the ſeame lyke thys Greke letter Λ to the conſtitutiou of the infolder of the ſcull.

K One of thoſe knobbes, whiche often tymes growe vnto the vnequall boughtes of the ſcull, whiche are ſene for the moſte parte nygh vnto the ioynynge together of the ſagittall ſeame with the ſeame of the crowne.

The heade whereby we haue ſette forth this fyrſte fygure hath thre ſuch knobbes as thys is, whereof we haue marked the one with K and of eyther ſyde of this letter H is one.

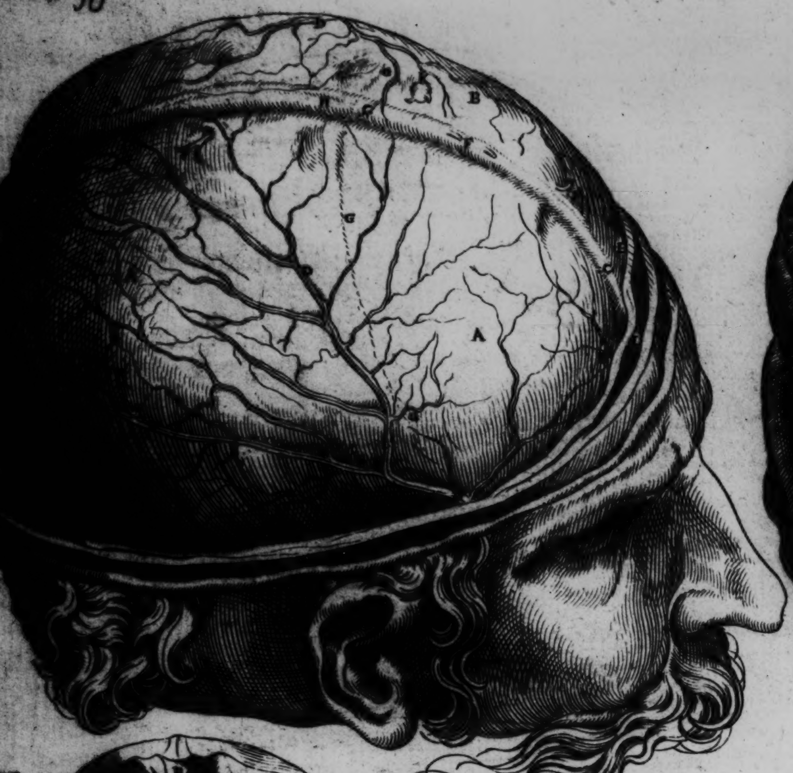
L The holownes proper onelye to the bone of the browe nexte to the ſeate of the vpper parte of the browes, whiche is often tymes opened in the cuttynge yf at anye tyme the bone of the forehcade not far from the browes, is ſawed a ſunder.

The ſeconde fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

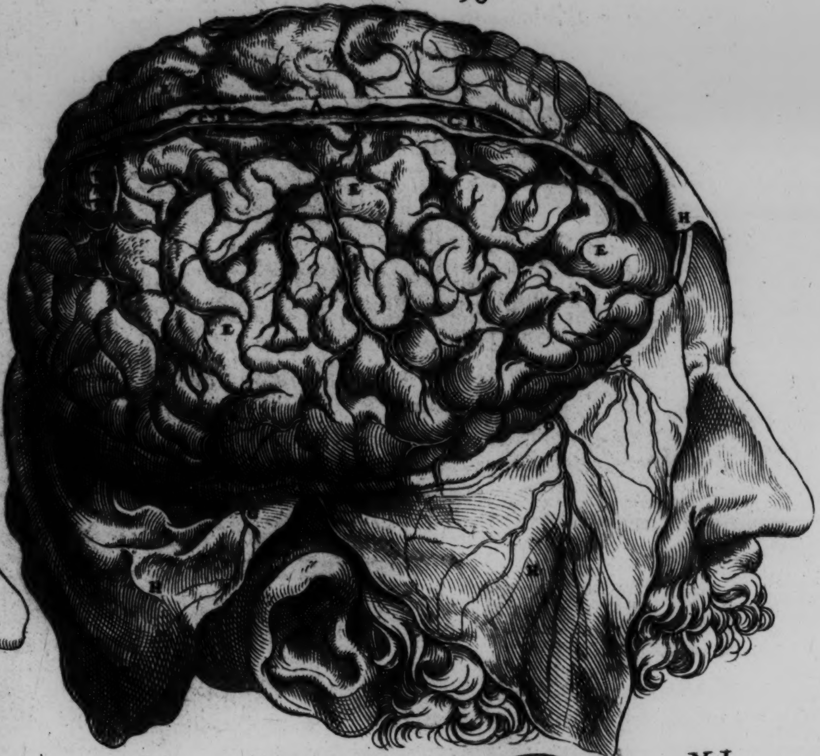
THys preſente fygure folowynge in the order of cuttinge next after the firſte, ſheweth the thyrde concauite or holownes of the harde pannicle (whome the firſte figure had marked with certayne C) made open with a longe ſection or cutte, broughte by the longitude and length of the heade. Furthermore, we haue brought forth two ſections or cuttes alonge yͤ length of yͤ head vnto the ſydes of this thyrde concauite or bought, that is to ſaye, eyther of them on both ſydes to one of the boughtes, which pearched through yͤ hard pānicle only, ⁊ deuided yͤ ſides of yͤ harde pannicle, frō yͤ part of the pānicle, which doth ſeperate the right parte of the brayne, from the left, and in yͤ figure folowing is marcked D D D. Beſyde the thre ſections nowe rehearſed, we haue alſo made on eyther ſyde another, whiche goynge to the crowne

Prima pagina figurarum capitalium.

Prima figura.



Secunda figura.



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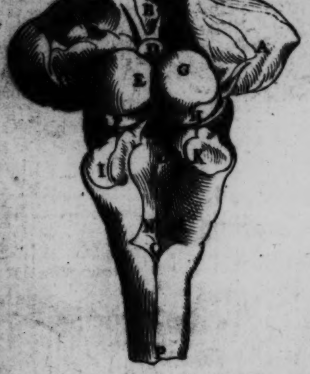

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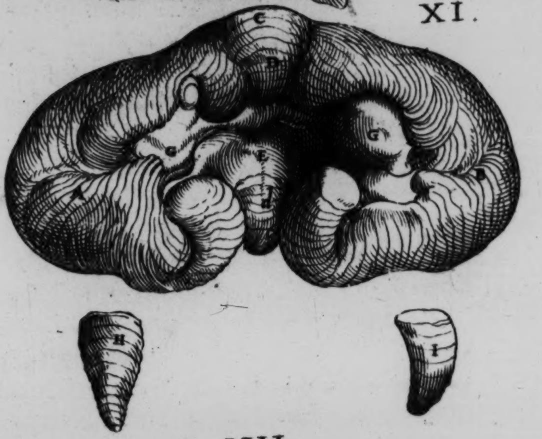

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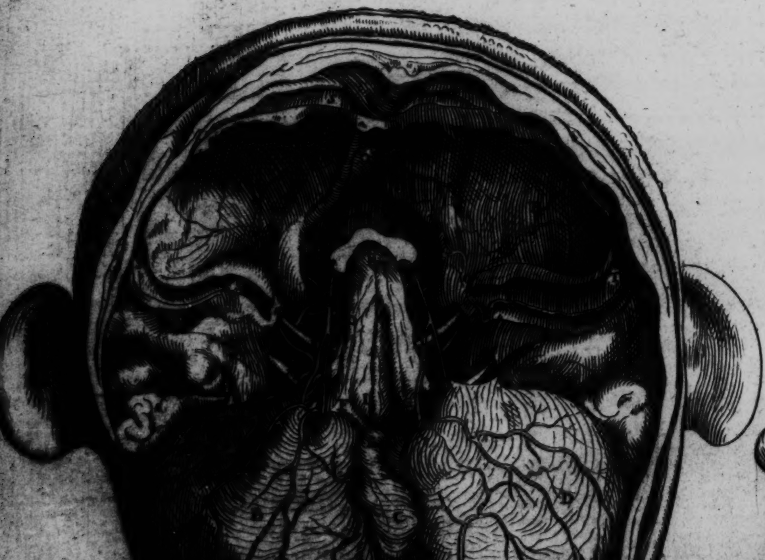

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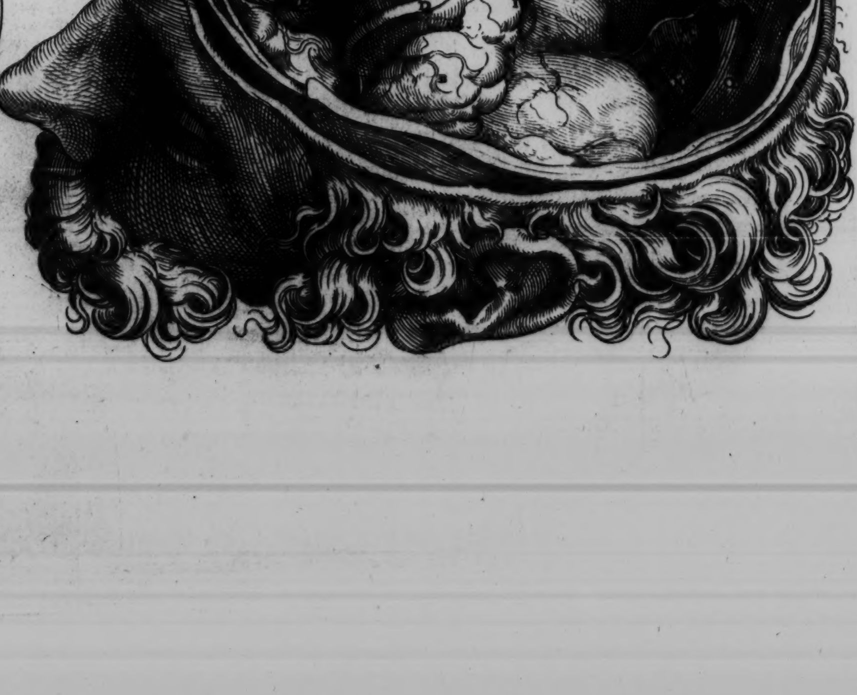

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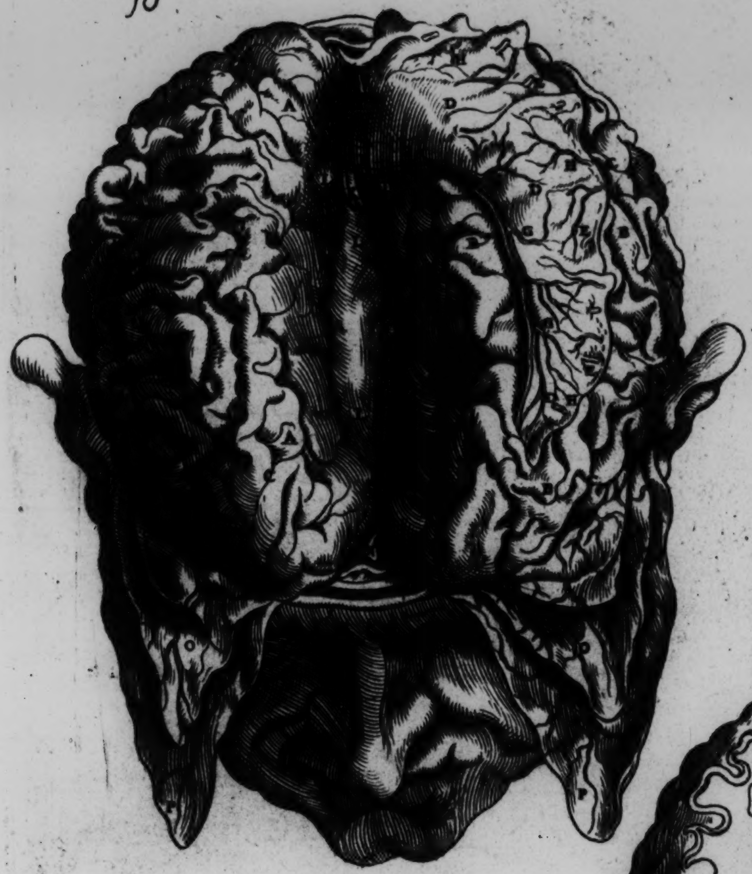

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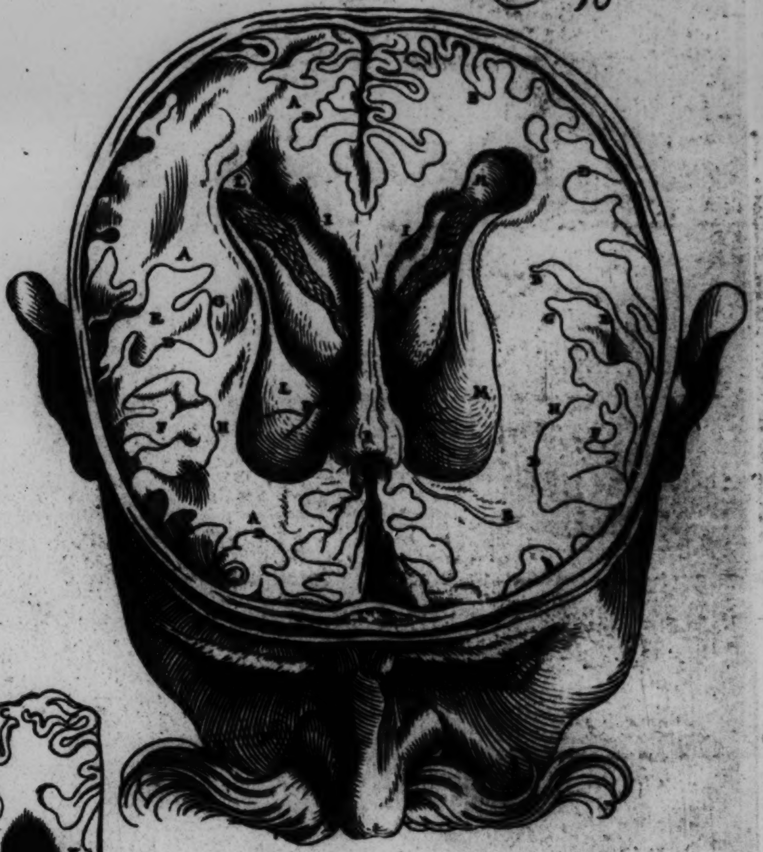

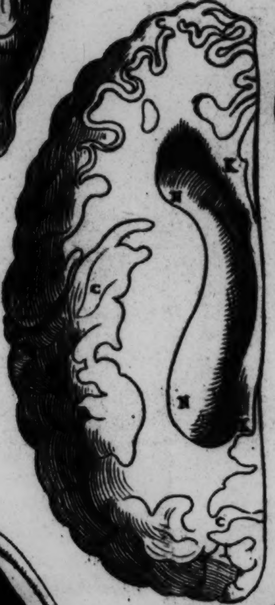

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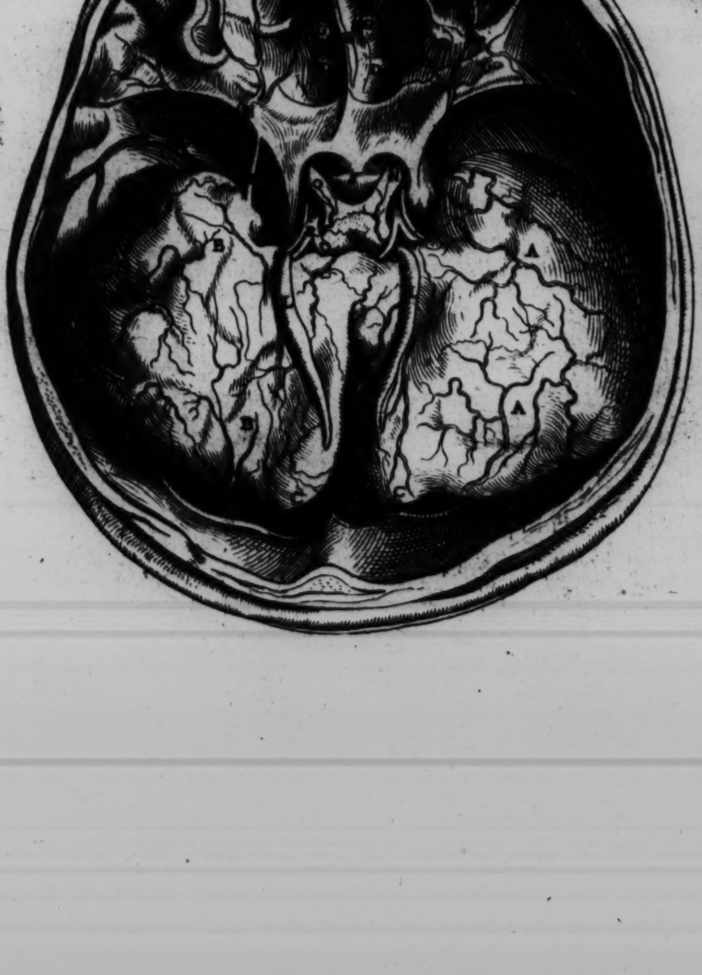

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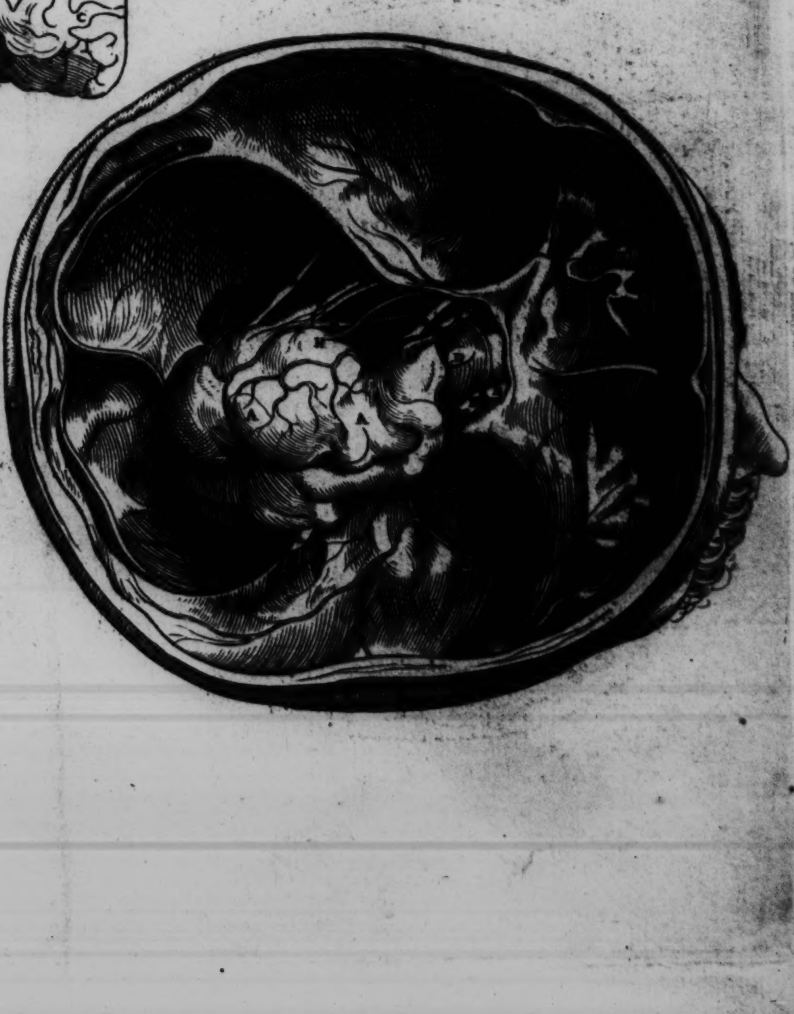

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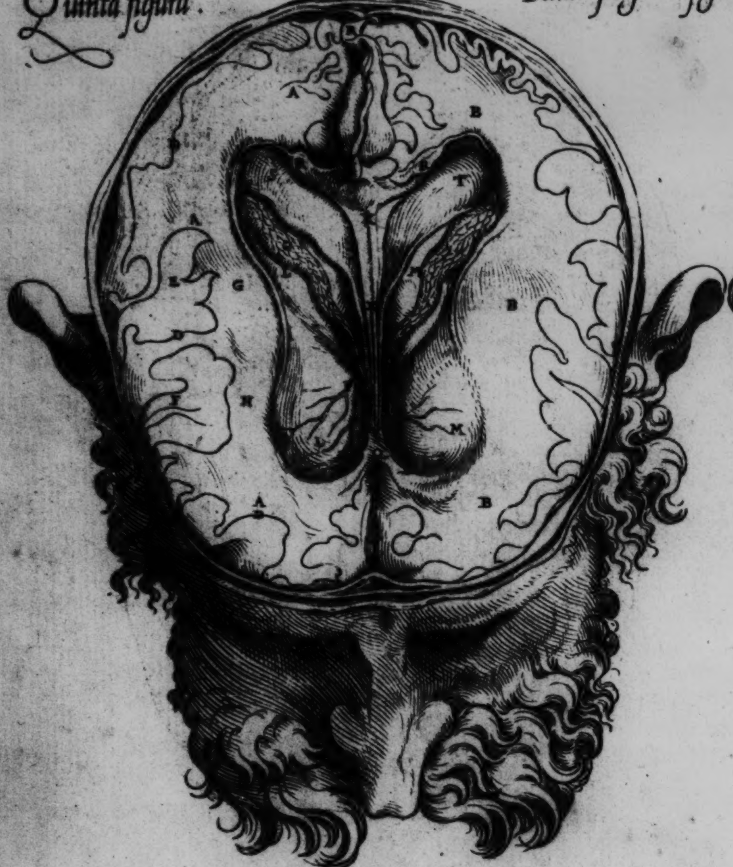

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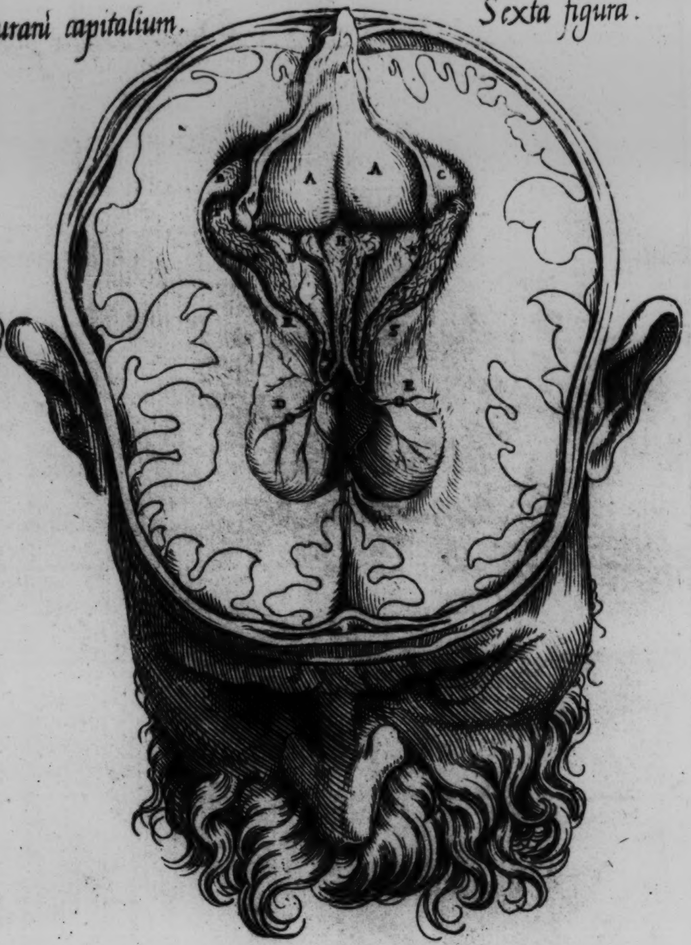

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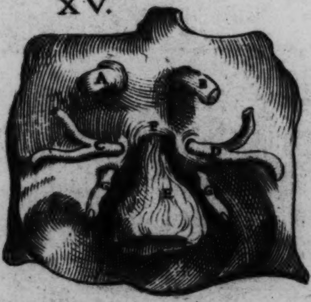

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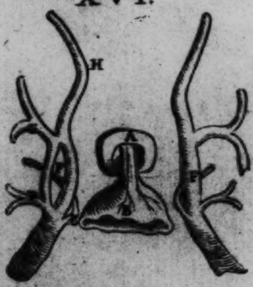

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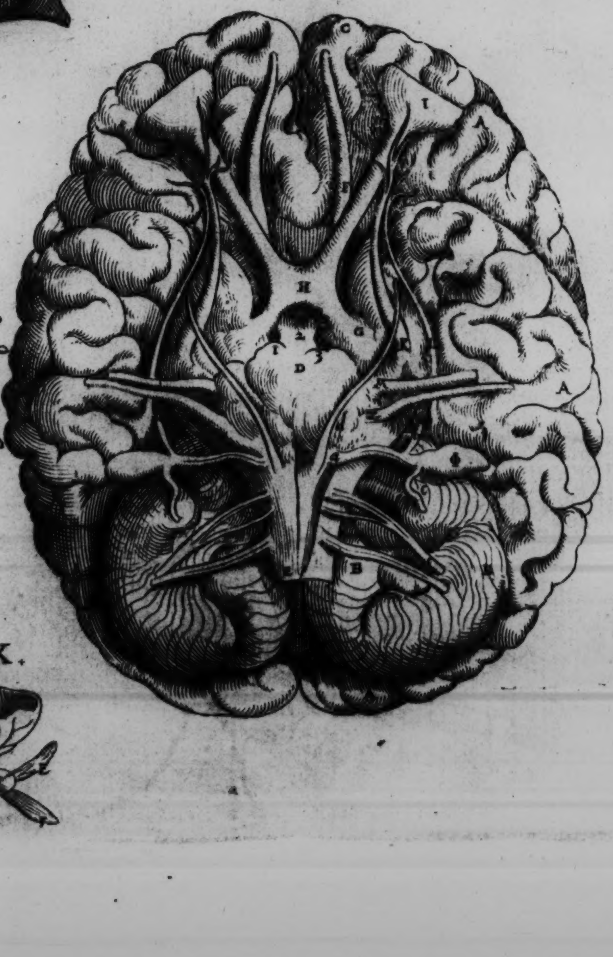

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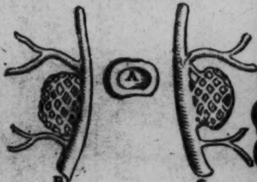

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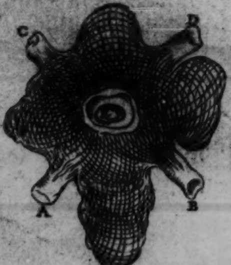

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Quarta pagina figurarũ capitalium.

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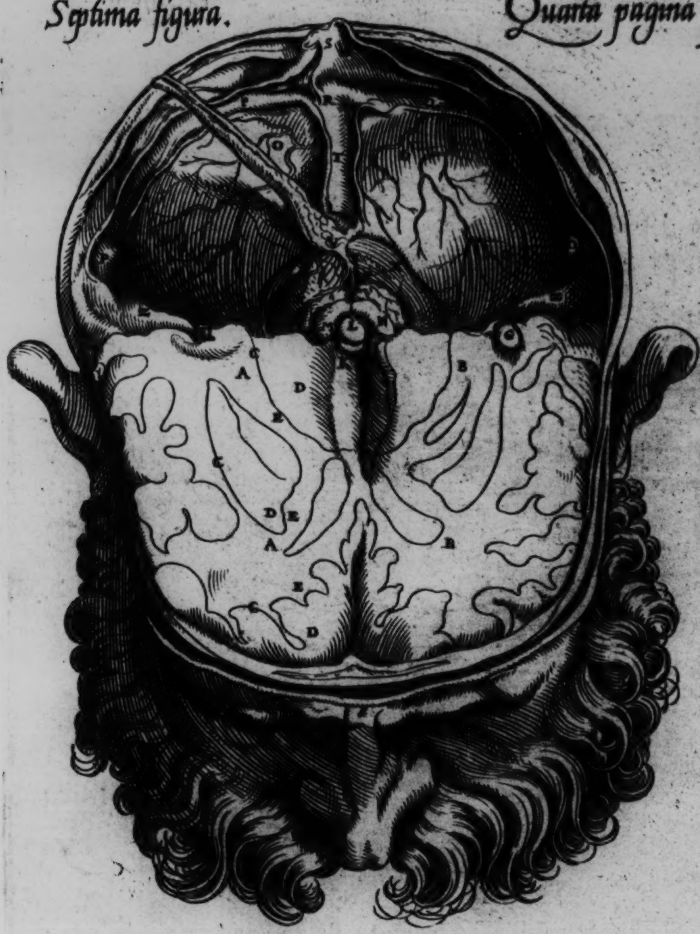

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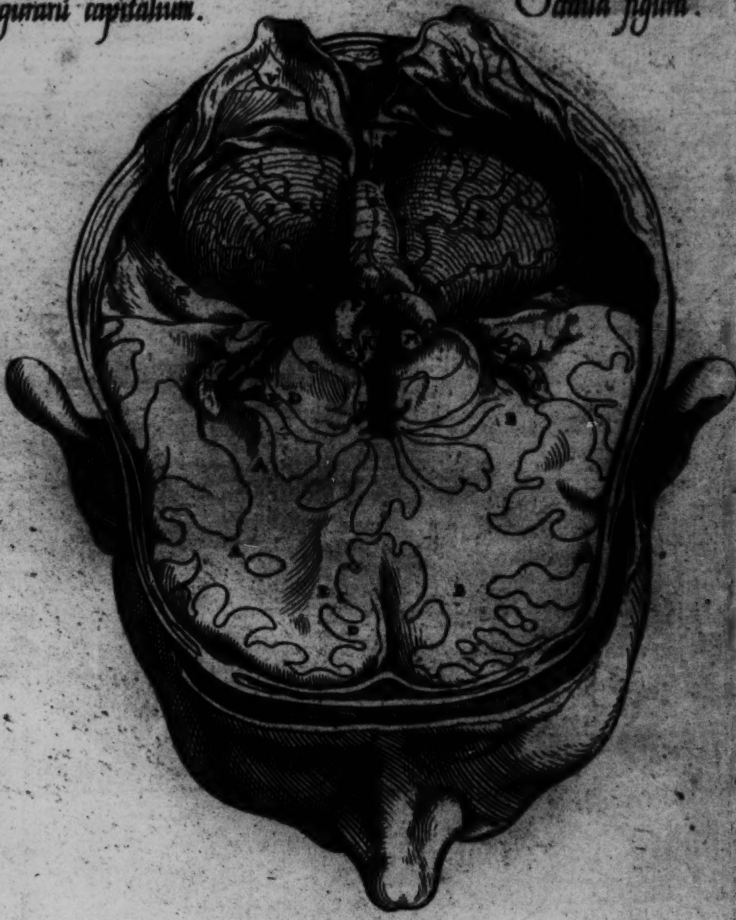

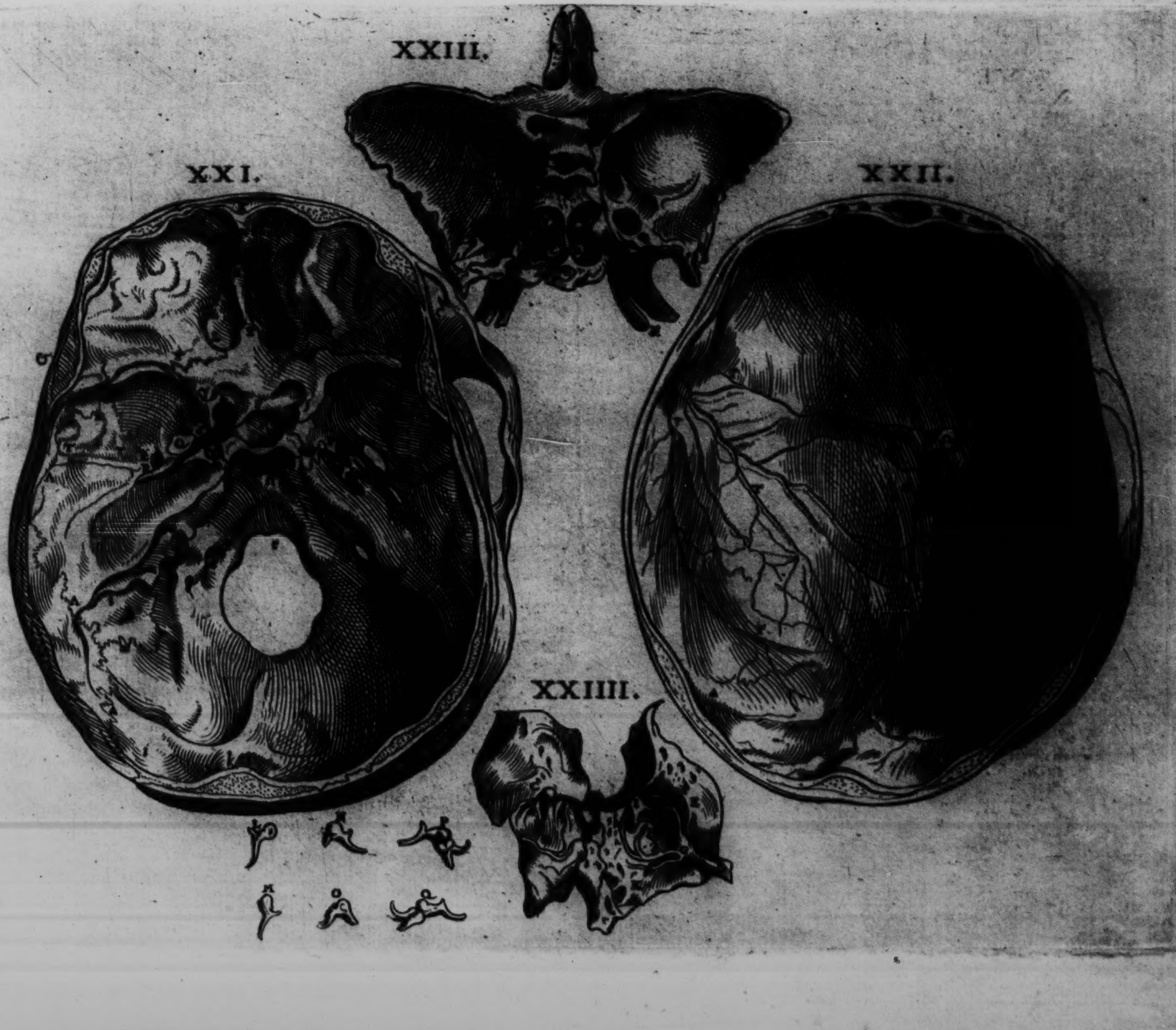
XXIII.
XXI.
XXII.
XXIIII.

crowne of the heade frome the eare, deuydeth alſo the harde pannicle onely that it maye afterward the moore conueniently be taken from the thynne pannicle of the brayne and be turned downewarde as you ſe it here done. And here is ſene alſo the thin pannicle of the brayne, beynge nothynge periſhed, which is broughte aboute the brayne, nexte vnto it ſhewynge the procedynge of the veſſels therof in the region, beinge yet bare.

A,A,A. The vpper and higher ſeate of the harde pannicle of that parte thereof, whiche goeth betwene the ryght and the lefte partes of the brayne, and thys ſeate noted with A and A is the rybbe of the thyrde bought of the harde pãnicle, whiche commeth to the ſcull, and is here deuyded by the myddle.

B,B Here is openlye ſene the holownes of the thyrde bought of the harde pannicle.

C,C The mouthes or openyng places of the veſſels, goinge from the thyrde bought of the harde pannicle into the thynne pannicle & the mouthes of the veſſels are ſene, frome the lefte ſyde of thys boughte goynge into parte of the thynne pannicle, whiche is bewrapped aboute the lefte ſeate of the brayne, but the mouthes or openynges deſcended from the ryghte ſyde are not here ſene, yet the beginninges

D,D of the veſſels are ſene marked wyth D D and D, whiche are growen forth vnto the thyn pannicle whiche inwrappeth the ryght ſeate of the brayne.

E,E,&c. The thinne pannicle coueringe the brayne.

F,F Procedynges or veſſelles runninge forthe, in the thinne pannicles alonge the proceding of the infolders of the brayne.

G,G,G Here noted ſprynges forth frome the procedynges whiche doe runne oute by the ſydes of the harde pannicles marcked in the fyrſte fygure wyth certayne of thys letter D goynge into the thynne pannicle.

H,H,H. Portions of the harde pannicle, pluckt away from the thynne pannicle and bowed downwarde.

The thyrde fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

IN thys preſente fygure, from the whole part of the brayne conſiſting aboue ŷ ſection, which we do make rounde about the ſcull with a ſawe, we haue taken out both the thynne pannicle of the brayne and alſo the harde, and we haue alſo deuyded frome the bonye hedge or incloſure whiche do deuyde and ſeparate the boughtes of the inſtrumentes of ſmellyng, that portion of the harde pannicle whiche doeth deuyde the ryghte parte of the brayne from the left beyng in the ſeconde fygure reſerued and kepte whole in hys owne ſeate.

And we haue lefte thys parte (that the ſhape and faſhion therof myghte be ſene) on the lefte ſeate of the brayne made open vnto you, the ryghte and the lefte partes of the brayne beynge ſo deuyded and brought a ſunder with the handes, that the vpper or hygher ſeate of the brawnye or wertye bodye myghte accordyngelye offer it ſelfe here to be ſene.

A,A The ryght part of the brayne.

B,B The lefte parte of the brayne.

C,C Here euerye where are ſhewed the foldynges together of the brayne wyth the compaſſynges and turnynges or wyndynges in and out therof.

D,D,D A portion of the hard pannicle of the brayne, which goeth betwene the ryghte parte of the brayne and the left, brought forth in thys place frome his ſeate vpon the left part of the brayne.

E,E,E When we fyrſte doe goe aboute in the cuttynge to brynge awaye the ryghte parte of the brayne from the lefte, then are thoſe veſſels broken, by the workynge and helpe of the hande, whyche goe oute of the thyrde boughte of the harde pannicle into the thynne pannicle bothe of the one ſyde and of the other. And therefore, for ſo muche as the lyke was to be done of vs in thys fygure, we haue ſette forth the begynnynge of thoſe veſſels broken, that ye maye ſee them.

F The procedynge of the vayne runnynge here forth into the lower ſeate of a parte of the harde pannicle, whiche parteth the ryghte parte of the brayne from the lefte, and thys procedynge is ſpronge forth from the fourth bought of the harde pãnicle in the former ſeate or parte.

G,G,G, Sprynginges forth of the procedynges marked before with F running forth ſomwhat vpward into the ſayd part of the harde pannicle.

H,H,H. Smal braunches whiche are ſpronge forth frõ the lower angle of ŷ thyrde bought of the harde pannicle into that parte of the harde pannicle, where the ryghte parte of the brayne is deuyded and parted frome the lefte.

I,I Theſe are the begynnynges of thoſe procedynges which are caryed forth frõ ŷ fourth boughte of the harde pannicle after the maner of vaynes into the thynne pannicle of the brayne, alonge the vpper region of the brawnye or wertye or harde bodye. And they are here taken awaye and the thynne pannicle alſo.

K The begynnynge of the veſſell whiche deſcended frome the ende of the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle, and runnynge forth vnder that bodye of the brayne, whiche we lyken to a vaute or a chamber buylded after the maner of an arche into the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, and from thence runneth forth to the conſtitution and makynge of the infolder called Plexus, whiche we compare to the ſeconde or vtter inwrapper of the childe.

L,L The wertie or harde & brawnye body of the brayne.

M,M Boughtes or holownes ſene at bothe the ſydes of the harde and brawnye bodye in the brayne, the whiche boughtes we can in no wyſe expreſſe otherwyſe here then we haue nowe done, for ſo muche as they are verye ſtrayte, and they ſhewe for the moſte parte verye narowe or ſtrayte openynge lyke vnto chinks or chinnes.

N,N A portion of the parte of the harde pannicle, goyng betwene the ryghte ſeate of the brayne and the lefte, and ſhewed vnto vs on the higher parte therof with certayne of theſe letters N, whiche parte or portyon dyd growe vnto the hedge or incloſynge, whiche deuydeth the boughtes of the inſtrumentes of ſmellynge to the procedynge of the ryghte [illegible]

of the heade.
O O A portion of the thynne pannicle taken awaye from the brayne.
P P A portion of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

The fourth ſygure with the demonſtracion of hys karacters.

IN thys fourth fygure we haue cut awaye all the partes of the harde and thynne pannicles, whiche were ſene in the fyrſte fygures, and afterwarde we haue alſo taken awaye by the order of cuttynge the righte and the lefte portion of the brayne in ſuche ſorte that the ventricles of the brayne begynne nowe to ſhewe them ſelues. For firſt of al we haue brought a longe cutte or ſlytte, by the ryghte ſyde of the brawnye or harde bodye, where the boughte doeth ſtande marked in the thirde fygure with the other *M*, whiche beinge brought by the right ventricle of the brayne, hathe taken awaye that portion of the ryghte parte of the brayne, whiche was had aboue the ſection cut, where we deuided and cut a ſunder the ſcull rounde about with a ſawe. And ſythe that we haue done the ſame alſo lykewyſe on the lefte ſyde, we haue ſo placed here the lefte parte of the brayne on the ryght ſyde, that it ſomwhat ſheweth alſo the vppermore ſeate of the lefte ventricle, the brawnye and harde bodye beynge yet reſerued in the heade.

A,A,A The ryght parte of the brayne beynge lefte in the ſcull.
B,B,B The lefte parte.
C,C,C The lefte portion of the brayne, whiche taken awaye after the order of cuttynge lyeth here vpryghte.
D,D,D, Lynes ſhewynge partelye the crowked wayes and turnynges in and out of the brayne, and partelye the diuerſe colour of the ſubſtaunce of the brayne. For what ſoeuer conſiſteth without the lynes is as it were yelowe, and ſomwhat moore lyke the colour of aſhes. And what ſoeuer is ſene within is cleare,
E.F.G.H. whyte, as at *E* and *F* the ryght and the lefte parte of the brayne, is yelowe, but *G* and *H* ſhewe playnlye whyte, ſome tyme beinge here and there ſtayned wyth redde poyntes.
I,I The brawnye or harde bodye of the brayne ſette cleare on both ſydes from the brayne, wherto otherwiſe it is ioyned and cleaueth.
K,K A ſmall portion of the brawnye or harde bodye, yet cleauynge to the lefte part of the brayne that is takē awaye.
L,L The ryght ventricle of the brayne.
M M The left ventricle of the brayne.
N,N A portion of the vpper ſeate of the lefte ventrycle.
O,O A wrappynge together or knyttynge of the brayne called *Plexus Reteformis*, not muche vnlyke the ſhape of the vttermoſte infolder of the chylde, the whiche the Grecians name *Choroeides*.
P,P Thynne vaynes after the maner of ſpider thredes growynge in thys place to the ſubſtaunce of the ryght and lefte ventricle and they are broughte from thoſe veſſels, whiche doe make the foldynge whereof we ſpake before called in Latyne plexus, whyche is muche lyke to the ſeconde byrthe of a woman.
Q Small vaynes runnynge forthe here, from the aboue rehearſed veſſelles, vnder the former ſeate of the brawnye or harde body, into the thynne pannicle of the brayne offerynge them ſelues runnynge vncertaynelye wyth no certayne order in the cuttinge, lyke as thoſe vaynes before noted wyth *P*.

The fyfth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

THys preſente fygure in ſo muche as appertayneth to the portion of the brayne lefte in the ſcull doeth in no parte varye, and it hath this only proper vnto it ſelfe here, yᵗ we haue fyrſte delyuered the brawnye or harde bodye in the former ſeate thereof from the brayne, and afterwarde beynge lyfted vp, we haue tourned it backewarde towarde the hynder partes, pluckynge awaye the hedge or incloſynge of the ryght and left ventricles, and puttynge before the eyes the vpper face of the bodye buylded lyke a vaulte or an arche.

A,B,A *A,A,A.* And alſo *B B B*, and then afterwarde *D D D*, and *E* to *Q* and *F* and *G* and *H* ſygnifie euen the ſame here as they dyd in the fourth fygure, and in lyke maner doe *L L M M O P* and *Q* ſignifye the ſame here as they dyd there.
R,R,R With theſe karacters is noted the neather or lower parte of the outſyde of the brawnye and harde bodye for it is remoued from hys ſeate and tourned ouer into the hinder partes.
S,T,V. The vpper parte or outſyde of the bodye made like a furneyes or a vaulte, whiche is ſette forth lyke a triangle from *S* to *T* and from *T* to *V* and frome *V* to *T* as you maye ſee it.
X,X The lower parte of the hedge or incloſure goinge betwene the right and the left ventricle cleaued to that bodye, whyche like a vaulte or an arche.
Y,Y The vpper parte of that hedge or incloſure aforeſayde continuynge with the brawnye or harde bodye, for thys incloſure coulde none otherwyſe be ſet forth then as you doe now ſe it broken.

There was alſo an other fygure ordeyned in the whiche two handes as we vſe in cuttynge dyd ſomwhat holde vp that brawnye or harde bodye not yet delyuered in hys former ſeate, that the hedge or incloſure beynge yet whole myghte be ſette before the eyes, but ſyth it appeareth not ſo kyndelye and naturallye in that fygure, as it dyd in the ſection and cuttynge, I haue lefte forth that fygure that thys pagyne ſhoulde not therwith be occupied without profyte.

The ſyxte fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

Thys fygure in ſo muche as perteyneth to the portion of yͤ brayne lefte in the ſcull aunſwereth and is lyke alſo to the fourth, and it differeth alſo frome the fyfte in thys poynte that we haue delyuered the bodye, whiche is lyke a vaulte in hys former ſeate, from the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, tournynge it vpwarde towarde the hinder partes; that his lower face or parte therof might be ſene, & that the veſſel alſo might apeare, which cometh forth frō yͤ fourth bought of the harde pannicle, and is caried vnder the bodye, whiche is lyke to a vaulte or arche: and doeth conſtitute and make not the leſte parte of the foldynges or knittynges, whyche the olde wryters dyd lyken to the after byrth in a woman.

And the karacters of thys fygure folowe after this maner.

A.A.A The bodye made lyke vnto a vaulte, is here ſene in the lower parte of the out ſyde where it conſtituteth the higher ſeate of the thyrde ventricle.

B,B A portion of the bodye whiche is faſhioned lyke a vaulte or arche in the ryghte ventrycle bryngynge hys begynnynge from the ſubſtaunce of the brayne.

C A portion of the bodye lyke a vaulte bothe in the ſhape and vſe alſo thereof, whiche ſpryngeth here forth of the left ventricle of the brayne.

D,D The ryght ventrycle of the brayne.

E E The left ventricle of the brayne.

F An artery runnyng vp higher into the righte ventricle by the lower and hinder ſeate of the ryghte ventricle frome a braunche of the ryghte ſoporall or ſleppye arterye, which perſeth throughe the harde pannicle of the brayne.

G An arterye runnynge vp into the lefte ventricle of the brayne.

H A veſſell bryngynge his begynnynge frome the fourth bought of the harde pannicle of the brayne, and going forth vnder the body which is faſhioned lyke a vaulte into yͤ boughte or holownes common bothe to the ryghte and the lefte ventricles, or into the thyrde ventricle.

I, A diuiſion of the veſſell marcked with H into two portions.

K Another portion of the deuiſion of the veſſell, marked with H, comminge to the right ventrycle of the brayne.

L The one part or portion of the deuiſion of the ſayd veſſell, commynge to the lefte ventricle of the brayne.

M, The fouldynge called *Plexus* of the ryghte ventrycle compared to the ſhape of the ſeconde byrth, and is conſtituted and made of the arterye marcked with F, and the portion of the veſſel marked with H, and of that whiche is marked with K.

N That infoulder called *Plexus*, whiche occupieth the lefte ventricle of the brayne, and it is conſtituted and made of the veſſels marked wyth G & L.

O,O Here groweth ſuch ſmal vaynes to the ſubſtaūce of the brayne, brought forth from thoſe veſſels whiche we marked with K & L.

P From the veſſels or vaynes whiche are here offered to the ſubſtaūce of the brayne, procede certayne ſmal braunches thys waye out of the amplitude of the head into the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

Q. A waye or openynge place oute of the boughte and holownesse whyche is common to the ryghte and lefte ventricles or frome the thyrde ventricle of the brayne goinge ryghte downewarde towarde the baſyn, which receauynge the flegmatyke humours of the brayne, carieth the ſayd humours from thence, after the maner of a funyll, to the carnell ſet vnder the neathermoſte ende of the ſayde funyll.

R,S Holow pypes or boughtes grauen in the ſubſtaūce of the ventricles, bryngynge away the flegmatike humoure to the mouthe of the wayes aforenamed, marked with Q.

The ſeuenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

And thys preſente fygure varyeth muche from the thre fygures nexte before. For that parte of the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, whiche in the was lefte, is in thys taken awaye, whyche alſo dyd ſet forth the ſeate of the ryght and lefte ventricles in thoſe fygures to be ſene. And moreouer, all that parte adioynyng to the leſſer brayne called *Cerebellum*, is here alſo cut awaye, that the portion of the harde pannicle might be ſene, whiche goeth betwene the brayne and the leſſer brayne called *Cerebellum*. Moreouer, the boughtes of the harde pannicle in it conſiſtynge are here opened by certayne ſections or cuttynges made with yͤ former point of yͤ knife. And we haue turned the veſſels, into yͤ partes behind backward which goth frō yͤ fourth bought of yͤ hard pannicle of the brayne, into yͤ vētricles of yͤ brayne, & is here lyfted vp out of the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, & pluct awaye frome the inwrappynges or fouldynges, whiche are lyke the ſecondyns, that the ſeate of the boughte or holownes of the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, or of that bought, which is common to the ryght or left ventrycles, myghte come the better to ſyghte, wyth the wayes and openynges alſo of the ſayde boughtes.

A,A The ryghte parte of the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, lefte yet within the ſcull.

B, B The lefte parte of the ſubſtaunce of the brayne reſerued yet in the ſcull.

C,C Theſe which ye doe ſee here euery where anſwere and are lyke to thoſe which the thre figures before dyd lyke wyſe ſhewe, but bycauſe ſuche lynes, or diuerſyte of ſubſtaunce of the brayne, doe onely there conſyſte where the brayne is moſte nyghe vnto the thynne pannicle, the fygures procedynge ſhewed them onelye in the ſides. But thys ſigne for ſo muche as ſo greate a portion of the brayne is here taken awaye, that the outſyde nowe apearyng in the roote is not farre from the thynne pannicle, the lynes alſo are ſene in the ſayde roote. And that alſo that is here amonge the lynes ſheweth the yelowe or pale ſubſtaunce of the brayne, lyke as the ſeates and places marcked with D.D.E, and all that whiche conſiſteth without the lynes, is the whyte and ſhynynge ſubſtaunce of the brayne marked here with E E and E.

E E E, F Thys is a porcion of the ſoporall or ſleppe artery, creppyng forth alonge the lower and ſtrayter ſeate of the ryght ventricle vpwarde to the conſtitution of the inwrapper or infoulder called *Plexus*, whyche is lyke the ſeconde byrthe of a woman. But yf you do conſyder and marke well in what maner of ſeate E is affixed in thys table or fygure, and in what ſeate alſo in the ſyxte fygure, you ſhall redely fynde and perceyue howe the ryghte ventrycle of the brayne as wel as yͤ left, is broughte downwarde in to the former partes from his hinder ſeate ſtreighter and ſtreyghter in maner of a horne, by the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, for here where we haue taken awaye moore of the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, then in the ſyxte, a portion of thys preſente arterye noted with F, declyneth moore forwarde then F in the ſyxte, whiche doeth note there alſo the ſame portion of yͤ arterye, where as it nowe climmeth vp to the hinder ſeate of the ventrycle. And F and G ſhew it more playnlye in the eyghte fygure, in the whiche becauſe of the procedyng of thys ventricle to ſhew it moore playnlye, we haue taken awaye moore yet of the ſubſtaunce of the brayne then in thys table, whiche is the ſeuenth.

G A portion of the ſoporall arterye, creppynge forthe vpwarde alonge the lower and hinder ſeate of the left ventrycle in lyke maner as the arterye marked wyth F.

H The loweſt ſeate of the thyrde ventricle, and that it ſhoulde the moore playnlye and eaſelye be ſene, we haue ſette it forth ſomwhat full or as it were ſtretched forth.

I A waye ſtrayte downwarde goinge from the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, caryinge forth the flegmatike humoure of the brayne, to the bacyne ordeyned for the receyuynge of the ſame.

K A way going out of yͤ thirde ventrycle of the brayne, betwyxte the teſticles and buttockes of the brayne, pertaynyng to the boughte or holownes, whyche is common to the *Cerebellum* and the marie of the backe.

L A karnell not muche vnlyke a pyne aple, and the ſuſtentacle and holder vp of the veſſels, which goe frome the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle to the brayne.

M,N Thys parte of the brayne we call alſo the teſticles and the buttockes of the brayne, beynge here yet couered with a thinne pannicle.

O,O The procedynge or a portion of the harde pannicle of the brayne, which is ſet betwene yͤ brayne ⁊ *Cerebellum*, ⁊ thoſe procedynges whiche come to this lyke as they were vaynes, doe ſprynge forth partelye from the firſte and ſeconde boughtes of the harde pannicle, and partely from the fourth boughte.

P P The ryght or the fyrſte bought or holownes of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

Q Q The lefte or ſeconde boughte of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

R The metynge or going together of the fyrſt and ſeconde bought of the harde pannicle, which many of yͤ Grekes call *Lenon* that is to ſaye a wine preſſe.

S The begynnyng of yͤ thirde bought of yͤ hard pannicle.

T The fourth boughte of the hard pannicle here opened lyke as the other be.

V A veſſel ledde forth from the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle into the ventricles of the brayne, and it is here turned ouer from hys ſeate towarde the backe partes.

X,X In thys ſeate the lytle brayne called *Cerebellum*, is ſhewed being not couered with the harde pannicle of the brayne.

Y, The goinge forthe of the vaynes, from the fourth bought of the harde pannicle of the brayne, into the thinne pannicle, where with *Cerebellum* and the teſticles of the brayne are couered.

Z,Z The ſeate of the harde pannicle, where it groweth vnto the bone beinge hardeſt of all the bones of the bodye, and contayneth within it the inſtrumentes of hearynge. For we haue taken awaye the brayne in this place, yͤ this part of the ſcul myght be ſene.

The eyghte fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

But thys preſente fygure varieth frome the ſeuenth in thys, that we haue here cutte awaye more of the brayne, and that we haue in thys deuyded the teſticles with a longe ſection, that the waye whiche goeth from the thyrde ventrycle into the fourth myghte be ſene. And morouer, here is a portion of yͤ harde pannicle, whiche is brought aboute the lytle brayne *Cerebellum* cutte away, and turned towarde the backe partes. And for ſo muche as thys preſente fygure hathe many thinges in it that the ſeuenth had here in A A and B B and C C and D D and E E and F and G and H apoynte the ſame thynges as they dyd in the ſeuenth. But the arteryes marked with F and G doe declyne ⁊ leane here ſo much more foreward than they doe in the ſeuenth. As the brayne towarde his roote in the ſeuenth fygure was taken awaye more then in the ſyxte. *frõ A to H*

I The way alſo noted in the ſyxte fygure with I, whiche is borne ſtrayte downe, and it carieth forthe the flegme to the baſyne.

K The waye ordeyned to carye forth the flegme, whiche is ſome tyme broughte frome that waye, that commeth frome the thyrde ventrycle, betwene the teſticles into the fourth ventrycle.

L Leſte that L ſhoulde here be vtterlye hydde in the ſhadowe, or yf it ſhoulde be putte in hys place and for it the ſhadowe ſhoulde be greater to ſhewe it in, and ſo thys declaration to be made: Therfore we haue put L at the former parte of *Cerebellum* to note the hoole and waye, whiche is caryed frome the thyrde ventricle into the fourth, whyche hoole coulde in no wyſe be expreſte yf L were placed in it.

M We haue yet here lefte the karnell, whiche apeared lyke a pyneaple, and is made the ſuſtentacle or holder vp of the veſſelles, commynge frome the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle into the ventricles of the brayne.

N,O,P, Q with theſe foure karacters, that bodye is ſhewed, whiche before the ſection is all one, and in the ſeuenth fygure is marked with M and N, and it is here ſene deuyded after the vſe and order of ſection. And N and O ſhewe the ſeates and places of hys bodye, the whyche ſeates are called by the name of teſticles.

But P and Q note thoſe ſeates, whiche we for the moſte parte cal *Nates* or buttockes.

R,R Thys is *Cerebellum*, yet compaſſed aboute with the thynne pannicle.

S,S Veſſels infoldynge or wrappynge the thynne pannicle of *Cerebellum* after the maner of vaynes.

T,T Sprynggynges furthe of veſſelles infoldynge the thynne pannicle of *Cerebellum*, brought forth to thoſe arteryes, whiche doe clymme and aſcende vpwarde by the hynder partes of the ventrycles of the right and the lefte brayne, to make and ſhape the inwrappers, called *Plexus*, whiche the maiſters of Anatomy doe compare and lyken to the vtter infolder of the chylde.

V,V A portion of the harde pannicle, whiche dyd deuyde the vpper ſeate of *Cerebellum* from the brayne.

X,X Here are noted certayne ſpryngynges forth of the veſſels bewrappynge the ſayd portion of the harde pannicle, runninge forthe into the thynne pannicle that clotheth the ſayde *Cerebellum*.

Z,Z Here Z and Z note the ſame as in the ſeuenth fygure that is to ſaye the harde pannicle whych doeth grow to the bone of the brayne in whome the inſtrumentes of hearynge are conteyned.

The nynth fygure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

IN thys fygure the ſame portion of the brayne is reſerued, as it was in the eyghte fygure, but thys preſent fygure beynge layde vpon the face, hathe that parte of the harde pannicle cutte awaye, whiche deuydeth the brayne from *Cerebellum*, and afterwarde it hath the *Cerebellum* drawen forth downwarde with the handes oute of hys ſeate of the ſkull, and hangeth forth downwarde ſomwhat turned in, ẏ the region and place thereof, whiche touched the ſcull myght be layed before the eyes and ſene, and that the holownes of the marye of the backe myght be ſene, which doth cōſtitute and make ẏ other part of the fourth ventricle. And furthermore beſyde the progreſſion and goynge furth of certē vaynes and ſynowes the fyrſte and the ſeconde boughtes of the harde pannicle, are here opened and mooſte playnlye ſet forth.

A,A A portion of the brayne, yet lefte in the amplytude and largenes of the ſkul, & yet reſerued here in hys place.

B,C,D. With theſe thre karacters is ſhewed the hynder brayne called *Cerebellum*, turned ouer downward out of hys place, beynge yet ſtyll infolded & wrapped in the thynne pannicle, and growynge to the marye of the backe. But B ſignifieth priuatlye and ſpecially the ryghte ſeate of *Cerebellum*, lyke to the holownes or boughtes of the ſcul noted wyth P, and D, ſheweth the lefte, whyche is ſet to that ſeate of the ſkull whereon Q is placed, and wyth C the myddle parte of *Cerebellum* is noted not muche vnlyke a worme, conſtitutynge and makynge with his endes thoſe procedynges, whiche the olde phiſitions compared and dyd lyken to the ymage of a worme.

E The hynder ende of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum*, whiche we wyll call to be the latter of proceſſes whiche are lyke vnto a worme, called in Latyne *Vermiformis proceſſus*.

F,G,H. A parte of the marye of the backe yet abydynge in the ſkul, & F and G, ſhewe the ſeates of thys part or of the marye of the backe, to the whiche groweth *Cerebellum*, but H ſignifieth the ſeate of ẏ marey of the backe, fallinge furth from the amplitude of the ſcull.

I The boughte or holowe parte of the marye of the backe not muche vnlyke to the poynte of a penne wherwith we wryte, and conſtitutynge or makynge the middle bought or holow part of the cōmon ventricle of the marye of the backe and of the *Cerebellum*, the whiche bought the experte maiſters of Anatomye doe name the fourth ventrycle of the brayne.

K Veſſels or goinges forth moſte lyke vnto vaynes, going this way frō thoſe veſſels into *Cerebellū*, which are dronke vp into the firſt and ſeconde boughtes of ẏ harde pānicle. And as theſe goynges forth are verye often and thicke, ſo lykewyſe doe they not all ſprynge furth with lyke order and procedynge.

L, And thys waye alſo is a procedynge lyke vnto vaynes goinge into the thyn pannicle of *Cerebellum* from thoſe veſſelles, whiche in thys parte doe weaue betwene the harde pannicle of the brayne.

M, The fyft payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

N The ſixte payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

O The ſeuenth payre of ſynowes of the brayne, and here maye well be ſene with howe manye ſmall braunches the two laſte payres of the ſynowes of the brayne doe brynge theyr begynnynge from the marye of the backe and not from *Cerebellum*.

P.Q.R The boughtes of the hynder bone of the heade to whome the fygure of the brayne doeth anſwere, for P beynge ſette on *Cerebellum* agreeth vnto B where Q anſwereth to C, and to D.

S,S,S. The ryght or the firſte boughte of the harde pannicle, is here opened wyth the poynte of a knyfe.

T,T,T. The lefte or the ſeconde bought of the harde pannicle, and the procedynges of thoſe boughtes are in none of the fygures of ẏ brayne, ſet forth ſo playnly to the eyes, as in thys preſent fygure.

The tenth fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

AND in thys fygure we haue expreſt and ſette forthe that portion of the brayne, that bryngeth forth the begynnynge of the marye of the backe and afterwarde the *Cerebellum* is taken awaye frome the parte of the marye of the backe whiche is here ſene with the teſticles of the brayne, the buttockes, and kernell that hathe the ſhape of a pyne aple. And laſte of all here is expreſſe the boughte of the marye of the backe, whiche wyth the boughte of the *Cerebellum*

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doeth forme and ſhape the fourth ventrycle.

M,A Parte of the brayne bryngynge furth the marye of the backe.

B A waye goynge frome the thyrde ventrycle of the brayne into the fourth vnder the buttockes of the brayne, whoſe ende goynge into the fourth ventrycle, we haue marked with C.

C

D The karnell of the brayne, the whiche mayſters of Anatomye lyken to a pyne apple.

E,F,G, H. wyth theſe karacters the teſticles and buttockes of the brayne are noted. For it apeareth that the mayſters of Anatomye becauſe of the lyſte, whyche is ſene betwene E and F and betwene G and H that the haue made a difference betwene the higher ſwellynge or knobbe marked wyth E and F frome the lower whiche are noted wyth F and G, namynge the hygher with the name of the teſtycles, becauſe the karnell lyeth vpon theym after the maner of the yarde. And they haue called the neathermore the buttockes, bycauſe the ende of the waye whiche goeth frome the thyrde ventrycle into the fourth whiche ende is marked wyth C maye be compared in lykenes to the voydynge place of the excrementes of the bodye called the arſehole.

I,K Two ſeates or places in the whyche the begynnynge of the marye of the backe doeth growe to *Cerebellum*.

L,M,N O The holownes of the begynnynge of the marye of the backe, conſtitutynge and makynge another parte of the fourth ventrycle, and lykened of Herophilus to the holownes of a penne, whiche we doe dyppe into the ynke when we wryte. For thys ſeate marked wyth L anſwereth to the holowe parte of the penne whiche in wrytynge is nexte to the former fynger of the wryter, but M and N are aſſembled and lykened to thoſe angles and corners which conſiſte at the ſydes of the holownes of the penne, and O expreſſith the poynte of the penne wherwyth we doe faſhion the letters.

P Here is cutte awaye of the mary of the backe, where as it goeth furth fallynge oute of the ſcull into the turnynge ioyntes of the backe.

The eleuenth fygure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

IN thys fygure, the hynder brayne called *Cerebellum* is taken away from the ſcull and from the marye of the backe, and lyeth here wyde vpward ſhewynge the lower ſeate thereof where it beholdeth and loketh to the marye of the backe, and therefore it ſheweth the ſeates and places wherein it is continued and ioyned to the marye of the backe, and it ſheweth alſo the boughte whiche doeth make another porcion of the fourthe ventrycle or holownes, whiche is common both to *Cerebellum* and to the marye of the backe. And alſo at the lower ſeate of thys preſente fygure, we haue ſette forth the ende of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum*, that the nature of the procedynges forth, whiche are lyke to a worme myghte come in ſyghte and be ſene.

A The ryght parte of *Cerebellum*, delyuered frome the thynne pannicle clothynge the ſayde *Cerebellum*, yet, and euerye parte therof, is here ſette forth vncouered of that pannicle.

B The lefte parte of *Cerebellum*.

C,c. The myddle part of *Cerebellum*, & thys capital letter C noteth the former region of thys parte. And thys ſmall letter c ſheweth the hyndermoſte.

D,d The endes or leauynges of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum* of whome thys D noteth the former, and d the hyndermoſte parte.

E The bought of the *Cerebellum*, which with the boughte of the marye of the backe conſtituteth the ventricle which we cal the fourth entrayle of the brayne.

G, G In theſe ſeates or places *Cerebellum* groweth to the marye of the backe.

H The former ende of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum* is here ſet forth as though it were cutte of frome an other *Cerebellum*.

I The hynder ende of the myddle part of *Cerebellum* cut of alſo from the ſayde *Cerebellum*.

The twelfth figure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

AND in thys fygure the heade is expreſſe on the lefte ſyde, the ryghte beynge ſomwhat lyfted vp. And we haue here taken forth of the amplitude and largenes of the ſcull, the *Cerebellum* that portion of the brayne beynge onelye lefte, whiche in the eyghte and nynth fygures was hyther to reſerued. But that portion of the brayne, conſiſteth not here in his ſeate and place, but is lyfted vp, and ſomwhat turned ouer into the hynder partes frome the roote of the brayne panne, that the proceſſes of the brayne whiche are lyke to the ſhape and forme of ſynowes, and whiche do ſerue alſo to the inſtrumentes of the ſmellynge, myght at the laſte come forth and be ſene of whom the lefte is lyfted vp out of his ſeate with the brayne, the ryghte beynge yet knytte to the harde pannicle of the brayne, where it is brought aboute the eyght bone of the heade.

A,A The right parte of the brayne.

B, The left parte of the brayne, yet beynge couered aboute with the thynne pannicle, lykewyſe as the ryghte parte.

C The ryghte inſtrument of ſmellynge, yet kepte in his ſeate and place.

D The lefte inſtrumente of ſmellynge, turned ouer with the brayne into the backe partes.

E A bought or holownes wherein the lefte inſtrumente of ſmellynge lyeth, and here is ſhewed that place of the harde pannicle, whyche becauſe of ſmellynge is pearced through in thys place with manye ſmall hooles, as it is founde in the cuttynge.

F The ſyxte payre of them, whiche doe go in the ſcull runnynge furth here with certayne ſmal braunches into the harde pannicle of the brayne.

G The hedge whiche deuydeth the boughtes or holowe partes, whiche are growen in the inſtrumentes of ſmellynge.

H A portion of the parte of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

brayne, which deuideth the right part of the brayne from the lefte.

I,I The brayne beynge in all places lyke and accordyng to yͤ largenes of yͤ place which is made holow for it. And here at yͤ regiō of yͤ bone of yͤ forehead it is coreſpōdent to yͤ pittes ⁊ holes made ⁊ grauē for it, and it hangeth forthe with lyghte knobbes lyke womās teates called of many men *Mamillaris proceſſus.*

K The fyfte vayne, whiche goeth to the ſcul, to whom the hole, which is growen into the ſeconde payre of ſynowes geueth waye.

L, *L* lyke as the karacters folowynge, lurketh in the ſhadowe of the holownes of the hynder parte of the heade, and is not muche to be regarded, for it ſheweth but the bought of the ſcull, to the whych bought the ryght parte of *Cerebellum* is agreable.

M, Sheweth the ſeate beholdinge the myddle parte of *Cerebellum.*

N The bought in whome the lefte part of *Cerebellum* is placed.

O Sheweth the ryghte or firſte boughte of the harde pannicle.

P,Q And *P* the thyrde, where *Q* ſheweth the ſeconde or lefte bought.

The thyrtenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

THys fygure doeth lye all together on the hynder parte of the heade, and all the ſubſtaunce of the brayne, whyche was therein lefte, hangeth beynge tourned downe into the hynder partes, that the goinge together of the ſynowes of ſyght, with the inſtrumētes of ſmelling, and the greateſt braunches of the ſoporall arterye, myghte come to ſighte.

A,A The ryghte parte of the brayne, beynge yet wrapped about, wyth the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

B,B The lefte parte of the brayne.

C,C The knobbes of the brayne, whiche for the ſimilitude and lykenes that they haue with the teates, are called *Mamillaris proceſſus cerebri.*

D,D The boughtes or holownes ordeined to the inſtrumentes of ſmellynge.

E A hedge deuydinge betwene the boughtes ordeyned to the inſtrumentes of ſmellynge.

F,F The boughtes of the ſcull to the whiche the ſwellynge knobbes of the brayne lyke teates, marked with *C* and *C* doe agree and ſerue.

G,G On bothe ſydes is noted the ſyxte vayne of them which doe go into the ſcul.

H The fyfte vayne of theym whyche goe into the ſcull.

I Here is noted a veſſell coreſpondent to the vayne, whiche veſſell runneth furth into the thynne pannicle of the brayne, from thoſe veſſels which do conſiſt in the harde pannicle.

K The beginninge of thoſe goinges forth that procede by the ſyde of the harde pannicle, as thoughe it were a vayne commytted to an arterye, and theſe goynges forth are marked in the firſte figure with many of this letter *D*.

L,L The inſtrumentes of ſmellynge and the brayne alſo are here pulled away downwarde from the harde pannicle.

M The goynge together of the ſynowes of ſight.

N The ſinowe of ſight going to the right eye.

O The ſynowe of ſyght goinge to the left eye, accompanied with a ſmal vayne lyke wyſe as the ryghte, and broughte forthe frome thoſe veſſelles whiche knytte there together the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

P A braunche of the ſoporall or ſleppe arterye pearcynge throughe the harde pannicle of the brayne vnto the ſyde of the karnell whiche receaueth the flegmatike humours of the brayne.

Q A braunche of the arterye noted wyth *P* comminge to the right ventricle of the brayne.

R A ſpringynge forth of the arterye noted with *P* here ſpredynge forth hys circles into the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

S Here is ſene a portion of the baſyne whiche receaueth the flegme from the brayne.

The fourtenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

HEre the heade lyeth leanynge on hys lefte eare, ſhewynge forth the roote of the inner amplitude or largenes of the ſcul, compaſſed and gerded about with the harde pannicle of the brayne. And alſo as muche of the brayne, and of the marye of the backe yet hyther to is reſerued as ſuffiſeth to beholde the payres of the ſynowes of the brayne. Furthermore, we haue cutte awaye the ſpryngynge furth and the ioynynge together of the ſynowes of the ſyght, leſte the baſyne, whiche receaueth the flegme of the brayne ſhoulde be there wyth hydde frome oure ſyghte.

A,A A ſmall portion of the brayne, with the begynninge of the marye of the backe.

B,B The ſynowes of ſyght ſene here onely on that parte where they goe forth of the amplitude and largenes of the ſcull.

C,C, The baſyne receauynge the flegme of the brayne.

D Here is the waye ſeruinge to the baſyne, whiche bryngeth downe the flegmatyke humoure of the brayne for the thyrde ventricle beyng noted in the ſeuenth and eyght figure with *I*.

E A braunche of the ryght ſoporall arterye pearcinge through the harde pannicle on the right ſyde of the karnel where the flegme of the brayne is taken vp.

F A braunche of the left ſoporall arterye pearcynge through the harde pannicle of the brayne, nigh vnto the lefte ſyde of the foreſayd karnel.

G The ſeconde payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

H The ſlenderer roote of the thyrde payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

I The thycker and greater roote of the thyrde payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

K The fourth payre of ſynowes of the brayne bowndyng vpon the greater and groſſer roote of yͤ thyrde payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

L The leſſer roote of the fyfte payre of ſynowes of the brayne, knowen to verye fewe of all the profeſſors of Anatomye.

M The fifte payre of ſynowes of the brayne, or the greater rodle of the fyfte payre.

N The begynning and ſmall braunches of the ſyxt payre of ſinowes of the brayne.

O The begynnynges and ſmal braunches of the ſeuenth payre of ſynowes of the brayne. And yf there be anye thynge els to be loked on in thys preſente fygure, it maye wel be perceaued and that eaſelye, euen oute of the nexte fygure before thys, withoute ferther helpe or buſynes with karacters.

The fyftenth fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

But in this preſent fygure we haue ſet forthe that portion of the ſcull wrapped wyth the harde pannicle of the brayne, which is had aboue the middle of the bone like a wedge with the inſtrumentes nowe to be declared. For it were but a follye to ſette forth the whole heade bycauſe of theſe parſels.

A,B Portions of the ſynowes of ſyght.

C The arterye of the lefte ſyde, whiche pearcynge through here yͤ harde pãnicle, is diſtributed partly into yͤ thynne pãnicle of the brayne, and partly alſo into the right ventricle of the ſayde brayne.

D The arterye of the right ſide.

E Here hangeth forth the baſyne beyng gathered together, which receaueth vp the flegmatike humour of the brayne, droppynge downe oute of the thyrde ventrycle.

F A hoole where to the ende of the baſyne made after the maner of a funnell, goeth vnto the karnell, whiche ende of the brayne receaueth the flegme of the brayne.

G,G Portions of the ſeconde payre of ſynowes of the brayne.

The ſyxtenth fygure of the heade with the declaration of hys karacters.

And in thys fygure we haue ſette forthe the karnell bare or naked, where the flegme of the brayne is receaued, and alſo the baſyne or his funnell, whych doeth conuaye forth to thys place the ſayde flegme, whiche baſyne or funnell doeth here hange furthe weakelye or withoute ſtrength, or as it were flaggynge. And we haue here expreſte frome the ſydes of yͤ portions of the ſoporal arteryes, which are holden to ſhape or faſhion the nettye inwrapper called *plexus retiformis* in ſuche maner and forme as it apeared to vs in the cuttynge. And as theſe portions of arteryes doe after dyuerſe faſhions apeare to the cutters, ſo we haue alſo dyuerſelye diſcribed and ſette them forth.

A The karnell takynge in the flegme of the brayne.

B The baſyne or funnel, carying forth the ſayd flegme vpon the foreſayde karnell.

C,C A portion of the arteryes, whiche are borne forthe ſlopewyſe, alonge the procedynge of their hooles in the bone of the ſcull.

D A braunche of the lefte arterye runnynge furth into the lefte ſyde of the harde pannicle.

E, A portion of the lefte arterye, paſſynge forth by his proper hoole, and comming vnto the amplitude and largenes of the noſtrels.

F,F In this ſeate we haue diſcribed a diuerſe order of yͤ arterye, and the ryght F noteth the arterye brought furth in ſuche a ſorte, that it is not here deuyded, lyke as the lefte. F ſheweth thys arterye parted into two braunches, whiche ſtrayte way comme bothe agayne together in one.

G Portions of arteries creppynge throughe the harde pannicle of the brayne and diſtributed partelye in to the ventricles of the brayne, and partlye into the thin pãnicle brought aboute the rote of the brayne.

H A braunche of an arterye fallyng oute of the brayne panne, by the hoole of the ſeconde payre of ſinowes of the brayne, and goinge to the ſynowe of ſyghte and afterwarde to the eye.

The ſeuententh fygure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

In thys fygure we haue ſette forth the inwrapper called *Plexus*, as it ought to be, that it might agre with the diſcriptiõs of Galẽ in hys boke entyteled of the vſe of the partes.

A,B And therefore, let *A* and *B* ſignifye the arteryes goynge vnder the ſcull, beynge afterwarde ſparſed and ſpredde abroade into the inwrapper called *Plexus mirabilis*, that is to ſaye the wonderfull inwrapper.

But *C* and *D* note the braunches into whom yͤ ſpringynges furth of the ſayde *Plexus* are gathered together, and whiche are lyke to them in the greatnes of thoſe arteryes, whych arteryes we ſhewed with *A* & *B*. And *E* noteth the karnel receauing the flegme of the brayne.

The eyghtenth figure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

And in this preſẽt figure we haue ſet furth the procedynges of arteries conſiſtynge vnder the harde pannicle of the brayne, and creappynge to the ſyde of the karnell whyche receaueth the flegme of the brayne, as we haue founde them in cuttinge in the heades of ſhepe and oxen. And we haue here expreſte and ſette forthe thys matter for thys cauſe, that no man ſhulde thinke vs to be ignoraũt, what difference (in parte) is betwene thoſe foreſayde beaſtes and man. For thys *A* ſygnifieth in thys fygure that karnell ſo often ſpoken of. And *B* and *C* apoynte the ſeate of the arteryes where they goe firſte into the ſcull.

The nyntenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

The fygures of the eye, whiche is the inſtrument of ſyght.

IN thys ſmall fygure we haue deuiſed the baſyne ſette vp ryghte as a cuppe where by the flegme of the brayne doeth diſtel into the carnell whyche is vnderneth it. And afterwarde we haue ſette forth here foure wayes, whiche beare furth the flegme from the karnell by the hooles, whiche are nexte the cannell.

And A ſheweth the karnell into whome the flegme is inſtylled, B the baſyne whiche waye it is brought. But C D E and F are ſette on the wayes ordeyned to the moore eaſier goynge furthe of the flegme whiche commeth to thys place. Furthermore beſyde theſe fygures belongynge chiefelye to the knowledge of thoſe thynges contayned in the amplitude and largeneſſe of the brayne panne, yea, the fyrſte and the ſeconde fygures alſo of ſynowes doe very much ſerue ⁊ helpe, whereof we haue here alſo ſette forthe the firſte, whiche is in numbre the twentieth, whiche becauſe we haue opened it at length in the treatyſe of ſynowes, we thyncke it here ſuperfluous agayne thereof to make repeticion, therfore requiringe more ſufficient or plenteous inſtruction herein you maye at your pleaſure thyther reſorte or repayre for the ſame. And althoughe the 21. 22. 23 and 24 fygures make not verye muche for thys preſente purpoſe, ye ſhall yet vnderſtande them for thys cauſe to be added. The one and twentieth chiefelye and the two and twentieth, that they myghte ſhewe the ſeate, the place, or the vaulte, or houſe whiche doeth embrace and compaſſe on euerye ſyde the body of the braine, or wynde aboute it. And therfore the one ⁊ twentieth figure ſheweth yͤ inner ſyde of the roofe of the ſcull. For here we haue ſette forth the ſcull, in the whiche the higher parte thereof, (whiche ſhalbe opened in the two and twentieth figure) is here taken awaye after that faſhion, as we are wonte to doe when we vſe to deuyde and parte the ſcull with a ſawe: when we goe aboute to ſhewe the whole faſhion and framynge of the brayne.

In the two and twentieth fygure I ſhall ſhewe the reſte of the inner parte of the brayne panne, whiche was not ſene in the one and twentieth, you ſhall not nede here to loke after a curious declaration of yͤ karacters, whiche ſhalbe done more cōmodiouſlye in another place.

The declaration of the karacters, which are founde in the fygures of the eyes.

THe fyrſt figure expreſſeth the one halfe or part of yͤ eye, whiche is deuyded with one cutte or ſlytte frome hys former ſeate by the hyndermore, and ſo by the ſynowe of the ſighte as thoughe one ſhoulde ſette it forth in a fygure on parte or the halfe of an onyon deuyded in longewyſe that parte or ſyde outwarde, whiche grewe nexte to the other parte from the whyche the halfe was cutte awaye. And after thys maner we were alſo wonte to poynte and ſette forthe the heauens with the foure Elementes on a playne or ſmoothe grounde or table.

A The criſtalyne humoure.

B A cote or tunicle inwrapping or brought about the former ſeate of the criſtalyne humoure, and it is ſo cleare that we maye ſee through it, lyke the thinneſt ſkinne of an onyon.

C The vitrial or glaſſye humoure.

D The ſubſtaunce of the ſinowe of ſight.

E The cote whiche we lykē or compare to a nette, whiche the ſubſtaunce of the ſynowe of ſyght when it is reſolued, doeth conſtitute.

F A portion of yͤ thyn pannicle of the brayne, brought aboute the ſynowe of ſyght.

G *Vuea tunica*, whiche is a cote lyke vnto a grape, into the whyche the thynne pannicle whiche doeth clothe the ſynowe of the ſyghte doeth degenerate and tourne.

H In thys ſeate or place the ſayde cote lyke the cote of a grape, is thruſt together backwarde, neyther toucheth it the hornye or ſhynynge cote whiche is brought about it on the vtter ſide.

I A hoole where *Vuea tunica* is pearced, or the bal of the eye.

K A cote takynge hys begynnynge frome the ſayde *Vuea*, and lyke to ſeme to in hys ſhape, to the heares on the eye liddes, ⁊ the ſpace betwene the vitrial humour and the waterye humour.

L, A portion of the harde pannicle of the brayne fouldynge aboute the ſynowe of ſyght.

M, The harde tunicle or cote of the eye, whom yͤ harde pannicle of the brayne doeth conſtitute.

N A parte of that harde tunicle or cote of the eye, whiche is ſene ſhininge through lyke a lanterne horne.

O,O The waterye humoure. And the neathermore O ſheweth the ſeate in the whiche the fuſyons of water doe often tymes come furth.

P,P Muſcles whiche do moue the eyes.

Q The cleauynge to or the whyte cote of the eye.

But theſe fygures folowynge do expreſſe the partes of the eye in order, as theſe humours firſte, and afterwarde the cotes. And you maye verye well and aptly conferre euery one of thē to the firſte fygure, for ſo muche as in the order of compoſition and makynge they folowe all the one after the other, and are all expreſſed and ſette forth to the proportion of thys fyrſte fygure.

Eyghtene fygures folowynge al in order after the fyrſte, wyth the declaration of their karaſters.

THe ſeconde fygure expreſſeth the cryſtalyne humour only on the former ſyde in ſuche ſorte as it ſhould apeare to hym whyche woulde beholde and looke on directlye when it is ſette cleare of all the partes, whiche doe compaſſe it aboute.

The thyrde fygure ſheweth the cryſtallyne humoure ſhewynge it ſelfe in that ſeate or place where it is loked on, whā a man beholdeth it on yͤ one ſide,

k wyſe. But k noteth the ſeate or ſharpenes to
whome the cote of the eye, whiche is lyke to the heeres of the eye liddes, and is to be declared in the eleuenth and yͤ twelfth fygures, doeth growe to the criſtallyne humoure.

The fourth fygure ſheweth the glaſſye or vitriall
humoure, ſo ſet forth or grauen, lyke as it ſhould
be ſene in the vtter parte of the eye, when the criſtallyne
humoure is taken from it, yf it myghte be ſene
here, as it is in the eye it ſelfe. For thys letter s ſheweth
s the holowmes therof in the whiche the myddle
parte of the criſtallyne humour was ſet.

The fifth fygure ſheweth the vitrial humour after
the ſame ſorte as the fourth dyd, but that the criſtallyne
r humoure noted wyth r, doeth yet as it were
ſwymme in it.

The ſyxte fygure ſheweth the vitriali humoure
on the ſyde, wyth the criſtallyne humoure alſo, whiche
cryſtallyne humoure marked with v doeth appeare
v as it were ſwymmynge in the ſayde glaſſye
humoure.

The ſeuenth fygure ſo expreſſeth the waterye
humour out of the ſyde, lyke as it conſiſteth in the
x eye, and it couereth yet the former ſeate or place of
the cryſtallyne humour, for thys letter x ſet in this
y fygure noteth the criſtallyne humour, and y noteth
that ſeate or place of the watryſhe humor, wherein
is contayned parte of the cote called *Vuea*, the eye beinge
whole, whiche doeth go awaye and is a ſunder
from the hornye cote.

The eyghte fygure ſheweth furth together, both
a the glaſſye or vitriall humoure noted with a, and
b the wateryſhe humoure alſo marked with b, ſo differynge
or ſette a ſunder frome eche other, as they
are deuided and ſette a ſunder with that cote, which
vpon good conſideration we haue lykened to the
ſhape and forme of the heeres in the eye lyddes.
And the ſeate of thys tunicle conſyſtinge
c and beinge betwene thoſe humours is noted with c.

The nynth fygure ſheweth the cote, whiche goeth aboute and infouldeth the former ſeate of the cryſtallyne humoure, and is verye cleare and transparnant here, delyuered from the ſayde humoure.

The tenth fygure ſheweth the criſtallyne humoure
on the ſyde beinge yet couered with that
tunicle or thynne cote that the nynth fygure expreſſeth,
d, e and here d ſheweth the tunicle, and e ſheweth
the hynder parte of the cryſtallyne humoure, not
compaſſed aboute with that tunicle, but yet ſwymming
in the vitrial humoure, as it doeth when the
eye is wholle.

The eleuenth fygure ſignifyeth the former or hynder parte of the cote, whiche the cote called *Vuea*, bryngeth forth, which is lykened to yͤ heeres of the eye lyddes. But thys groweth forth frome the cote called *Vuea* to the cyrcle, whiche is marcked wyth
g, g gg beynge graften in and growynge to the cryſtallyne
f, f humoure, whiche is noted with ff.

The twelfth fygure contayneth the cote that the
eleuenth ſhewed, beynge yet broughte about wyth
the vitriall or glaſſye humour, and growynge ſtyll
h, h to the cryſtallyne humour, for h and h note the cote
i, where as i noteth the cryſtallyne humour.

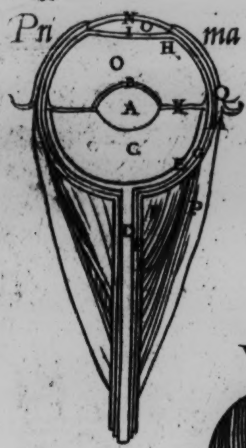
The thyrtenth fygure ſheweth the cote whiche
the connynge mayſters of Anatomye doe compare
and lyken to a nette, and thys is alſo declared and
ſette forthe on the ſyde with the ſubſtaunce of the
k ſynowe of ſyghte, noted wyth k, and is deliuered
from the harde and thynne pannicles of the brayne.

The fourtenth fygure ſheweth the faſhion of the
inner face or ſyde of the cote called *Vuea tunica* for it
is here ſette forth tourned ouer the inſyde out, as
we vſe to doe in oure Anatomye and cuttynge, and
l ſo l noteth a ſmall portion of the cote into the which
cote the ſubſtaunce of the ſynowe of ſyghte is diſſolued,
m and m noteth the ſeate or place whereunto
the former region of *Vuea* is thruſte inwarde or towarde
the backer partes.

The fyftenth fygure conteyneth and expreſſeth the
ſhape and faſhion of the outſyde of the cote, whiche
is lyke a grape, beynge ſette forth on the ſyde therof,
and the ſubſtaunce alſo of the ſynowe of ſyghte
whiche is couered wyth the thynne pannicle of the
brayne. For n noteth the ſubſtaunce of the ſynowe
n of the ſyght, here delyuered from the thynne pannycle
wherwith it was couered. And by o is noted
o the thynne pannicle couerynge the ſubſtaunce of the
ſinow of ſight & here made bare frõ the harde pannicle,
which alſo dyd inwrap it before the ſection,
p p at theſe letters pp are certayne ſmall portions of
vaynes and arteryes, which do goe from the harde
cote of the eye into *Vuea* otherwyſe called the cote
lyke a grape, and are here broken awaye by the order
of Anatomye. And qq note the ſeate where the
q, q ſayde *Vuea tunica* or cote lyke a grape is thruſte together
in the former parte, and goeth awaye frome
the hornye cote, r apoynteth the hoole, whiche doeth
r conſtitute the bal or yͤ apple of the eye, wherwith we
ſee, and it is called in latyne *Pupilla*.

The ſixtenth figure ſheweth the harde cote of the
eye out of hys ſyde, deuyded with an ouerthwarte
ſection or cutte that the order or procedyng of the
veſſels, whiche doe goe from it to the cote whiche is
lyke to a grape, myght come to ſight & be ſene. And
therfore lette ſ ſygnifie the ſynowe of the ſyghte,
ſ cutte of with the two pannicles which do inwrappe
in the ſayd ſynowe beynge accompanied with vaynes
and arteryes, t and t ſhewe the vaynes and arteryes
t, t runnynge furthe by the harde pannicle or
cote of the eye, u and u ſhewe the cote lyke a grape
u, u here ſene by reaſon of yͤ cuttynge of the harde cote,
and receauynge the ſmall braunches of the veſſels
x of the harde cote, but x ſheweth the ſeate where the
harde cote of the eye is lyfted vp after the maner

Prima oculorum figu:



II.

III.

IIII.

V.

VI.

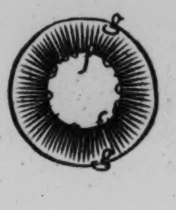
VII.

VIII.

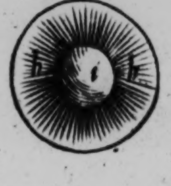
IX.

X.

XI.



XII.



XIII.

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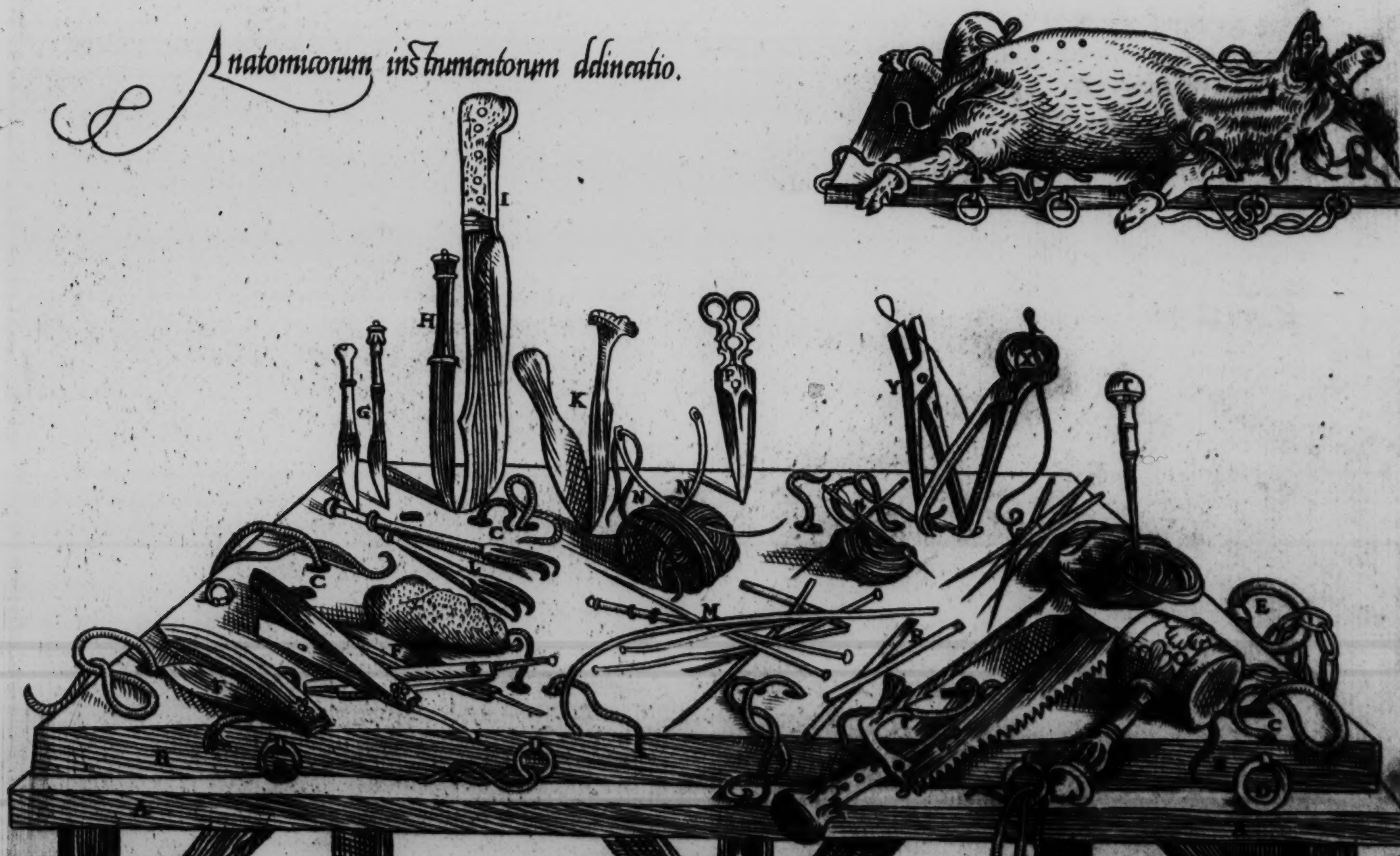
XIX.

Anatomicorum instrumentorum delineatio.


I
H
G
K
P
Y
C
L
M
N
E

of a horne, and is ſene verye cleare or ſhynnynge
through, & the hoole of the balle of the eye doth anſwere
ȝ to the place marked wyth ȝ.

The ſeuententh fygure ſetteth forth to be ſene
on the ſyde, the outſyde of the ſayde cote of the eye,
whole and naked wythoute anye couerynge, and a
great portion alſo of the ſynow of ſyght, in the whiche
α,β the portion α noteth the ſubſtaunce therof, and β
the thynne pannicle wherewith it is compaſſed, and
γ,δ γ the harde pannicle of the brayne, and δ vaynes
and arteryes kepynge companye with the ſynow of
the ſyghte. Furthermore x and ȝ ſignifie the ſame
here as they dyd in the ſyxtenth.

The eyghtenth fygure expreſſeth on the ſyde, the
eye delyuered from the eye lyddes, and taken oute
of hys ſeate in the ſcull, and with hym alſo the muſcles
ε not yet taken awaye a ſunder. And ε ſignifieth
ζ ζ the ſynowe of ſyghte, ζ and ζ the muſcles mouyng
the eye, η and η the faſtenynge or cleauynge cote of
θ the eye, θ the greater circle of the eye lyke to a
rayne bowe, where the pannicle cleauynge to it doth
ende and groweth mooſte faſte to the hornye
κ cote. But κ ſhall note the ſeate or place of the leſſer
circle, whiche is agaynſt the balle of the eye.

The nyntenth fygure expreſſeth the former ſeate
of the whole eye, onelye delyuered from the eye lyddes,
λ and λ ſheweth here a lytle pece of fleaſhe, ſet
in the greater angle or corner of yͤ ſeate of the eye.
But η θ and afterwarde η ſhewe euen the ſame
here as in the fygure next afore procedyng. But yf
anye man thyncke it requiſyte and good to make
the declaration of the eye from his outwarde partes
let him in vertynge the order of fygures, take the
nyntenth in the place of the ſeconde, and the eyghtenth
in place of the thyrde, and ſo furth. Ye maye
haue more knowledge here in the fyrſte boke in the
chapter of the eyes.

Of the inſtrumentes belongynge to the cutters in their Anatomyes or cuttynges.

The declaration of the karacters of the figure of the inſtrumẽtes of Anatomye.

AND in thys preſent fygure we haue deuyſed a borde lyinge vpon a table, whiche borde we vſe conuenientlye in cuttynge open of lyuelye thynges. And moreouer to thys borde we haue made all thynges fitte that can ſerue for anye man in cuttynge, yea, and for al the whole courſe of Anatomye. And that you may with the leſſe laboure haue the knowledge of euerye thynge by it ſelfe, we haue ſette to euerye thinge or inſtrument his ſeuerall karacters and the declaration of the ſame.

A A The table whereon are layde al the ſayde tooles or inſtrumentes whiche are here to be declared.

B, B The borde which is meete for the offyce and worke of cuttinge in lyuelye thinges.

C, C, Diuerſe and ſundrye hooles into the which hooles we doe put cordes and ſtringes to tye or holde the ſayd lyuinge beaſtes, when we binde their thyghes and armes.

D D Suche rynges as you at the ſydes of the borde may ſee, are ordeyned for the handes and fete of the ſayd beaſtes.

E, To thys rynge we bynde with a lytle chayne the vpper or higher Jawe, yͤ neathermore being ſtil looſe, that the heade maye be kepte ſtedfaſte and not mouynge, and thus in the meane, whyle neyther the voyce, nor the takynge breathe ſhoulde be lette or hyndred by reaſon of the bandes.

F, F Diuerſe and ſundry kindes of raſours by the which raſours lyeth a ſponge.

G Small knyues faſhioned lyke vnto penknyues.

H, A common knife, ſuche as we occupye at the table,

I A greate or a ſtronge knyfe.

K Knyues made of boxe.

L Hoockes.

M, Diuerſe ſmal ſtrayte and longe inſtrumentes, with alſo a pype, or holowe toole.

N, N Croked neadles with great threde, ſuche as we doe bynde vp the bonndels of letters withal.

N Smaller nedles whiche we doe vſe in ſewynge vp of woundes.

O, A ſawe,

P, A payre of ciſſers.

Q A mallet of woode.

R, Reedes ordeyned to blowe into the lyghtes and lounges and certayne other partes.

S A threde or wire of latyne whiche ſerueth in byndynge the bones.

T A bodkyn ordayned to make holes in the bones.

V Diuerſe yron bodkyns.

X, A payre of pincers ordeyned to bow, wrythe or turne the endes of the thredes or latyne wyres.

Y. Pyncers wherwith we nyppe a ſunder that whiche is lefte of the threde, whiche doeth ſowe or bynde the bones together.

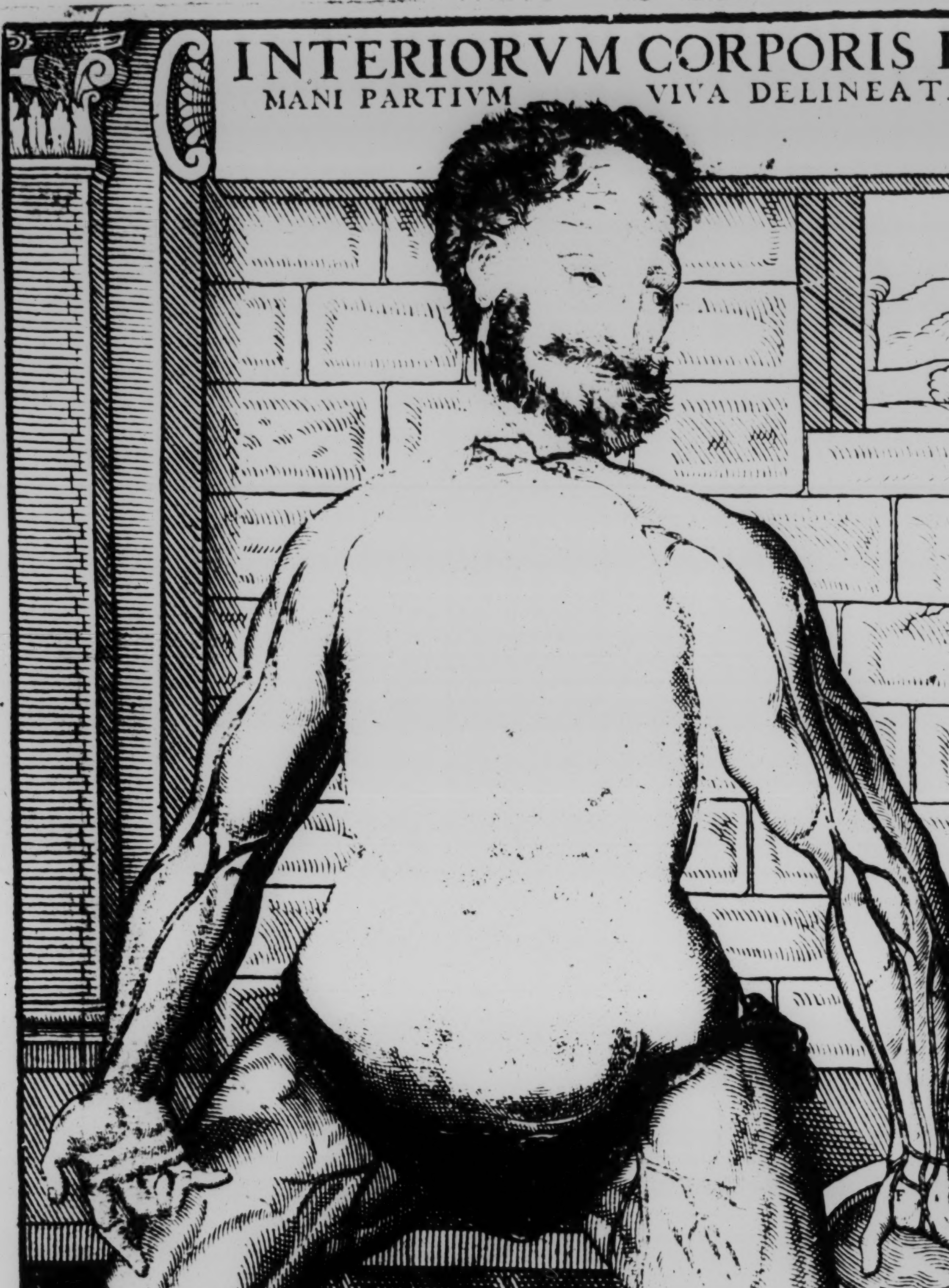
FINIS.

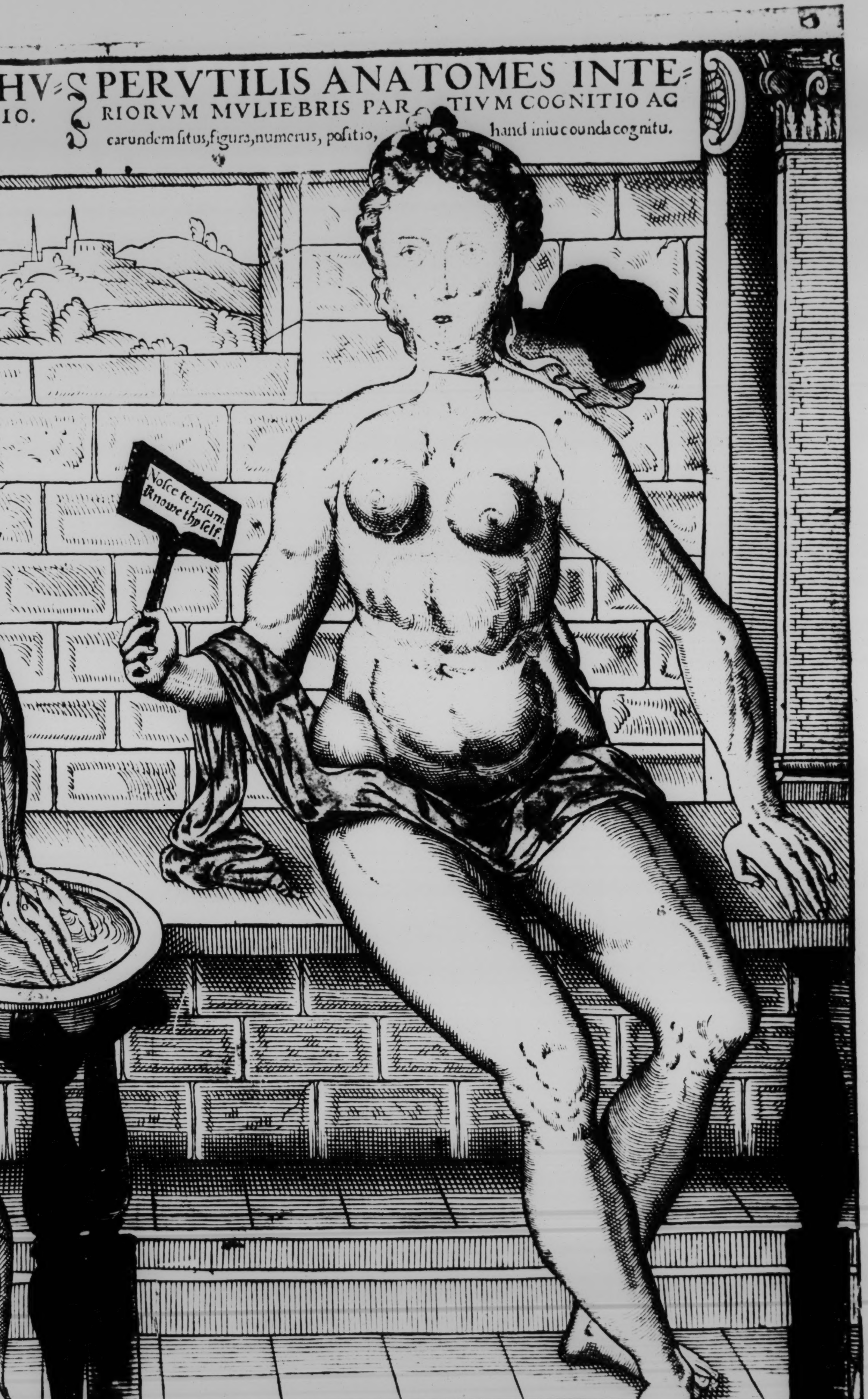
Dei optimi, maximi, benignitati acceptum feratur oportet, quidquid in proximi commodum vtilitateq́ ad ſolius dei gloriam, in hoc opere innumeris purgando mendis, operæ ſumptum collocatumq́ eſſe videatur.

Imprynted at London by Nycholas Hyll dwellynge
in Saynte Johns ſtreate, for Thomas Geminus.

See Professor Fulton's letters to Messrs. Maltby,
of Dec. 29, 1930, & Jan. 29, 1931.
This is a facsimile from Professor Fulton's facsimile
of Dr. Harvey Cushing's plate, 1559. B.M. copy, 1559, said to
have the same. R.H.Hill. 1932.

Follows the dedn. to Q. Elizabeth.


INTERIORVM CORPORIS
MANI PARTIVM VIVA DELINEAT
R.S.


HV- PERVTILIS ANATOMES INTE-
IO. RIORVM MVLIEBRIS PARTIVM COGNITIO AC
earundem ſitus, figura, numerus, poſitio, hand iniucounda cognitu.
Noſce te ipſum.
Knowe thy ſelf.

YALE UNIVERSITY
THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
AFFILIATED WITH THE NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL ON THE
ANTHONY N. BRADY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

333 CEDAR STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

December 29, 1930.

A. Maltby & Son,
28 St. Michaels St.,
Oxford, England.

Dear Mr. Maltby:

I have just acquired an incomplete copy of the rare Geminus English translation of Vesalius. I have had the four missing leaves reproduced in photostat and I am sending them under separate cover. The position of the leaves is all fairly obvious from the signatures except for the large folding plate which should appear between the present third and fourth leaf, i.e., opposite the leaf headed "The anatomie of the inward partes". The position of the figures is evident from the numbers.

I am not quite sure what would be best to do with the volume as a whole. The binding is obviously late, probably early 18th century or late 17th, and it is not particularly attractive. In the circumstances, don't you think that a full simple vellum untooled would be preferable, particularly if you can secure some old paper ~~on~~ for the end leaves. I should like to have it lettered Anatomie Geminus London 1559.

Some of the individual leaves need attention, and perhaps it would be worthwhile to wash several of the water-stained figures; however, I will leave this to your judgment, for it might prove difficult or impossible in view of the fact that some of them have been rather carelessly mounted.

You will note that leave Cv is duplicated and that Cvi is missing. I think when you insert the photostat copy of Cvi that it would be well not to remove the duplicated Cv.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Yours very truly,

J. F. Fulton

J. F. Fulton, M.D.

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ANTHONY N. BRADY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY
333 CEDAR STREET

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

January 29, 1931.

Alfred Maltby & Son,
28 St. Michael's Street,
Oxford, England.

Dear Mr. Maltby:

Thank you for your letter of January 16th concerning the Geminus Vesalius. Only a few copies of the English edition have the large plate, but it was apparently intended as it is mentioned somewhere in the text, if I recall correctly, on about the fourth or fifth page. It does not matter where it is included, but it would be best to put it somewhere near the beginning, if possible near the reference in the text. As far as I know Dr. Cushing's copy is the only one in this country that has it and I am not able now to refer to its gathering.

Yesterday I sent a large number of journals for binding. There will be several others next week. I trust that you will not have difficulty with them in the absence of the dummy volumes.

Yours very truly,

J. F. Fulton

J. F. Fulton, M. D.

¶ To the moſte high and vertuous Princeſſe, *Queene Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queene of Englande, France, & Irlande, defendour of the faythe &c.*

Her maieſties moſt humble & louinge ſubiecte Thomas Gemini, wyſſheth proſperous raigne, healthe, and felicitie.

FORASMUCHE as holye ſcripture bearing wytteneſſe (moſt honorable Princeſſe) it pleaſed the only and almightye God to create man to the ſimilitude of his lykenes, not only in ſpirite reſemblyng the deitye of the eternall father, but alſo in bodie bearyng the ſhape of Chriſte oure God and ſauioure whoſe humane nature is nowe inſeparably vnite wyth the fathers deitye exalted and ſublimed from corruptible nature as the firſt frutes and onlye hope of oure reſtitution after tyme of corruption ſhalbe accompliſhed, foraſmuche (I ſaye) as he hath vouchesaued thus to make vs lyke vnto hym ſelfe, not diſdeininge euen while we yet liue in theſe corruptible bodyes and ſynkes of ſynne to call vs his children and brethren of Chriſte, me thinketh doubtles that this well conſydered, we can no wayes cōme ſoonner to the knowledge of God, then firſt to learne to knowe our ſelues. Whiche certenly if we dyd exactly in all partes and conditions as we ought to doo (as doth ſcarſely one amonge many milions) I beleue verely that the cōtemplation therof wolde aſwell one waye rebate the deuelyſhe and vnſatiable pryde of our carnal courage, and withdrawe vs from outragious embraſynge of worldlye vanities, as otherwyſe moue vs with moſte vehement zele and with all the poures of our bodie, ſpirite, and mynde, to loue ſuche a father by whoſe grace and bountifull benignitie, we haue receaued a nature aſſociable to Angels and vnible to the glorified bodie of his ſonne Chriſt. And here do I thynke conuenient (moſt mightie Princeſſe) ſomwhat to ſpeake of the fonde errour not only of the commen people, but alſo of ſomme ſuche as are not vtterly voyde of knowledge, who neuertheles when they heare or reade certein wordes of holy ſcripture ſpeakynge againſt the fleſhe and the worlde, do greatly miſtake thoſe woordes and folyſhly dyſpiſe and contemne the maruelous creatours of God wherin ſhyneth the poure and wyſdome of his inuiſible deitie as the excellencie of the artificer is ſeene in his woorke (if we maye compare ſmale thinges to greate. And certes) (as learned Melanchthon hath well written) if a ſacrament bee the ſygne of a holy thinge, there are as many ſacramentes as creatours of God, foraſmuche as they are all ſygnes of the holy poure and wyſdom of God, and therfore al Sacramētes, although not ſacramentes of ſaluation. And therfore whereſoeuer the ſcripture ſpeaketh againſte the fleſhe and the worlde, is to be vnderſtoode the concupiſcence therof and ſynne which is not the creature of God, but of the deuell and man. The bodie therfore of man in as muche as it is an excellent creature of God, made to his owne likenes, & one of the chefeſt natural Sacramentes of his diuine power and wyſdome, is not to be deſpiſed as a vile thing, neyther may any ſpeake euil therof without blaſphemie. For he that made Irē, made not the ruſt: neyther is ſubſtance, corrupted by accidentall priuation, as Dioniſius Areopagita doth largely declare.

The princely Prophet Dauid, ſpeakinge of the dignitie of man (that is to ſaie this reaſonable beaſt conſiſting of diuine ſpirite and fleſhe), although perhappes he ment of the firſte innocent Adam whoſe progenie we are, albeit ſomwhat degenerat by ſynne, yet extolleth he oure primatiue nature (bearynge the ſame ſhape that we nowe beare) to be lytle inferiour vnto Angels, ſo great is the pouer of the creatour, of ſuche a maſſe of corruption, to frame ſo diuine a creature. A diuine beaſt maye he woorthely be called, foraſmuche as he onely amonge all other creatures lyuynge in fleſhe, hath receyued a ſupernaturall portion of the ſpirite of God, as wytneſſeth the prophete Eſdras ſayinge: He made man and placed his harte in the myddeſt of his bodye, and gaue hym ſpirite, lyfe, and vnderſtandynge and the breath of the almightye that made all thynges. &c. Which dignitie of man, the moſte auncient & godly philoſopher Mercurius Triſmegiſtus wel conſyderynge, made this comparation (if I maye ſo cale it) betwene God and man, that he called man an erthely God mortall: and God a heauenlye man immortall. A ſentence ſeurly worthy ſo diuine a philoſopher. The ſame Mercurius agen, inſpired with the ſpirite of Pymander, affirmeth the fyrſt God to be the father of the worlde, and the worlde to be the ſecond God the ſoonne of the firſt, and man to be the thirde God and ſoonne of them bothe: Not onelye bearynge the ſimilitude of the ſecōde, and therfore called *Microcoſmus* (that is the leſſe worlde) but alſo hauinge the intelligence of the firſt. And furthermore declarynge howe man is made to the ſimilitude of God, as a diuine Idea or forme impreſſed in corporall ſubſtaunce, he writeth in this maner: If by the contemplation of ſuche frayle and corruptible thinges as are created belowe vpon the earth, thowe arte deſirous to ſeeke God the artificer, conſyder well the woorkemanſhippe of mans bodie, wherby thou mayeſt learne who was the framer of ſo goodly an Image. Who (I praye the) paynted the eyes? Who turned the holowneſſe of the eares and noſtrels? Who ſtreached the lippes cloſe to the mouth? Who watered the veynes? Who bente and tied the ſynewes? Who hardened the bones in a maſſie ſubſtāce? Who couered the fleſhe with thynne ſkynne? Who diuided the fingers and iointes. Who extended the foundatiō of the feete? Who bored through the pores and conductes? Who gathered togyther the ſplene & firmid it? Who framed the harte ſharpe pointed? Who reached foorthe the braunches of the lyuer? Who graued the pipes of the loonges? Who gaue large capacitie to the bellie? Who placed the ſenſes in the headde? In fine, who figured the moſt honorable membres to be openly ſeene, and couered the filthy from ſyght? Beholde I praye the how manye woorkes of diuine art are ſhewed in one matter, and all ſo placed in fayre and good order, that differynge one from the other in there proper offices, they conſent neuertheleſſe to the beautye of the hole. Who hath made theſe ſo diuers and many? Who was there mother? or what father had they? Verely none other then the inuiſible god, who made all accordyng to his owne will and wyſdome. For wheras neyther picture or Image was euer made without a carpenteur, grauer, or paynter, It is greate impietye and voyde of all reaſon to thinke that the worlde was framed without a maker: eyther that beautye and decent order, can be performed by any that is not of it ſelfe moſte beautifull, ordinate, and perfect. For howe is it poſſible that deformitie ſhulde giue fauoure, whiche it hath

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not at all? O moſt blynd and wycked wretche oppreſſed with darkeneſſe of ignoraunce ſo to thinke? Be ware therfore my ſonne Tatus, that thou neuer depriue the artificer of his woorkemanſhippe. But rather calle God father by his moſte conuenient name, forasmuche as he hath begotten all thinges. Yet if thou wilte yet further inforce me to ſpeake what I thinke, verely I ſtande in doubte whither I may more prayſe hym for the thynges he hathe donne, or for that he hath not yet donne, but kepte in ſilence as knowen onely to hymſelfe, and to bee done when he ſhall thinke beſt. This is the great God that is moſt priuie and moſt apparent. &c. Hitherto Mercurius. It were to long here to declare with what marueilous demonſtratiõs he proueth that man communicateth with all creatures: as with Angels, and ſo with god by intellectiue power whiche he calleth the mynde the ſupreme parte of the reaſonable ſoule. With the heauens by his ſoule. With the inferior worlde and ſpirite thereof, by his ſpirite and elementall bodie. With beaſtes alſo by ſenſe: and with vegetables & mineralles, by certen partes of his bodie. Whiche woordes well cõſidered, it may appeare that none hath better then he, declared why in holy ſcripture, man is named *Omnis creatura*. So that, who ſo in all partes learneth to knowe himſelfe, may therby come to no ſmale knowledge of God and all his creatures. Woorthely therfore as a holy oracle was written ouer the dore of the temple of Apollo in Delphis. NOSCE TEIPSVM. And Thales the philoſopher demaunded what thynge was hardeſt to be doone, to knowe thy ſelfe quod he. Whiche as it is moſte harde, ſo is it moſt woorthy. Alſo Demonas demaunded when he firſt profited in the ſtudie of philoſophie, then (quod he) when I began to knowe my ſelfe. Furthermore Macrobius in his commentaries vpon the dreame of Scipio reherſeth that one demaundinge of the oracle by what meanes he might come to felicitie, was anſwered: If thou ſhalt knowe thy ſelfe. And thus moſt mightie Princeſſe, as we haue partely declared by teſtimonie of holye ſcripture, by oracles, and ſentenſes of philoſophers, howe goodly and neceſſarie a thinge it is for vs to knowe our ſelues, euen ſo I doubte not but that it ſhalbe verye delectable vnto your maieſtie to whome I knowe god hath geuen a noble ſpirite and a zelous harte to honoure hym in true religion and reuerend contemplation of his creatures (I doubt not, I ſaye) but that your highneſſe and all other vertuous readers, will take lyke pleaſure in hearinge thopinions of the philoſophers: and eſpecially of Galen: who in his large volume of the vſe of the partes of the bodie of man, hath ſo learnedly and philoſophically entreated of this matter, that (if it maye be ſpoken) he might in maner ſeeme to haue byn of counſaile with God when he determined to make man. He therfore in his firſt booke intiteled *De constitutione artis Medicae*, wryteth in this maner. Like as to hym that ſhall bylde a newe houſe or repayre a houſe that is faulne in decaye, it ſhalbe neceſſarie firſt exactly to know all the partes of A houſe and the framynge therof, euen ſo to hym that ſhall make an arte of the conſtitution of mans bodie, it ſhalbe neceſſarie particulerly to knowe al the partes of the ſame. That is to ſaye, of what ſubſtance, what bigneſſe, of what figure or forme and nombre they are: and finally what frame ſhall ariſe of them all ioined togyther. And as he that deſyreth to knowe the architecture of a houſe alredie buylded, can not come to the knowledge of the particulars therof otherwyſe then by the reſoluing the houſe into partes, So can not we otherwyſe come to the knowledge of the cõſtitutiõ of mans body, then by the ANATOMIE, (that is) diſmembering of the ſame. For God and nature, as he that firſt determineth to buylde a houſe, knewe firſt the partes, and put them in vre according vnto thexemplar. And we folowe him that beholdeth the houſe alredy buylded. Againe in his thirde booke *De uſu partium*, after that he hath largely ſpoken of the wiſdome of God, which is ſenſibly ſeene in the conſtitution and vſe of the partes of the body of man, he writeth in this maner. All theſe thinges are the woorkes of the moſte wyſe creator, vnto whome I conſecrate theſe my Commentaries as hymnes to his laude and prayſe. Proteſting therby that I acknowledge him to be moſte holy, and do therfore ſacrifice vnto him, theſe frutes of my trauailes: Not as the ſacrifice *Hecatombe* of many Bulles, neither as offeringe aboundaunce of ſweete ſpices or odoriferous oyntementes: But firſt to knowe him, and then to declare to other howe great is his wyſdome, vertue, prouidence, and goodneſſe. The ignorance wherof, is great impietie, rather then to abſteine from ſacrifice. For in that he hath adourned al thinges with conuenient bewtie, and hath enuied good to noone, thinke that to be a manifeſt token of his perfect goodneſſe. Againe, to haue excogitate howe to adourne all, is A token of moſte abſolute wiſdome. And fortharmore, to haue done all that he wylled, is a ſigne of inuincible power and vertue. Doo not therfore marueile that all the heauenly bodies are diſpoſed by moſt perfecte workemanſhipe. Neither yet let thorder of bewtie of theſe aſtonyſhe thee, as by cõparing them to inferiour thinges to thinke theſe to be voide of al bewtie. For eue in theſe alſo, ſhalt thou fynde, his wyſdome, power, and prudence. A ſimple witte, is aſtonished at beholding the matter: But an artificer, conſydereth the cunninge & bewtie of the worke. For although the Sonne & Moone, are diuine and heauenly bodies, and wee but earthly Images, yet is the ſkylfulneſſe of the workmaiſter ſeene equally in bothe. None will denye but that the foote is a ſmalle and an abiect parte of the body of man. And that the Sonne is the greateſt and fayreſt thinge that is ſeene in the worlde. Yet coulde none of bothe theſe, haue been placed better then they are. The Sonne neuertheleſſe in the worlde, is the myddelmoſte of the planettes. And the foote in beaſt, is loweſt. Again, who can denye the worlde to be greateſt and fayreſt of al thinges? The bodye of beaſt alſo, was called a leſſe worlde by auncient Philoſophers. And woorthely. For in both ſhall you fynde the like wyſdome of the Creator. And albeit in yͤ body of beaſt, we can not ſhewe the Sonne, yet maye wee there ſee the eye, a moſte bright and ſhyninge member muche lyke vnto the Sonne. Yet is not the foote worſe placed then eyther the eye or the brayne, if they be al in caſe to performe thoffice for the whiche they were made. For neyther can the brayne doo well without the foote, nor the foote without the brayne. For as the brayne hath neede of a chariot, ſo hath the foote neede of ſenſe, whiche bothe he and all other partes of the bodye, receaue of the brain. And man is not the wyſeſt beaſt bycauſe he hath handes: But bycauſe he is the wyſeſt beaſt, therfore hath he handes. For not handes, but reaſon hath taught men artes. Who therfore conſydering thoriginall & compoſition of beaſtes, ſhall not immediatly conceaue an aſſured perſuaſion, that there is a certen diuine minde of marueilous power extended through the hole worlde and euerye parte therof. For euerie where mayſt thowe ſee the procreation of beaſtes, whoſe compoſition is woorthy admiration. And albeit the earthe is the baſeſt and groſeſt parte of the worlde, yet it is manifeſt that it receaueth a diuine ſpirite frome aboue. Whiche thinge, who ſo well conſydereth, ſhall foorthwith reuerently marueile at the bewtie of the ſubſtance, firſt of the Sonne, then of the Moone, and conſequently of the other planettes. In all whiche, it is conuenient, that in howe muche they are of purer ſubſtance of bodie then are inferiour thinges cõſiſtinge of earthly ſubſtãce, Euen ſo to be indued wyth a more diuine & perfecte mynde farre excedynge thother in like difference. For, wheras in ſlyme, mudde, & marryſſhes, in plãtes alſo & frutes putrefied, are certen beaſtes engendered whiche declare

the maruelous poure of the creator, what then owght we to thinke of the heauenly bodies? We maye alſo euen in man, beholde a certen reaſonable mynde, when we well conſyder Plato, Ariſtotell, Hipparchus, Archimedes, and ſuche other. If then in ſuche a ſynke of ſylthe (for by what other name ſhulde I caule this maſſe compacte of fleſſhe, bludde, fleume, and bothe kyndes of choler) if in this (I saye) there is engendered ſo high and excellent a mynde, howe farre more excellent ſhal we think the ſame to bee in the Sonne, the Moone, and other planettes. To me verely, when I diligētly weye theſe thinges, there ſeemeth a certen diuine mynde to bee extended euen through out the aer that compaſſeth vs aboute. For ſyth it doothe participate the light of the Soonne, it can not bee other wiſe but that it muſt therwith alſo participate the poure vertue, and ſpirite of the ſame. All which thinges, who ſo exquiſitely conſydereth with hym ſelfe, ſhall vnderſtende bothe the wyſdome of the artificer, and the prerogatiue of the mynde of man. And wheras perhappes before; he dyd contemne this oure woorke of the vſe of the partes of the bodie as a ſmalle thinge, he ſhall nowe eſteme the ſame as the principle of moſt pefecte diuinitie, farre excellinge the knowleage of phiſike: And therfore greatly profitable not only to a phiſition, but alſo to a philoſopher that deſyreth to obteyne the knowleage of vniuerſall nature, and in the ſearchinge therof, to ſpende the hole courſe of his lyfe. Neyther in man only, is ſeene the perfecte arte of nature: but in the Anotomie or Section of any other beaſt, ſhall you fynde the like wyſdome and induſtrie of the woorke maſter. And the leſſe the beaſt ſhalbe, it ſhall cauſe in the the greater admiration. Whiche thing, owre artificers declare, whē in little bodies, they graue any greate thinge: As dyd he that of late, in a little ringe, graued the chariot of Phaeton drawne with foure horſes: A woorke doubtleſſe maruelous to beholde, albeit nothinge therin dyd paſſe the woorkemāſhippe of nature in makinge the legge of a fle. Wheras therfore ſo greate an arte of the artificer dothe ſhyne in ſuche abiecte beaſtes, howe greate ſhall we thinke his poure and wyſdome to bee in natures more excellent? Two greate commodities therfore maye we obteyne by this woorke of the vſe of the partes. Wherof the firſte ⁊ chiefe is, that not only as phiſitions, but alſo as philoſophers ſtudious of nature, we may knowe the poure and wyſdome of the Creator of all.

The ſeconde commoditie, is to knowe the diſpoſition of the partes that lye farre hyd in the bodie, wherunto, the knowleage of there actions, is greatly neceſſarie. And to conclude, if there be three hundreth ſcopes or endes of the vſe of the partes of the bodie, wherof euerie one is diuided into tenne, I verely beleue that the ſame can not be ſo appoynted without a moſte wiſe ⁊ mightie creator. But who or what he is, I dare not pronounce. But this am I ſure of, that in all his woorkes, I ſe moſt perfecte poure and wyſdome. Thus hetherto (moſt gracious Princes) haue I gathered to gyther as into one farthell the learned ſentences and aſſertions of that moſt excellent phiſition and diuine philoſopher Galen: written doubteleſſe by hym, no leſſe to the honoure and prayſe of God in his workes, then in commendation of Anotomie, the woorthyeſt knowleage that apperteyneth to the profeſſion of phiſike, forasmuche as it chiefely entreateth of the bodie of mā, the woorthyeſt ſubiecte of that ſcience. The whiche ſcience of Anotomie, howe muche it was eſtemed of anciēt wyſe men before tyme, maye appere by that he hathe written in his ſeconde booke *De Anatomicis administrationibus* in this effecte. In that the anciēt autours before owre tyme, haue written nothinge of thadminiſtration of Anotomie, it was not to be counted a faute in them, forasmuche as they had dayly ſuche practiſe and exerciſe therof, that in there childes age they learned the ſame at home in there parentes houſes. But after that ſo goodlye an exerciſe was omitted, it was needfull for vs to haue commentaries therof, whiche might reſerue that diſcipline moſt neceſſarie for the chirurgicall parte of phiſike. The whiche, for that it hathe not hetherto byn ſufficiētly tawght by any other, I haue writtē theſe Commentaries to accompliſſh the ſame. For the ignorance of ſuche thinges as are founde by the perfecte knowleage of Anotomie, maketh men aſwel fearefull where is no cauſe of feare, as raſhe ⁊ folyſſh hardie in daungerous attemptes. Thus as in maner rauyſhed with the bewtie of this contemplation haue I by the teſtimonie of moſt graue and faythfull autours, entreated hereof more largely then I intended: aſwell that this ſcience commended vnto your highneſſe by thautoritie of ſuche diuine and famous learned men to whome it was knowen rather then by me, might by the iudgement of all men, be eſtemed ⁊ accepted accordingly, as I no ways doubte it ſhalbe moſt thankefull vnto your maieſtie, who haue euer euen frome your infancie moſt religiouſly with trewe religion, godly zele, and puritie of life, ſowght the honoure of almightie God. Whoſe bountifull grace ⁊ goodneſſe, as it is moſt manifeſtly and cheefely declared vnto vs by holye ſcripture in readinge wherof, I knowe your maieſtie hath euer byn well exerciſed: Euen ſo ſecundarily as in a ſenſable glaſſe, maye we beholde the ſame his goodneſſe, wyſdome, and prouidence, in the framinge of the bodie of man with the vſe of the partes therof, as it were in a ſecreate ſhoppe and forge of his maruelous woorkmanſhippe. And if it were not that with to muche prolixitie I might be tedious vnto your highneſſe, I coulde here bringe forth manye hiſtories to proue that many noble, valiāt, learned, and vertuous Princes, haue applyed them ſelues to the knowleage of this parte of philoſophie, only for the zeale they had to knowe God and nature. And as touchinge my trauaile herein moſt gracious Princeſſe (ſuche as it is) as a woorke now once agen newly borne in more ample maner then before enlarged, amplified, and ſo corrected ⁊ diligently peruſed, that it maye in maner ſeeme a newe woorke, and rather an other then it was before, I moſt humbly dedicate and conſecrate the ſame vnto your maieſtie: with hope and confidence, that as I haue with like zele and good affection, dedicated this newly augmented woorke vnto your highneſſe, as I dyd the former impreſſions firſt vnto your father of famous memorie ⁊ then vnto your brother (bothe whiche impreſſions are nowe waſted, and the ſame agen erneſtly required at my hādes) It may pleaſe your maieſtie with like thankefulneſſe and fauour to accepte this, as theye dyd the other. For vnto whome ſhulde I your maieſties moſt humble and bounden ſeruant, yelde the fruittes of my ſtudies, trauailes, and exerciſes, but vnto ſo noble, ſo vertuous, and ſo godly a Princeſſe, by whoſe moſt gratious boūtie, I haue my lyuinge and beinge here in your realme of Englande vnder your graces protection. Wherfore myndinge to render vnto this contreye, as muche fruite as my poore induſtrie and continuall trauaile maye poſſible be able to yelde, I

haue erneſtly applyed my ſelfe to make common and familiere to al Englyſſhe people, that which in the Latine hathe byn founde profitable amonge ſo manye foren nations.

Wherunto for as muche as I am not of my ſelfe, ſo perfecte and experte in the Englyſſhe toonge, that I dare warrãt or truſt myne owne douinges, I haue vſed the ſtudious paynes, firſt of Nicolas Udall and certen other learned men, & nowe laſtly of maſter Richard Eden. All whoſe exerciſes in tranſlations and penninge in this toonge, hathe byn (as I vnderſtande) not withouth ſum fruite to the common wealthe. But howe ſo euer it bee moſt gracious ſoueraine my moſt humble ſute and petitiõ ſhalbe, that your maieſtie firſt pardon this my bolde enterpriſe, wherunto not without earneſt requeſt & encouragemẽt of ſundery my frendes and ſurgians of this realme, I haue bon chiefely moued to do good vnto the common wealthe: And eftesones that your highneſſe ſo accept theſe poore fruites of my ſtudious laboure, as by your maieſties fauorable alowance & protection, bothe the woorke maye be the bettir commended to the Engliſhe readers, & I encouragied to greater attemptes hereafter. In the meane tyme I ſhall not ceaſe to praye vnto almightye God for the proſperous preſeruation and contynuance of your moſt excellent maieſtie in all vertue, honoure, and princely woorthyneſſe.

Amen.

¶ The Anatomie of the inwarde Partes of man, lyuely ſette foorth and: diligently declaryng the principal vaynes with the vſe *of letting bludde, very neceſſarie for Phiſytians and Surgians and all other that deſyre to knowe them ſelues.*

¶ THE SIGNIFICATION OF SVCHE *letters, as are placed in this figure.*

A SIGNIFYETH the gulle of the throte, called alſo the throte bolle, and in Latē *Gurgulio* ⁊ *Canna pulmonis*, that is to ſaie, the Lungepype ⁊ weſon, pertaynyng to the lightes ⁊ to the hart: conueyng ayre to them both, ⁊ it diuideth it ſelfe into many holow pypes within the Lunges, as ye ſe.

B Signifieth the Lunges or lihtes, called in Latē *Pulmo*, and it is called the bellowes of the bodye, for it draweth ⁊ ſendeth fourth again the ayre, with the which the harte ⁊ other membres are tempered: wherfore the Lunges be full of holeneſſe, euen like a ſponge and emptie, openinge it ſelfe to the receauinge of ayre, and gathering it ſelfe together, to expel it again, as dothe a payre of bellowes: faſhioned muche after the ſhape of an Oxe houſe.

C Signifieth the harte called in Laten *Cor*, the ſeate of lyfe, the ruler and director of ſpirite ⁊ bludde. It apereth within againſt the lefte breſt: it is figured rounde tending to ſharpeneſſe at one of his endes, the whiche is to wardes the breſt: it is of all other membres the principall, and is called the ſonne of the leſſe worlde: for man amonge Philoſophers is called the leſſe worlde, and the harte beyng in it, is to all the body as the ſunne is to all this greate vniuerſall worlde: which approchinge neare vnto vs, al thinges reioyce, herbes bringe fourth flowres, trees ſpredde their branches, all fowle, fyſhe and beaſtes, receaue great comforte: euen ſo the harte in man beyng heuy ⁊ penſyue, al the body is ſad and yll diſpoſed: The harte agayne being glad ⁊ mery, al the body is light ⁊ luſty: For it illumineth and lighteneth all other membres with his ſpirite. It is the fyrſte membre in man that receaueth lyfe, and the laſt that dyeth. Only this parte in man is neuer greaued notably with any diſeaſe, but if it be, forthwith it dyeth, and all the man with hym.

D Signifieth the Middreſe, called *Diaphragma*, *Septum tranſuerſum*, & *Precordia*, and it is a thyn ſkin, whiche deuideth the vppar part of the body frō the nether part, that is to ſay, the hart ⁊ lunges, from the ſplene ⁊ lyuer. ⁊c.

E Signifieth the throte pype, called in Laten *Gula*, & *interior Colli fiſtula*, that is to wite, the ynner pipe or cōducte of the necke, the whiche commeth from the necke to the ſtomacke: ⁊ through it is conueyed the meate and drinke which by the mouthe is ſente in to the ſtomacke. And where this pype doth appere aboue the ſhoulders where alſo the throte bolle is ſene, there it is called the throte, ⁊ the outwarde pipe of the necke: And this part of the ſame pype ſhowinge it ſelf in the bolke of the bodye, is called the inwarde parte of the neckepype or throte pype.

F Signifieth the vpper parte of the mouthe of the ſtomacke, called in Laten *Os ſtomachi*.

G Signifieth the ſtomacke, called in Laten *Stomachus*, the receptacle of meate and drinke, a place diuiſed of nature to concocte and digeſt foode as a furneſſe, wherein meate is ſodē: and it is offended with manye and ſundry deſeaſes.

H Signifieth the botome of the ſtomacke, the whiche (meate being in the ſtomake vndigeſted) is very cloſe ⁊ the ſame beinge ons decocte ⁊ digeſted, it openeth it ſelfe agayne.

I Signifieth the nether mouth of the ſtomacke, or the yſſue of the ſame, called in Greke *Pylorus*, and commenely in Laten *Protonarius*, the waie by the which the meate ons digeſted, paſſeth downe to the guttes.

K Signifieth the lyuer called in Laten *Hepar*, and *Iecur*, this is the place where the iuyce comminyng of meate digeſted in the ſtomacke, is tranſmuted and altered in to bludde: but that part of this iuyce, whiche is not apt to be cōuerted to bludde, is altered, part to flewme, part to collor, and parte to melancholy.

L Signifieth the Gaulle called in Laten *Fel*: this part receaueth the refuce ⁊ dregges of the bludde, ⁊ it cleaueth cheafely to the lappes of the lyuer.

M Signifieth a certayn vayne, called in Latē *Vena porte*, and *Manus iecoris*, that is, the hande of the lyuer: this vayne receaueth the digeſted iuyce by diuers vaynes out of the ſtomache ⁊ other bowelles, and ſendeth the melancholie parte in to the ſplene.

N Signifieth the ſplene called in Laten *Splen* & *Lien*, whiche is the receptacle and ſynke of melancholy.

O Signifieth a vayne which in Laten is called *Vena caua* & *Vena iecoraria*, the holowe veyne, the vayne of the lyuer, for by this vayn the bludde engendred in the lyuer, is myniſtred to all partes of the bodye, to norryſhe the body therwyth.

P Signifieth the kydneys called in Laten *Renes*, faſtened to both ſydes of the body neare to the loines, but the right kidney ſtādeth ſomwhat higher then the left by thoſe the watery part of the blude attracte and drawen, deſcendeth through certayne other vaynes, as ye ſe in to the bladder.

Q Signifieth the bladder, in Laten *Veſica*, receptacle and receauer of vryne.

R Signifieth the ſtones, called in Laten *Teſticuli* and this is the place where ſeade is engendred.

S Signifieth the coddes, called in Laten *Scrotum*.

T Signifieth the priuie parte of man, caled in Latē *Penis*, in whome be two notable waies or yſſues, wherof the one is the vryne yſſue, the other is called the ſede yſſue.

V Signifieth the ſmal guttes, called in Laten *Ilia*, in thoſe is engendred the cruell payn, called the knawing, or payn of the belly.

X Signifieth the groſſer and greater part of the guttes, in Laten called *Colon*, in whom the excrementes or ordoure long witholden, receaueth a certayne forme ⁊ faſhyon after the place. This part manny tymes is ſore vexed with the Colike.

Y Signifieth the latter ende of all the guttes, thorowe the which immedyatly the ordure is expelled, named alſo the fundamēt. This place manye tymes is offended with a deſeaſe, called the piles or emorrodes, and this place in Laten is named *Longanon*.

¶ The Anatomie of the inward Partes of wooman, very neceſſarie to be knowen to Phiſitians and Surgians and all other that deſyre to knowe them ſelues.

FOR ſo muche as the declaration of moſt of the principall partes is ſufficiently ſet foorth in the Anathomie of man, therfore wyll I remit you thether: Ther to beholde the operation of them, and here we wyll declare the ſituation and maner of ſuch partes as are in wooman differente from the partes in man. Howe be it, firſt ye ſhall underſtande the ſignification of the letters, whiche are grauen within this figure.

A The gully of the thr命te.
B The Lunges.
C The harte.
D The middreſe.
E The inner parte of the throtte pype, paſſynge through the boolke and the lunges into the ſtomacke,
F The mouth of the ſtomacke.
G The ſtomacke.
H The botome of the ſtomacke.
I The nether mouth of the ſtomacke.
K The lyuer. Next vnto this letter. K. you ſe this
L letter. V the which wold be. L. ⁊ it ſignifieth the gaule
M *Vena portæ*, the lyuer vayne.
N The ſplene.
O Signifieth the place and veſſel to the whiche the floures be deriued from the lyuer, *non menſes in primis ſenſim erũpunt ab ipſo iecinore, velut per quedã interualla, donec peruentum ſit ad illa (ſuper primum ceruicis pudendæ exortum) acetabula, que hec, quaſi hianti & aperto ore effundunt,*
P Signifieth the kydneys, in Laten *Renes*.
Q Te bladder, in Laten *Veſica*, this bladder, receyueth the waterye partes and vrine, which deſcendeth from the raynes, and it lyeth in the lower parte of the bellye before the woombe or matrice of the woman, whoſe necke entreth in at, and is faſtened to the necke of the woombe through the whiche naturally it ſendeth foorthe the vrine.
R Signifieth the great vayne, whiche is deriued out of the lyuer, called in Laten *Parigibba & Chilis: concaua, venarum mater*, the moother of all vaynes, and from whom, and through his branches, other ſmaller vaynes, bludde is cõueyed into all partes of mãnes bodye.
S T. V. X. Signifieth the woombe, wherein mankynd is conceaued, noориſhed, and foſtred, vnto the tyme it be of a certayn might and force, and then naturallye is ſente and brought foorth in to the worlde: and it is called in Laten *Matrix*: before it, is the bladder: but it is ſomwhat hygher then the bladder: the botom of it extendeth it ſelfe vnto the Nauell.
S. Signifieth the botome of the woombe, where is a certayne thycke carnoſyte, whiche boweth downewarde and cauſeth a diſtinction to be in the woombe,
T wherfore. T. ſygnifieth the righte ſyde of the matrice
V The lefte ſyde. Some there be that wryte, that there ſholde be many ſelles or diſtinctions in the matrice, the whiche is not true: for other diſtinction then the fleſhye parte, which is ſignified by S. doth cauſe, is there nõne. In the right ſyde, as Philoſephers wryte, lyeth alwaye the man chylde, in the left the wooman childe. And to knowe whether the cõception be male or female, thei bydde to marke whether it meue more on the righte ſyde then the lefte, for then it is a man, If on the lefte more, then on the right ſyde, then it is a wooman: and for that cauſe alſo is to be noted the two breſtes, the righte and the lefte: yf the right be greater or harder then the left, it is a token of a man, yf the lefte, of a wooman: and yf ſhe haue more payne and dolource in the right ſyde, lykewyſe it ſignifieth the man child, if in the left, a wooman. Whether it be man or wooman, accordyng to the doctors of phyſycke and phyloſophers, when the ſeade is firſte conceaued in to the matrix, it encloſeth it ſelfe after ſuche a ſorte, that the poynte of a nedle canne not enter in at it, but by violence. And the firſte. vi. dayes that it is conceaued, it remayneth crude and whyte lyke mylke.

Then in the ſpace of other. ix. dayes, it wareth redde, and is become thycke bludde. Then in other. xii. daies it beginneth to come to ſome faſhion: then in the. xviii. dayes folowynge the face and other principall membres begynne to growe in to a full ſhape and forme, in longitude, latitude, and profundite. In the reſt of the tyme vnto the byrth it is conforted and prepared to come foorthe: the whiche manye times chaũſeth in the vii. moneth and the chyld proueth and doth verye wel: but in the. viii. moneth few or none proue. About the latter ende of the ix. agayne, if it be borne, it proueth verye well, that is the moſte commone courſe. xl. weakes after the conception. The maner how the chylde lyeth in the moothers woombe, is this: the face lyeth on bothe the knees, both the handes beynge betwene the face and the knees: after ſuche maner that the noſe dependeth betwene the knees, and ether of the eyes on ether of the knees: ſo lyeth it rounde in maner, and the face towarde the inwarde parte of the woombe: and this partly haue I ſhewed you of the operation of the matrice.

❧ A perfecte and particular deſcription of the ſecrete partes of the bodie of wooman, with the ſignification of the letters conteyned in the ſame.

1 The woombe is called in Laten *Matrix* as it weare *Mater* that is a moother: for as muche as all beaſtes proceade oute of that as borne of a moother. It hangeth betwene the ſplen and the bladder but ſomwhat higher then the bladder. The botome and holowneſſe therof, is extended vnto the nauel: and it is the place of the firſt maſſe of conception called *Embrion*.

2 The right ſyde or goulfe of the matrice, wherin male children are begotten.

3 The lefte goulfe of the matrice, wherin female children are begotten.

4 The mouthe or enterance of the matrice, which is vncloſed in the woorke of natural generation and receaueth the ſeede of man. And after conception, ſo ſtreyghtly cloſeth it ſelfe, that the poynte of a needle, can not enter into it. Yet at times conuenient (that is to ſaye, at the auoyding of floures) it openeth it ſelfe.

5 From henſe proceadeth the ſeede of woomã in conception: and likewyſe the ſeede of man.

6 This is the diuiſion of the great vaynes proceding from the liuer to the harte: and agen from the harte, paſſing through the ridge bone of the backe, wherũto alſo the kydneys do cleaue. Frõ henſe coome the vaynes wherby the menſtrual bludde (for lacke of naturall heate engendred of crude and vndigeſt bludde) is conueyed into the matrice.

7 The necke of the matrice, is vi. fingers in lenketh hauing beneath a narowe mouthe, wherby the yſſue of the bladder ſendeth foorth vrine.

8 The priuie membre of wooman.

9 Two great arterie vaynes, wherunto the matrice is faſtened. And are therfore called the wynges of the matrice.

1557

¶THE DECLARATION OF THE LETTERS

ſignifiynge the principall veynes to lette bludde.

A THE vaines of the foreheade and the tempels do ſprynge and growe of the exteriour throte vaynes like braunches, the which muſt be opened drawyng the launcer ouerthwart the vayne. I call it lettyng ouerthwart the vayne accordyng to auncient doctours the which is not fully a longe the vayne: nor fully ouerthwart the vayne, but kepeth a meane betwene both. And the lettyng of this vayne is good for apoſtems in the eyen, ⁊ the migram, ⁊ for great headache, and for alteration of the wytte, for the frenſy, and for the newe lepre.

B The veynes of the necke that commonely are called the veynes *Guiden* or *iugulares exteriores* muſt be opened ouerthwart the veyne, lettyng the launcer decline a lytle a longe the veyne but not to muche: or els it ſhuld be harde to ſtaunche the bloude. And he that ſhal open this vayne well, muſt cauſe the pacient to bowe his heade from that ſyde where he wyl open the vayne, that it maye be bent. And this vayne muſt be opened (as ſayth Auicen) with a launcer *cum pilo*, that is to ſaye, that hath a pyn ouerthwart about the ende of the launcer, to kepe it for goyng to depe in the veyne. And the lettyng of theſe veynes is good for the humors of the head, for the rewme and the migram. And it is to be noted that all the veines of the head ought to be let after a man hath eaten, nother ought theſe veynes to be let in thoſe, in whome is requyred the power to engender. For (as ſaieth Auicen) through theſe veynes are voyded the ſprites that nature doth ſend forth for generation.

C The veyne on the out ſyde of the arme, the whiche the newe practiſers commonly do call *Cephalica*, ⁊ Galen *uena externa* and alſo *Humeralis*, taketh his originall with the *Guiden* or *iugulares exteriores* from the holowe veyne. And this veyne *Cephalica* muſt be opened with a greater hole then the other veyns, or els (as ſaieth Haly abbas the auncient phiſition in the fourth booke of his practiſe) the foreſayd veyne is daungerous to fal to an apoſtemation. And greate hede muſt be taken for faylynge in openynge this veine, for it is yeobardous to let. For yf ye dare not touch this veine Cephalike, and feare to open it (as ſome barbers or Chirurgiens that be not wel expert doo) ye ſhal do great harme to the patient and cauſe daunger of apoſtumation. Alwayes yf ye touche this veine wel at the firſte launcyng, it is the ſame that of all veynes doth greue leſſe in lettyng of bludde: howe be it what ſo euer ye doo, make the hole metely greate. The openynge of this veyne is good for runnynge of the eyen, and al maner of headach, and for the fallyng ſyckneſſe.

D The veyne that appeareth in the midde of the arme, before the bowyng of it, or after the bowynge, the whiche commonely is called the Median or *Mediana*, or *Nigra* after Auicen, or after Haly abbas *Mediaſtina*, and after Rhaſis *ad Almanſor* it is called *Vena matrix* or *Cardiaca*: ⁊ hath his original or ſprynge partly of the *Cephalica*, and partly of the *Baſilica*, the whiche muſt be opened ouerthwart the veine or at the leaſt declinyng the launcer a lytel awrye excepte one will lette twyſe: ⁊ the letting bludde in this veyne, is good for al grefes and diſeaſes of the members, ſtomacke, rybbes and ſydes: for it is the fountayne of all the body.

E The veyne that commonely is called *Baſilica*, and after Galen, *Vena interna*, ſomtime is called *Iecoraria*, other do call it *Hepatica* or *Regia*. Rhaſis (bycauſe it doth go thorowe the arme holes) doth call it *Vena axillaris*: ⁊ it doth procede and come from the holow veyne, beyng yet in the breſt before it hath furniſhed the interior *iugulares* or throte veynes. The originall of this veyne, is of the ſtomacke, liuer and harte, ⁊ the beſt perceauer is in the oute ſyde of the arme. Of the whiche veyne he that ſhall open it, ought to take diligently hede for launcyng. For harde by it is a great ſynowe like vnto a veyne, wherin the ſprite of lyfe runneth vp and downe, and is mixte with bludde, the whiche yf it be opened, the pacient ſtandeth in yeobardy of his lyfe, as ſayeth Galen in his booke of lettynge of bludde. Under the ſame *Baſilica* are alſo great ſynowes touching the foreſayde veyne: Therfore ſayeth Rhaſis in his. xxviii. booke: Eſchue the *Baſilica* as muche as is poſſible, without it be for great nede: otherwyſe it is better to take the Median.

F The veyne that appeareth about the toppe of the pulſe is the braunche or twygge of the *Cephalica*.

G The ſeconde veyne that lightely appeareth about the middelmoſte fynger, and is cōmunely Called *Funis Brachii*, is alſo a braunche or twygge of the *Cephalica*.

H The thyrde veyne of the hande the whiche appeareth about the littel fynger, ⁊ is commonely called of the Phiſitiās or Chirurgiens *Saluatella* or *uena titillaris* or *Aſcellaris*, is alſo a braunche of the *Baſilica*. The whiche veynes of the hand as alſo other outwarde veynes, are of ſmall value or profite to be let or opened: becauſe they neuer yelde muche bludde. And theſe muſte be opened as thoſe of the feete, namely in warme water, to cauſe the veynes to ſwel aboue the ſynowes.

I The veine of the inner ankle of the foote, the which appeareth more perfectely than the other, is cōmonely called *Saphena*, and commeth (as doth alſo the *Sciatica*) from the great holowneſſe that is vnder the knee.

K The other veyne that is on the outſyde of the foote, is called *Sciatica*, and commeth likewiſe of the great holowneſſe vnder the knee. And the letting of theſe two veines is good for all maner of ſwellynges and apoſtems of the preuy members. The which veynes of the feete are yeopardous for depe launcing, and ſpecially the *Sciatica*, which is more dangerous to be touched thē the *Saphena*. For if ye open the *Sciatica* and launche to depe, for feare of faylyng, becauſe they appeare ſo ſmall: ye ſhall hardly eſcape, but that ye ſhall touche ſome ſenowe adioynynge to the ſame veynes, whereof might come great payne and other euill accidentes: As we haue ſene otherwyles that for ignoraunce of the barbers and Surgeons, the pacient did fall into diuerſe grefes of the ſenowes or the crampe. This and ſuch lyke grefes therfore are the cauſes why it is nedefull to bath the hande and feete in warme water whan they ſhall be launched to cauſe them to ſwell and appeare the better: for they be litle of them ſelues, and in geuynge them a cut with the launcer, ye muſt alwayes beware of the ſenow. Alſo the *Sciatica* muſt be launced as the *Saphena*, namely: a lytle ouerthwart, ſeynge they appeare ynough. And generally euery veyne that is in a place full of ſenowes, or betwene ſenowes muſte be opened alonge the vayne, and that for two reaſons. The firſt is to eſcheue the ſenowes in what place ſo euer they be. The ſecond is that the veine, that is cut or blemiſhed alonge the veyne, is not ſo daungerous for the crampe or other euyl accidentes (as ſaith Galen in his. v. boke of *Methodus Therapeutice*) as whā it is launched alonge or a lytle ouerthwart.

¶ Behold gentle reader theſe are the veynes the are commonly in vſe to be cutte. There are many other veynes that maye be cut for diuerſe grefes ⁊ diſeaſes, but becauſe they are not or lytle in vſe, and alſo becauſe Galen and other auncient Grekes haue made no mention of drawing bludde of them in their wrytynges, therfore let this lytle frutefull table ſuffiſe the at this time, by the whiche thou mayſt exerciſe ⁊ teach thy ſelfe lightely ⁊ without daunger of any euyl accidentes to cutte any veyne of mans body.